

THE
PHILATELIC RECORD

EDITED BY
L. W. FULCHER, B.Sc.

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1914

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CONTENTS

	PAGE
ALBRECHT (J. R. M.) The Registration Envelopes of Great Britain (Continued from Vol. xxxv.)	1, 33, 61, 82, 99, 130, 140
BUCKLEY (Sam C.) The Edwardian Halfpenny	21
— The Edwardian Fourpence, brown and green	41
— The Edwardian Fourpence, orange	63
— The Edwardian One Penny	76
— The Edwardian Fivepence	93
— The Edwardian Sevenpence	113
— The Edwardian Ninepence	127
— The Edwardian Tenpence	137
— The Edwardian Sixpence	151, 163, 182
— The Edwardian One Shilling	179
MARSHALL (C. F. DENDY) History of the Registration of Letters	168
MURLAND (Capt. H. F.) Notes on the Stamps of Hyderabad Philately in 1913	115, 125 5
The Postage Stamps of Sweden, 1855-1905, compiled by the SVERIGES FILATELISK-FÖRENING (continued from Vol. xxxv)	9, 29, 44, 57, 73, 96, 147, 185
Sixth Philatelic Congress of Great Britain	102
Auction Report	17, 37, 51, 70, 90, 107, 123, 159, 176, 188
Bibliography	15, 36, 50, 68, 88, 105, 122, 135, 145, 159, 176, 187
Correspondence56, 122, 136, 146
New Issues and Discoveries	14, 34, 49, 66, 86, 106, 120, 134, 145, 158, 175, 186
Notes and News	19, 40, 54, 71, 92, 109, 124, 136, 145, 160, 178, 190
Reviews	12, 48, 103, 119, 174

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VOLUME XXXVI

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JANUARY 1914

CONTENTS

	PAGE.
The Registration Envelopes of Great Britain (contd). By J. R. M. ALBRECHT	1
Philately in 1913	5
The Postage Stamps of Sweden, 1855-1905 (contd)	9
Reviews	12
New Issues and Discoveries	14
Bibliography	15
Auction Report	17
Notes and News	19
Advertisements	ii-x



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Other Dates of Sales during the coming Season are as follows :—

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The Philatelic Record

EDITED BY

L. W. FULCHER, B.Sc.

Volume XXXVI

JANUARY 1914

No. 1

THE REGISTRATION ENVELOPES OF GREAT BRITAIN

By J. R. M. ALBRECHT

(Continued from Vol. XXXV, page 207)

2d. REGISTRATION STAMP, DIES 1 TO 30.

The special registration stamp has the bust of Queen Victoria designed by Wm. Wyon within a circular engine-turned border between two single-lined circles. The lower part of the border is pierced for three date plugs; the remainder being filled with the words "Registration Two Pence," in coloured block letters. The border and pendant curl under the chignon are not part of the primary die but are the work of Messrs. De La Rue; presumably added to the original dies in the same manner as the embossed adhesives were manufactured. The initials "W. W." have been removed and the die number is moved further back into their place.

The background is printed in blue and the design embossed in white. The size of the stamp is $25\frac{1}{2}$ mm. The type was in use for a long period, April 1878 to 1893. Thirty dies, numbered 1 to 30, were registered at different dates during this period. Of these numbers 7, 8, 9, and 10 have never been seen with any die number on the bust; dies 28 and 30 are unknown.

Dies 7-10 were presumably issued in error without any die number, as they belong to the period when the die numbers are usually clearly printed, it does not seem possible that every specimen of these dies seen by collectors should happen to be imperfect impressions. Although specimens of the early dies do exist without any trace of a number they are quite the exception. With regard to dies 28 and 30 the case is different, they belong to the period when a clear die number is quite the exception; the average specimen showing no die number at all. The printing of the blue background had improved, there being in many cases very few or no flaws and wear marks, so they often cannot be identified in this way. The later dies seem to be discarded comparatively soon, and not used for long periods as the earlier ones were. This is no doubt done to avoid issuing specimens showing flaws, but, from the collector's point of view, it has the disadvantage of making identification impossible, if the die number does not show. It seems quite possible for the reasons just stated that these two dies were used in the usual way, but no readable die numbers if there were any, have come into the hands of collectors.

The dies were registered in batches of four or six at a time and issued as required. Dies 1, 2, 3 and 4 were used in pairs. From die 5 down to the current issue the practice seems to have been to use the dies one at a time in their numerical order.



Type I



Type II



Type III

As previously mentioned the pendent curls were not a part of the primary die, but were added to the punches or the original dies from which the actual working dies are produced. There are three distinct types of the curl. The enlarged photographs will give a better idea of them than any written description, they are known by the following names: "Curl almost detached," (Type 1); "Solid curl," (Type 2); "Curl attached by threads," (Type 3). Mr. Firth, who was the first to discover the different types, in his article in the *London Philatelist*, May 1898, gives four types as he states that dies 15-24 have a different type of curl from dies 1-10, and this has been followed in later articles. But there seems to be no doubt that the pendent curl is the same type in both series and, that Fig. 3 in Mr. Firth's article is merely a drawing of a worn die of this type, for the following reasons; the difference between Mr. Firth's figures 1 and 3 is, that in the former there is a small lock of hair hanging between the curl and the back of the head which is absent in the latter. But if specimens of dies 15-24 are examined under a glass in many cases it will be seen that the lock of hair is really present but is covered with the blue ink of the background instead of being white. In the same way the eye and other parts of the head are inked over giving quite a different appearance from the early dies. There is also a

lock of hair attached to the outside of the pendent curl turned up towards the chignon. Now if the first group dies 1-6 be examined, it will be seen that the lock of hair hanging down is usually white, while the upturned lock of hair on the outside of the pendent curl is fairly thick and almost touches the base of the chignon. In worn impressions the appearance is different; to take a single instance, Die 3 down to 26.2.80 gives a fine impression although the lock of hair between the curl and the back of the head is often partly or wholly missing; impressions dated 26.2.80 show the lock of hair on the outside of the pendent curl slightly worn, by 5.6.80 it is very much worn, being quite thin and ending some distance from the chignon, and the appearance in this state of the die is exactly the same as an average specimen of dies 15-24. The unnumbered dies are not as common as the others and so the writer has not been able to examine as many of them as the others. But they mostly have the appearance of dies 15-24. It was while the unnumbered dies were in use that the printing in the deep blue shade began, which was used until the end of the Queen's head issues. So the unnumbered dies may be regarded as a transitional period between the early blue to blue-green printings with many flaws to background and head well embossed, and the deep blue printings with nearly no flaws in the background but head poorly embossed. Therefore it seems certain that dies 1-10 and 15-24 have exactly the same type of curl, only through the printing an average specimen of the first group shows all the smaller details of the embossing while an average specimen of the later group does not do so.

The following are the dates of registration and the types of curl of the dies:—

Dies 1-6	Registered 12. 3.1878	Curl almost detached.
„ 7-10	„ 17.10.1882	Type 1.
„ 11-14	„ 7.12.1883	Solid curl. Type 2.
„ 15-18	„ 5. 5.1886	Curl almost detached.
„ 19-24	„ 13. 1.1888	Type 1.
25-30	„ 26. 9.1890	Curl attached by threads. Type 3.

DIES 1, 2, 3, 4.

The distinguishing wear marks are as follows:—Die 1 small white hook attached to inner circle opposite first “E” of “PENCE.” This is a faint mark and not very satisfactory as a means of identifying the die. Die 2 short white bar slanting upwards and attached to inner circle opposite “PE” of “PENCE,” lower than the hook in die 1.

Die 3. There is a series of white scratches on the background starting $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. from the lower lip, crossing the white circle and continuing through the upright portion of the “E” of “REGISTRATION.” There is a large blotch 2 mm. below the lower end of the pendent curl the centre of it is exactly under the upturned lock of hair.

Die 4, from 17.10.79 there is a white dot on the inner edge of the white circle. If the upright portion of the “P” in “POSTAGE” were prolonged into the background this white dot would be just above it.

The numbers on this group of dies are usually very clear so it is not often necessary to resort to the wear marks. Numbers 2 and 3 are liable to be confused sometimes, but die 3 can always be readily distinguished by one or both of the wear marks. The blotch appears gradually from about 8.8.79, but the scratches seem to be present practically from the first.

All the printings from these dies are in blue to blue-green. The different shades of blue are due to the inking of the die. If the die was thinly inked it produced a pale shade. The blue-green shades, and many impressions are more green than blue, are due probably to exposure to the air or the action of the gum. These points may seem self evident and are only mentioned as the shades are sometimes described

THIS LETTER MUST BE GIVEN TO AN OFFICER

OF THE POST OFFICE TO BE REGISTERED

REGISTERED.

Fig. 1.

THIS LETTER MUST BE GIVEN TO AN OFFICER

OF THE POST OFFICE TO BE REGISTERED

REGISTERED.

Fig. 2.

THIS LETTER MUST BE GIVEN TO AN OFFICER
TO BE REGISTERED AND A RECEIPTOF THE POST OFFICE
OBTAINED FOR IT.**REGISTERED**THE STAMP
TO PAY THE
POSTAGE
MUST BE
PLACED HERE

Fig. 3.

THIS LETTER MUST BE GIVEN TO AN OFFICER
TO BE REGISTERED AND A RECEIPTOF THE POST OFFICE
OBTAINED FOR IT.**REGISTERED.**THE STAMP
TO PAY THE
POSTAGE
MUST BE
PLACED HERE

Fig. 4.

R**REGISTERED****LETTER.**THIS LETTER MUST BE GIVEN
TO AN OFFICER OF THE POST
OFFICE TO BE REGISTERED AND

A RECEIPT OBTAINED FOR IT.

THE STAMP
TO PAY THE
POSTAGE
MUST BE
PLACED HERE.

Fig. 5.

R**REGISTERED****LETTER.**THIS LETTER MUST BE GIVEN TO
TO BE REGISTERED, AND AAN OFFICER OF THE POST OFFICE
RECEIPT OBTAINED FOR IT.THE STAMP
TO PAY THE
POSTAGE
MUST BE
PLACED HERE

Fig. 6.

as though they were of importance and indicated printings. This is certainly not the case. Stamps of the same date are found in different shades of blue and almost green shades, also specimens exist with the green only on parts of the stamp, in the same manner that specimens of Naples and other red stamps are found more or less brown. The green seems to be discoloration the same as the brown in the stamps just mentioned. The instructions and string lines also vary from a pale greenish-blue to deep blue, according to the inking being thin or thick.

(To be continued)

ILLUSTRATIONS OF INSCRIPTIONS ON REGISTERED LETTER ENVELOPES.

- Fig. 1. First issue. Instructions in "short" and "REGISTERED" in "tall" letters.
 Fig. 2. First issue. Instructions in "tall" and "REGISTERED" in "short" letters.
 Fig. 3. Third issue. Space for stamp $26 \times 21\frac{1}{2}$ mm.
 Fig. 4. Third issue. Space for stamp $20\frac{1}{2} \times 21$ mm.
 Fig. 5. Fifth issue. "OFFICE" in second line of instructions.
 Fig. 6. Sixth issue. "OFFICE" in first line of instructions.

PHILATELY IN 1913

(For abbreviations of the references see "Bibliography.")

A survey of the whole field of philatelic activity for the space of one year at the present time provides almost sufficient material for a small handbook. Exhibitions and congresses, notable new issues and personal memoranda are pleasant to recall to mind and may indeed be remembered by turning over the pages of the yearly volume of any philatelic periodical, but a summary of the additions to philatelic knowledge cannot thus be acquired and it is to this end that the present review is attempted.

To the philatelic world in general a statement has appeared from the leading dealers of this country that never, in the course of fifty-seven years' experience, has the demand for stamps been so great or so universal as at the present time. This demand is necessarily accompanied by striking rises in the prices of stamps, and whatever may be the opinion as to the bearing of this on philately in general, it can scarcely be doubted that it is a serious menace to the production of the highest class of philatelic research. Even wealthy men now find it very difficult to accumulate sufficient material for research in the more interesting groups of stamps, while for the moderate man it becomes absolutely impossible. In view of this fact although the literature of philately, like that of most other branches of knowledge, is attaining alarming proportions, but little of this vast output embodies research of importance. The issue of small handbooks, compilations of a more or less useful kind, has been as prolific as ever, but important monographs are but few in number. The literature in the journals, ever increasing in bulk, is mostly compilation, and contains little that is new to philatelic students who are acquainted with the older literature of their speciality. It is practically impossible for any one person to have seriously examined the whole output of this periodical literature for the space of one year so that any attempt to review the contributions to philatelic knowledge during the past year embodies mention only of the more important papers and it can by no means be made certain that no important fact has been overlooked. Recognising these limitations it seems that the most striking results of philatelic research during the past year are in the first case a discovery arising from the careful study of previous philatelic literature, and in the second case a notable advance in our knowledge of the structure and arrangement of the sheets of some of the earliest classical stamps.

Allusion is here made to Mr. Castle's discovery of the 1d., New Zealand,¹ dull orange, the exact shade of the stamp on unwatermarked paper, but printed on the "Star" paper and postmarked 19 January 1857, nearly six years before the regular colonial printings on the star paper. The second piece of philatelic research referred to is that of Dr. Diena's on the issues of the Provisional Government of Parma² in 1859, based upon material which has doubtless taken the author years to accumulate. Notwithstanding the number of new facts established by Dr. Diena the plates of the 10c. and 20c. of the first printing still remain to be reconstructed. A paper of similar character to the last-mentioned is that by Mr. Hausburg on the "half-length" series of Victoria,³ which, though originally read at a meeting of the Royal Philatelic Society as far back as 1908, has only just been published, with some additional revision. This valuable paper throws light on the alterations and repairs to the various dies and stones and deals further with the shape and size of the sheets in the later contracts. Two out of these three papers are on Australian stamps, which afford a perennial source of study, so that it is to be expected that there are others on these stamps worthy of mention in this review. Such are the miscellaneous notes on the perforations and the plates of the more recent issues of Queensland,⁴ by Mr. S. Dalby, which should be of interest to the specialist, and also the Rev. J. Mursell's notes on the recent compound perforation of the same colony.⁵ Mr. W. A. Hull has discovered two dies of the ½d. New South Wales,⁶ of 1891 onwards, the second of which appears to have been used subsequently to 1907. With Australians should also be classed Papua, on the stamps of which Mr. Elliott⁷ has published further studies. Among other British Colonials Mr. Castle has written a very important paper on the 1860-1870 issues of British Guiana,⁸ a continuation of his researches with reference to the exact number of transfers of each value, and confirming or amending some of his previous details for the identification of the different types. Mr. Pemberton has succeeded in making intelligible the perforations of the stamps of Prince Edward Island,⁹ a study which has been confirmed and extended by Mr. Goodfellow.¹⁰ The latter philatelist makes out that five different machines were employed at various times for perforating these stamps, a statement that will doubtless be confirmed or disputed when philatelists have had an opportunity of studying the elaborate paper which he recently read at a meeting of the Royal Philatelic Society, but which has not yet been published.

The current stamps of our own country have been attracting a great deal of attention from collectors lately, especially with regard to "control letters" and "marginal cuts" but it is an open question whether the importance of these matters has not been over-rated. Mr. S. Phillips has published a useful little work explaining the shades and printings of these recent issues and Mr. Buckley is engaged in summing up the existing knowledge as to the Edwardian issues in our own pages.¹¹ Collectors of British stamps will doubtless have made a note of the useful list of the early line-engraved stamps and their varieties which appeared in the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*.¹²

On the stamps of European countries many articles have appeared besides Dr. Diena's paper above-mentioned. German philatelists still confine their attention mainly to postmarks and studies of the cancellations of nearly all the old German States are to be found in the German journals. On the stamps themselves Herr Teubner's history of the posts and postage stamps of Lubeck¹³ may be noted and Herr Stenger's article on the essays and proofs of Bavaria¹⁴ will interest many

1 *L.P.* XXII (1913) p. 228 *et seq.* 2 *M.J.* XXI (1913) p. 105. 3 *L.P.* XXII (1913) p. 76 *et seq.* 4 *P.J.C.B.* XXIII (1913) p. 50 *et seq.* 5 *A.S.J.* III (1912-13) pp. 46, 86. 6 *A.P.* XIX (1912-13) p. 160. 7 *M.J.* XXI (1913) pp. 15, 290. 8 *L.P.* XXII (1913) p. 29 *et seq.* 9 *P.J.G.B.* XXIII (1913) p. 105 *et seq.* 10 *P.J.G.B.* XXIII (1913) p. 158. 11 *P.R.* XXXV (1913) p. 103 *et seq.* 12 *P.J.G.B.* XXIII (1913) p. 122. 13 *B.B.-Z.* IX (1913) p. 370 *et seq.* 14 *B.B.-Z.* IX (1913) p. 248 *et seq.*

a specialist. This paper first appeared in the Festschrift issued by the Berlin Philatelic Club to commemorate the twenty-fifth year of its existence, which occurred last year. This volume deals largely with the history of the club, but contains a number of important papers, some of which are mentioned in this survey.

As to other European countries Mr. Oldfield has published a paper on Bosnia¹⁵ in which, from his long continued studies on the earlier issues of this country, he gives simple rules for identifying the perforations and helps towards establishing the dates of issue of these earlier issues by taking note of the type and perforation. Mr. P. de Smeth has described several plate varieties of the 10c. and 20c. of the first issue of Belgium¹⁶ and Mr. Linberg chronicles three hitherto unnoticed stamps among the recent issues of Finland¹⁷, viz., the 5p. deep olive green of 1900, the 10p. red and 20p. blue of 1907 from the plates of Lilius and Hertzberg.

Mr. Pemberton has made some notable discoveries in the later issues of Greek stamps,¹⁸ especially in the 1901 issue, where his discovery of two dies of each value is of a high degree of philatelic importance. This philatelist has also included in his papers some observations on the recent Balkan war provisionals, a subject on which many notes will be found scattered through the chief journals, especially those of Germany. Herr Pirl has described in great detail the distinguishing characteristics of the reprints of the 3 pf. and 20 pf. of Heligoland,¹⁹ a study which is also to be found in the Berlin Club Festschrift. Besides Mr. Leavy's book on the postage stamps of Holland, Mr. Warren has written some useful notes on the plating of the first issue²⁰ of this his favourite country, while an elaborate study of the Postage Due stamps by Herr Engelen van der Veen is continued in the *Berliner Briefmarken-Zeitung*²¹ throughout the yearly volume. As for the rest of Europe the Rev. G. E. Barber's interesting article on the philatelic history of Monaco²² and Herr Heger's commentary on the stamps of Turkey²³ call for notice.

Turning to America the most important paper on the stamp of North America is Mr. Bacon's study of a series of plate impressions of the earlier issues of the United States²⁴ contained in the collection of the late Earl of Crawford. Mr. Bacon describes a number of points connected with the manufacture of the plates not previously described, and establishes the positions of guide dots which are often of value in distinguishing original impressions from "fakes."

The philatelic world has been told frequently of late that the stamps of South and Central America are very popular among collectors at the present moment and the output of literature on these stamps seems to confirm this. Mexico apparently occupies the first place in this public favour, judging from the number of papers on the earlier issues of this country, in addition to Mr. Chapman's important monograph on the Eagle and Maximilian issues, which was published early in the year. This monograph contains a complete record of every consignment of "Eagles" and "Maximilians" sent out from the distributing office to all the post offices of Mexico as well as to other recipients. As for the papers on the subject Mr. W. T. Wilson contributes some new and important notes on the plates of the 1856-61 and 1867 issues²⁵, while Messrs Barron and Helmrich have issued a revised list of the overprints on the 1856 and 1861 issues.²⁶ Mr. Pemberton has discovered a new and very striking retouch of the 25c. of 1868.²⁷ Herr v. Regelsberger has described two dangerous forgeries of the Tres Centavos of 1865-66²⁸ which have sometimes been regarded as reprints while the same philatelist has made some important observations on the Poste de Mar stamps of 1875²⁹ and has described more fully the types of the 6c. of 1872³⁰ discovered by Mr. C. J. Phillips in 1909. Mr. Griebert has also found

15 *M.J.* XXI (1913) p. 9 *et seq.* 16 *M.J.* XXI (1913) pp. 150, 301. 17 *M.J.* XXI (1913) p. 84. 18 *P.J.G.B.* XXIII (1913) p. 6 *et seq.* 19 *B.B.-Z.* IX (1913) p. 195 *et seq.* 20 *S.L.* V (1912-13) p. 223. 21 *B.B.-Z.* IX (1913) p. 31 *et seq.* 22 *M.R.* Herts Soc. VII (1913-14) p. 45 *et seq.* 23 *G.B.* X (1913) p. 25 *et seq.* 24 *L.P.* XXII (1913) p. 3 *et seq.* 25 *P.J.I.* XVII (1913) p. 143. 26 *S.L.* V (1912-13) p. 210. 27 *P.J.G.B.* XXIII (1913) p. 35. 28 *M.J.* XXI (1913) p. 41. 29 *M.J.* XXI (1913) p. 119. 30 *B.B.-Z.* IX (1913) p. 104.

and described the distinguishing characteristics of the ten types of the 100c. of 1872³¹ and has written on the provisionals of Guadalajara.³² Mr. Schmeckpaper has a very important note on the "Anotado" stamps of 1872³³ and the circumstances of their issue.

Of South American countries taken in alphabetical order Mr. C. L. Pack has written an important paper on the 1882-85 issues of the Argentine Republic³⁴ an issue which it will be remembered was produced by the pantograph method first described by Mr. T. W. Hall, a method which lends itself to the creation of varieties, of which a number are described by Mr. Pack in his article aforesaid. Captain Napier has continued his studies in Brazilian stamps by writing an account of the postal stationery of this country.³⁵ Mr. Barnett has discovered some new varieties of postmarks of Chili stamps used in Peru³⁶ during the war in 1882 and 1883, supplementing his previous articles published in 1911 and 1912, and the same philatelist has written a useful paper to explain how the numerous different printings of the early stamps of Chili³⁷ may be distinguished. Mr. Bacon has published an important article on the 20c. of 1861 and the 1 peso of 1867 of Colombia,³⁸ in which he shows that the sheet of the 1 peso contained 121 stamps in eleven rows of eleven and describes varieties of type in the label of value and various transfer defects. M. Hanciau in his monograph on the early issues of Uruguay³⁹ considered that the second type of the 60c., Diligencia issue, is of the nature of a rejected essay, an opinion traversed by Messrs. Hugo Griebert⁴⁰ and Marco del Pont.⁴¹ Another important contribution to our knowledge of the stamps of Uruguay is one by Mr. Ahrens, who provides details for plating the sheet of the 10c. large numeral issue of 1866 and identifying every stamp on the plate.⁴²

Apparently little has appeared of importance on the countries of the rest of the world. Major Evans continues his articles on Indian Native States with an account of the stamps of Travancore.⁴³ Numerous short articles have appeared during the year on the republican overprints of the stamps of China, which will be useful to compare one with the other when the history of these stamps comes to be written. Among these articles note should be made of those of Lieut.-Col. Norris-Newman,⁴⁴ Captain A. E. Stewart,⁴⁵ and Herr Kleeberg.⁴⁶ M. Hanciau continues his monograph which began last year on the stamps of Samoa.⁴⁷

Such, then, is some of the philatelic work of 1913. In this brief review of the serious side of philately facts and details worthy to be recorded may doubtless have been unnoticed, but imperfect as it is it cannot be perused without the comforting reflection that philately provides an intellectual occupation of no mean order and that it possesses a charm and delight for its votaries which no other pursuit is able to rival.

31 *G.P.N.* II (1913) p. 121. 32 *G.P.N.* II (1913) p. 133. 33 *M.J.* XXI (1913) p. 210.
 34 *P.G.* III (1913) p. 176 *et seq.* 35 *G.S.* II (1913) p. 5 *et seq.* 36 *M.J.* XXI (1913) p. 147 *et seq.*
 37 *M.J.* XXII (1913) p. 285 *et seq.* 38 *M.J.* XXI (1913) p. 260. 39 *M.J.* XXI (1913) p. 6 *et seq.*
 40 *M.J.* XXI (1913) p. 116. 41 *M.J.* XXI (1913) p. 330 *et seq.* 42 *M.J.* XXI (1913) p. 44.
 43 *M.J.* XXI (1913) p. 88 *et seq.* 44 *P.J.G.B.* XXIII (1913) p. 74, *see also* p. 139. 45 *P.J.I.* XVII (1913) *passim.* 46 *M.* IV (1913) p. 5. 47 *J.P.* 7^e Série XXI (1913) p. 312 *et seq.*

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF SWEDEN, 1855-1905

Compiled by the
SVERIGES FILATELIST-FÖRENING

Translated by L. HARALD KJELLSTEDT

V.

(Continued from Vol. XXXV, page 206)

OFFICIAL POSTAGE STAMPS (contd.)

20 öre, *pale vermillion*, occurs in quite a number of shades of brick-red and pale-red, and also, although less frequently, in a full red. The type error mentioned in connection with the 20 öre stamp of the former issue is also found on stamps of this issue. In 1891 the colour of the 20 öre was changed to blue, or the same colour which in the year mentioned was given to the ordinary postage stamp of the same value.

24 öre, *yellow*, shows quite considerable variation in colour, from the palest yellow to orange, besides which a rather scarce shade of lemon-yellow is found. As was the case with the 12 öre little use was found for the 24 öre after the introduction of the 10 öre postage, and consequently it was withdrawn in 1889 for surcharging. The entire issue of 24 öre perf. 13 consisted of 1,633,950 copies. At the time of the surcharging 175,629 copies were in the supply store, wherefore 1,458,321 copies went into circulation.

30 öre, *brown*, has a couple of shades of the main colour besides grey-brown, yellow-brown and red-brown. The grey-brown and the red-brown occur quite sparingly.

50 öre, *red*. After the introduction of the 10 öre stamp there seems to have been a difficulty in distinguishing the 50 öre from the lower value. This fact led to a decision in 1893 to change the colour to grey, in conformity with that of the ordinary postage stamps. The last lots of the 50 öre stamp, printed in 1892, have a strong aniline-red colour, penetrating the paper.

1 krona, *blue and light brown*. Two typical colour combinations are found, namely pale blue and pale brown, and blue and pale brown.

10 öre, surcharged on 12 öre and 24 öre stamps. This was introduced in accordance with the General Postal Directorate's circular of 30 September 1889. In order to make use of the 12 öre and 24 öre stamps which were in stock in large numbers and were of little use after the reduction of the postage, it was decided that these stamps should be surcharged with 10 öre. For this purpose a new die was engraved with which to overprint the stamps referred to so as to obliterate the original value and at the same time furnish each stamp with a new designation. This die was reproduced and arranged to a printing plate for 50 stamps in the same way as the plates for the postage stamps themselves. As the same plate was used for the surcharging of the 12 and the 24 öre stamps, its type-errors are found on both kinds of surcharged stamps. These type errors consist of the letter '1' in the word 'TJENSTEFRIMARKE' being broken into two dots forming a colon, and a piece of printing surface missing on the intermediate bow to the right of the left-hand crown. On each sheet the first-mentioned error is found on one stamp (the fourth in the sixth row), and the latter on another stamp.

10 öre on 12 öre, *blue*, is found on deep blue as well as on pale blue stamps. One single copy of the surcharged 12 öre stamp with perf. 14 is known, and this stamp is in pale blue, and postmarked Västerås 1889, but the date cannot be distinguished.

As the printing was done on sheets of 50 stamps each, 49 other such stamps should be in existence. Of the 12 öre four sheets or 200 stamps with inverted surcharge were issued.

10 öre on 24 öre, *yellow*, is only known in yellow and orange. No copy perf. 14 is known and only two sheets or 100 stamps with inverted surcharge are known.

of 24 April 1891, and was issued on 11 May of the same year. The printings of the early years were in pale blue, and correspond in this respect with the 12 öre stamp,

20 öre, *blue*. This was announced by the General Postal Directorate's circular but after 1893 the stamp occurs in deep blue; quite a number of shades are found within these two colour groups. The type error mentioned in connection with the two previous issues of the 20 öre stamp is not known to occur on the blue 20 öre, but on the first printings of the stamp last mentioned there are three other type-errors. The first, which is found on the upper, right-hand corner stamp, consists of the foot-rest under the left hand lion supporting the shield being missing, and the other of the letter 'M' in the word 'TJENSTEFRIKKE' in the right-hand oval on the stamp below that previously mentioned having dropped out, so that only a part of the first stroke, looking like a colon, remains. Finally the foot-rest under the left-hand lion is partly missing on the fourth stamp from the top and from the left. These errors were soon discovered and corrected and do not occur on the deep blue stamps.

2 öre, *yellow*, became necessary on account of the postage on local printed matter being reduced to 2 öre; it was announced in the General Postal Directorate's circular of 7 July 1891, and was issued the following day. For this stamp a new original die was made and the periods after 'SVERIGE' and 'ÖRE' were then made square, as previously mentioned. The colour is yellow up to 1893 and thereafter reddish orange.

10 öre, *red*. During 1892—nearer date cannot be given—the printing plates for the 10 öre stamps were reproduced from a new original plate, which differs from the plate previously used, although not to any great extent. The difference between the two types appears in a comparison between the figures of value in the ovals. On the earlier type the top stroke and the foot of the figure one are of entirely different appearance to that of the later, and the bottom as well as the top of the cipher are considerably thinner on the later type.



Type I.



Type II.

A small error may be mentioned here which occurs on all the official stamps, and consists of the right-hand part of the ornament under the figures of value in the left oval being contracted in proportion to the left-hand part of the same ornament. In the right-hand oval on the other hand the two sections of the ornament are symmetrical.

It is not known when the printing from the new plates began. The appearance of the stamp is from that time entirely different from its former appearance, this

on account of the colour employed, which is a strong aniline carmine, which penetrated the paper and made the impression visible on the back of the stamp. Through the tendency of the colour to spread in the paper the impression has a blurred appearance, although in reality it is very sharp, compared with previous issues printed from worn plates. The aniline colour mentioned was used during several years, but from the beginning of 1900 the stamp has been printed in a strong pure carmine.

According to the General Postal Directorate's circular of 10 January 1893, the colour of the 50 öre stamp was changed to grey, and in order that the stamp last mentioned should not be confused with the 4 öre stamp, the colour of the 4 öre stamp was in this connection changed to grey-black.

50 öre, grey, appeared on 22 February 1893 and occurs in two varieties of shade, namely olive-grey and brown-grey, each in paler and deeper shades, and sometimes in a pure pale grey.

4 öre, grey-black was issued 6 April 1893, and from the end of 1903 it was of a paler grey shade.

1 krona, blue and brown, of a new type was issued at the beginning of 1896 and differs from the previous type mainly in that the period after 'SVERIGE' is square, and that the value indications in the ovals at the sides are in heavier type. The colour is deep blue, in several shades, and brown.



New Type.

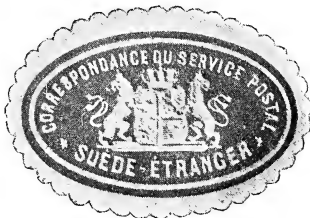
Old Type.

It is worth mentioning that from 1892-3 and continuously thereafter, all official postage stamps were printed in stronger, deeper, and, with the exception of the 10 öre stamp, in purer colours than before. Thus the colour of the 2 öre was changed from yellow to red-orange, of the 3 öre from a dull pale brown to a bright brown, of the 4 öre from grey to grey-black, and of the 5 öre to a deeper shade of green, which nevertheless after 1897 was exchanged for a paler, more yellow-green colour. The 10 öre, which in 1892 was changed both in type and colour, the latter evidently adopted from the obsolete 50 öre stamp, was the strongest in colour of all the official stamps, but returned later to a less pronounced colour. The 20 öre changed its often varying pale-blue colour to a just as variable deep blue. The 30 öre appeared in clearer colours, both deeper and paler. The 50 öre had to submit to a change while it still had its red colour, which became of so deep a carmine-red and so similar to that of the 10 öre that the colour had to be abandoned and a change made to one entirely different.

The 1 krona stamp of the older type also underwent a change of colour. According to normal sheets, dated 20 February, 1895, its pale blue and brown shades became deeper, although not so deep as those of the new type following.

Finally it seems in place to mention a stamp of deep blue colour, the so-called *stamp for postal matter*, which by many collectors is considered as an official postage stamp. According to the General Postal Directorate's resolution of 12 September 1876, this

stamp, which has the inscription "Correspondance du service postal Suède-Étranger," was to be affixed to postal matter which was being sent to postal departments and post offices in foreign countries, and it occurs also on postal money orders to foreign



countries in the space reserved for postage stamps, and is in several cases found cancelled. In the General Postal Directorate's circular of 10 January 1900, it was ordered that this stamp should cease to be used after the close of March of the same year. The stamp is known in two types, which differ in that on one the stars between the upper and lower inscriptions are six-pointed, but five-pointed on the other.

(To be continued)

REVIEWS

ARMSTRONG (D. B.) *The Boy's Book of Stamp Collecting.* 8vo. 227 pp. illus. London: Grant Richards, Ltd. 6s.

This book appeared at a very opportune time for those in search of a suitable Christmas gift for a youth with stamp-collecting proclivities. For the instruction and entertainment of the young collector it is admirably adapted. The subject matter provides the necessary guides to set the beginner on the right path and contains a wealth of fascinating detail from the history of philately which possesses a perennial charm for the collector to read about.

The book is divided into twenty chapters, opening with the story of the postage stamp and the romance of stamp collecting. Avoiding technicalities as far as possible instructions are given as to the formation, mounting and arrangement of a collection. Explanations are given as to the different kinds of stamps, viz., postage, local, fiscal, railway, and the like, and needful warnings are provided as to forgeries and philatelic parasites of all kinds. The different methods of stamp production are outlined and it is shown how errors and varieties arise. In the case of the former, however, undue prominence is given to an unfortunate example. This professes to be a King Edward 4d., brown and green, of Great Britain with the centre omitted. Such an error has never been authenticated and is most unlikely to have existed.

Having regard to the ease with which the centre of such a stamp can be bleached out only the very best of evidence could substantiate the existence of a *bonâ fidê* error of this kind. The closing chapters of the work are devoted to entertaining gossip about philatelic celebrities and great collections as well as other matters of interest in connection with the world of stamps. A few words of advice are given as to the formation of a stamp collector's library, and a glossary of philatelic terms is provided.

Although essentially a book for boys, we can recommend it to any beginner in philately, while many an older hand will be glad to peruse it for pleasure and even profit.

BULLIVANT (C. H.) *Stamp collecting for pleasure and profit.* 8vo. 121 pp. London: C. A. Pearson, Ltd. 1913.

The author of this work is evidently not a philatelist. Though pleasantly written the book abounds in erroneous and absurd statements of which one example of each will suffice. "There is an error of the famous Post Office, Mauritius, some copies of the twopenny blue, 1848 issue, being struck off with the word "pence" spelt "penoe" (p. 39). "Mr. Booty's guide is worth at the present time £1,000" (p. 17). As the work will doubtless be widely circulated we hope the first impression will be rapidly exhausted and a new edition published after revision by a competent philatelist.

WHO'S WHO IN PHILATELY. Edited by A. H. Harris. First year, 1914. 8vo. 100 pp. London: *The Philatelic Circular*, 42 Fieldhouse Road, Balham, S.W. 1s.

It appears that we may expect this compilation annually, and this first issue must have entailed a vast amount of labour and enquiry on the part of the editor. The result is very creditable for a first attempt, the information, apart from a few errors, being very generally correct. The point that strikes us chiefly is that very much more detail could be stated with advantage as to the philatelic work of the leading philatelists of the day. We hope to see future editions supplemented in this particular. We have no doubt that many philatelists will find the work valuable for reference.

STANLEY GIBBONS, LTD., PRICED CATALOGUE OF STAMPS (1914). Part II. Foreign Countries. 24th edition. 8vo. 820 pp. illus. London: *Stanley Gibbons, Ltd.*, 391 Strand, W.C. 2s. 6d.

It seems the time is near at hand when we shall receive the familiar "Gibbons" in three parts instead of two, the present edition of Part II, now under review, having almost attained the limit of size consistent with a handbook for constant reference under all sorts of conditions. It is foreshadowed that in the near future it may be advisable to separate "Europe" from the "rest of the world" and issue them in separate volumes. The increase of matter in the present edition occupies 30 pages more than in the last edition, an addition apparently solely due to new issues since there has been no revision of the lists of any of the countries.

We are informed that the demand, which started a year or so ago, for the stamps of South and Central America still continues, in particular for those of the Argentine Republic, Chili, Colombia, Mexico and Uruguay. There has also been a marked rise in value of the older issues of European stamps, especially for German and Italian States, Spain and Switzerland. In fact prices are advancing generally, and we are told that at no period during the fifty-seven years the firm has been in existence has the general demand for stamps been so great or so universal as at present. Whether the continued rise in the prices of stamps is an advantage to philately in general is open to question.

BRIGHT & SONS "A.B.C." DESCRIPTIVE PRICED CATALOGUE OF THE WORLD'S POSTAGE STAMPS. Part I. Adhesives. 10th edition, 1914-15. 8vo. 928 pp. illus. London: *Bright & Son*, 164 Strand, W.C. 2s. 6d. net.

Owing to the incorporation of new issues and the re-writing of the lists of several countries the new edition of this well-known Catalogue has been increased by no less than 64 pages. Particular attention has been paid to the revision of the lists of Denmark, Crete and Greece. In the case of the latter country the Balkan war provisionals have been listed exhaustively and most of them priced. A special feature of this Catalogue, viz., the very extensive list of British stamps used abroad has been strengthened by considerable additions. It is also to be noted that recent British Colonials on ordinary and chalk-surfaced paper are listed in separate sets, the advantage of which to the collecting world is unquestionable. The collector is doubtless prepared for the announcement of the continued rise in prices for old issues, especially those of European countries, the demand for old imperforate stamps increasing every day while the available supply of good specimens is decreasing. However this may be the quotations of Messrs. Bright & Son will be found quite moderate compared with those of any other Catalogue.

CATALOGUE LEMAIRE, 1840-1900. 17^e édition. 8vo. 350 pp. illus. Paris: *Th. Lemaire*, 16 Avenue de l'Opera. 1fr. 25c.

CATALOGUE UNIVERSEL DES TIMBRES DU XX^e SIÈCLE. 9^e édition. 8vo. 217 pp. illus. Paris: *Th. Lemaire*, 16 Avenue de l'Opera. 75c.

We have received the new edition of M. Lemaire's excellent Catalogue, the first part of which includes issues up to 1900 and the second those subsequent to that date, a convenient arrangement both for those who set a time limit on the area of their collecting and those who collect new issues only. For those collectors who do not desire to go in for varieties such as differences in perforation and the like we can strongly recommend this work. It is essentially a "simplified" Catalogue, and is well printed and illustrated. For collectors in this country it is also of value as indicating the current market quotations in Paris.

NEW ISSUES AND DISCOVERIES

Australia. Mr. Fred Hagen has kindly sent us a specimen of the new 1d. stamp, with head of King George to left, which supersedes the Kangaroo design, posted on the day of issue, 9 December last. No wmk. Perf. 11.

1d. carmine-red

British Guiana. We have received from Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. the 1c. and 5c. with the head of King George, the latter value was chronicled in September last on the authority of the *London Philatelist*. Wmk. multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.

1c. green

British Levant. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly send us a specimen of the current 1d. of Great Britain overprinted ELVANT as usual.

Cayman Islands. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly send us the 3d. and 1s. with the head of King George. They are printed on the new surface-coloured paper. Wmk. multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.

3d. purple on yellow

1s. black on blue-green

China. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly send us a new series of Postage Due stamps lettered "Republic of China." The design is similar to the one superseded. Perf. 14-15.

$\frac{1}{2}$ c. 1c. 2c. 4c. 5c. 10c. 20c. and 30c. blue

Dutch Indies. We have received from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. new $7\frac{1}{2}$ c. and 1 gulden postage stamps and a 20c. postage due.

$7\frac{1}{2}$ c. brown-grey. Perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$.

1g. brown. Perf. 11 \times 11 $\frac{1}{2}$

Postage Due.

20c. pale red. Perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$

Egypt. We have received from Messrs. Spottiswoode, Dixon and Hunting, Ltd., an exceedingly interesting and handsome series of stamps and entires which were to have been issued on 8 January. They are printed by Messrs. De la Rue & Co. The inscriptions are in English and Arabic. Wmk. Star and crescent. Perf. 14.

1 mill. sepia (Gyassas on the Nile)

2 mills. green (Cleopatra)

3 " orange (Ras el Tin Palace)

4 " vermilion Pyramid)

5 " lake (Sphinx)

10 " indigo (Colossi of Thebes)

20 " olive-green (Pylon of Karnak)

50 " purple (Citadel of Cairo)

100 " black-purple (Temple of Abu Simbel)

200 " claret (Dam at Assouan)

Envelopes. On bluish white diagonally laid paper. Wmk. "Postes Egyptiennes" in script.

(1) With "tuck-in" flap, ungummed.

Size 108 \times 71 mm.

1 mill. brown (Gyassas on the Nile)

2 mills. green (Cleopatra)

(2) With pointed flap, gummed. Size 146 \times 111 mm.

3 mills. orange (Ras el Tin Palace)

10 " sky-blue (Colossi of Thebes)

Letter sheet. Thick white wove paper, with manufacturer's wmk. Folds to 126 \times 82 mm. Gummed flaps at side.

5 mills. carmine (Sphinx)

Besides the above newspaper wrappers bearing stamps of 1 and 2 mill, the design of the adhesives, and postcards, 2 and 4 mills. have been issued.

Greece. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly send us a pictorial stamp representing the hoisting of the Greek flag at Suda Bay and commemorating the union of Crete with Greece. The total number printed is said to have been 300,000. Perf. 14.

25l. black and indigo.

Hungary. We have received from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. the 2 filler with the new watermark. Perf. 15.

2f. yellow

They also inform us that they have seen copies of the 1 and 2 koronas values of the charity stamps chronicled last month.

1k. brown-red

2k. blue

Liberia. We have received from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. a provisional made by surcharging the 3c. Inland Postage stamp of 1897 with figures "8" and a large five-pointed star, the word "INLAND" being also barred out. Perf. 14.

8c. on 3c. red and green

Macao. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly send us the Vasco da Gama set overprinted "REPUBLIC" the 12 avos being further surcharged 10a.

Montserrat. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. inform us that they have received a 5s. value, King George, green and red on yellow. The stamp is printed on the old paper, yellow on both sides.

Mozambique. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have received the Vasco da Gama issues of Macao, Timor and Portuguese India overprinted for use here, as reported last month for other Portuguese possessions. There are 24 varieties in all.

Portuguese Indies. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly send us a new and apparently permanent set, all of the same design (Agriculture). Perf. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ \times 14.

1 real, bronze-green

1½	real, pale green
2	„ black
2½	„ sap-green
3	„ lilac
4½	„ orange-brown
5	„ blue-green
6	„ pale brown
9	„ ultramarine
10	„ carmine
1	tanga, pale violet
2	„ blue
3	„ bistre
4	„ slate-grey
8	„ red-purple
12	„ brown on green
1	rupee, brown on pink
2	„ orange on salmon
3	„ green on blue

Queensland. Mr. Percy T. Berry, of Melbourne, writes that he has found the 4d. wmk. Crown and single-lined A, with the compound perf. 13 × 12½. This completes the set from ½d. to 1s. as listed in Gibbons Catalogue, Nos. 248 to 254, with the compound perf.

Straits Settlements. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. write that they have received the 85, King George, green and red on green. The stamps are printed on the new surface-coloured paper, green on the face and white on the back. They also send us the 10c. on surface-coloured paper and a 21c. Wmk. multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.

10c.	purple on yellow
21c.	purple and pale purple
85	green and red on green

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<i>Ganzsachen-Sammler</i>	G.S.
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Die Bewertung der Marianen-stempel. G.B. December

Germany.

FONSECA-WOLLHEIM. Die Entstehung des "Vineta" Provisoriums. B.B.-Z. 27 December

BERCHELMANN (Dr. W.) Die Thurn und Taxis'schen Postwertzeichen, Poststellen und Abstempelungen im Grossherzogtum Hessen (contd). D.B.-Z. January

SCHNEIDER (F.) Katalog der bayerischen Postkarten nebst Preisverzeichnis (contd) G.S. December

Lübeck. Restbestände des 2 Schillinge-Briefumschlags. G.S. December

Great Britain.

GREENWOOD (C. H.). Great Britain: the stamps of the Edwardian and Georgian eras (contd). W.-E.P. December

WEINERT (Dr. V.) Englische Privat-Ganzsachen. G.S. December

Greece.

- PEMBERTON (P. L.) The stamps of Greece (contd). *P.J.G.B.* December
 West-Thrazien (Gümüldjina). *B.B.-Z.* 27 December
 Ueber Spekulationsprodukte aus den Balkankriegen II. *I.B.-J.* 20 December

Heligoland.

- Helgoland, 1 Mark postumus. *I.B.J.* 10 January

Hungary.

- LANDA (E.) Die Marken von Ungarn seit der Einführung der Kronenwährung. *I.B.J.* 10 January
 KÖHEGYI (Dr. J.) Bemerkungen über ungarische Ganzsachen der Ausgabe 1913. *G.S.* December

Indian Native States.

- British Indian stamps (King George) surcharged for Nabha. *P.J.I.* December
 An error in the King Edward, Service, Chamba State. *P.J.I.* December

Mauritius.

- FRERE (F. H.) The stamps of Mauritius. *P.J.G.B.* December

Mexico.

- Les timbres revolutionnaires de Mexique. *J.P.* December

New South Wales.

- GILLES (C. A.) The two dies of the New South Wales halfpenny. *A.P.* December

New Zealand.

- ARMSTRONG (D. B.) Single issue Specialism The 1d. Universal Type of New Zealand, 1901-1909 (contd). *A.P.* December
 CASTLE (M. P.) Notes on the imperforate issues of New Zealand (contd). *L.P.* December.

Portuguese Indies.

- GODINHO (J.) Old stamps locally overprinted Republica. *P.J.I.* December

Queensland.

- DALBY (S.) Queensland. Philatelic Fragments. VII. *P.J.G.B.* December

Servia

- DEROCCO (E.) Geschichte der Postwertzeichen von Serbien. II Teil: Die Ganzsachen (contd). *G.S.* December

Siam.

- WOLF (G.) Siam. The surcharged postage stamps issued from 1892 to 1899. *S.L.* December
 La Poste Siamoise et ses timbres. *E.* 15 December

Spain.

- MENNEVÉE (R.) Les émissions espagnoles (contd). *C.* January

Straits Settlements.

- LE MAY (R. S.) History of the British Post Office established at the British Legation, Bangkok, in the year 1882. *M.J.* December

Sudan.

- MARRINER (T. F.) The postage stamps of Sudan (contd). *W.-E.P.* December

Switzerland.

- SMITH (B. T. K.) The Basle Postage stamp. *M.C.* December

Turkey.

- Turquie (contd). *Post.* 25 December
 West-Thrazien (Gümüldjina). *B.B.-Z.* 27 December

United States.

- RICKETTS (W. R.) Specialized Catalogues of the Countries of the World. Method demonstrated by a list of the United States 1869 issue (contd). *M.R.* January

Uruguay.

- Les instructions de l'an XIII. *C.* January
 MARCO DEL PONT (J.) The early issues of Uruguay—a refutation of the article of M. L. Hanciau. *M.J.* December

Generalia.

- Les abréviations sur les timbres. *C.* January
 BOYES W. A.) Hints for detecting forgeries (contd). *M.R.* January
 CHEAVIN (W. H. S.) Photomicrography and Philately (contd). *S.C.F.* 20 December 3 January

AUCTION REPORT

The list given under this heading will contain a selection from the stamps recently sold at auction, and will generally include such stamps as are interesting owing to special character or condition, rarity of occurrence or price attained. The descriptions are those of the sale catalogues.

References.

G.	GLENDINING & CO. LTD.	9 and 10 December.			
H.	HARMER, ROOKE & CO. I)	6 December;			
	2)	13 December.			
L.	E. M. GILBERT-LODGE.	1) 4 and 5 December; 2) 18 and 19 December			
P.	PLUMRIDGE & CO.	11 and 12 December.			
P.&S.	PUTTICK & SIMPSON	1) 2 and 3 December; 2) 16 and 17 December.			
V.	VENTOM, BULL & COOPER.	4 and 5 December.			
BAVARIA, 1849,	1 kr. black, superb.				
V.	£4 2 6			
BRITISH COLOMBIA, Local, Barnard's					
Cariboo Express Paid, 1858,					
black on red, used.	L. 1	6 6 0			
BRITISH GUIANA, January 1852, 1c.					
black on magenta, very slight					
crease, superb.	H. 2	6 6 0			
Ditto, 4c. blue, fine.	H. 2	5 10 0			
CANADA, 1852, imperf., ½d. rose,					
vertical strip of three, superb.					
H. 2		2 2 0			
Ditto, thick hard paper, 6d. dull					
purple, unused.	L. 1	8 8 0			
Ditto, 10d. blue, unused, superb.					
G.		6 0 0			
1858, perf. 12, 6d. purple-brown,					
few perfs. clipped, otherwise					
mint.	H. 2	5 5 0			
1859, 12½c. yellow-green, imperf.,					
very fine.	G.	4 4 0			
1868, laid paper, 1c. brown-red,					
superb.	L. 1	2 8 0			
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, 1853, blued					
paper, 1d. brick red, block of					
four, on original, fine.	H. 2	4 12 0			
Ditto, block of eight, slight crease,					
fine.	G.	8 8 0			
1861, woodblock, 1d. brick-red,					
very fine.	H. 2	5 0 0			
Ditto, 1d. red, very fine.	G.	7 7 0			
Ditto, 4d. pale blue, very fine.	G.	3 10 0			
Ditto, 4d. deep blue, superb.	G.	8 10 0			
August 1880, 3 on 3d., vertical					
pair, one without surcharge.	G.	8 0 0			
CEYLON, 1857, imperf., 8d. brown,					
minute thin spot, otherwise					
superb.	H. 2	8 0 0			
EAST AFRICA AND UGANDA PROTEC-					
TORATES, 1903-4, wmk. CC, 50r.					
grey and red-brown, superb.	H.	13 14 0			
1906-7, wmk. multiple CA, 20r.					
stone and black, block of four,					
mint.	P.&S. 1	6 12 6			
FINLAND, 1856, 10k. rose, horizontal					
strip of three, fine.	V.	3 7 6			
FRANCE, 1849-50, 25c. blue, pair,					
tête-bêche, on piece of original,					
fine.	G.	4 10 0			
1853-60, 20c. blue on azure, un-					
used.	G.	4 0 0			
GREAT BRITAIN, 1840, 1d. black,					
block of four, little close at sides,					
otherwise very fine.	P.	4 5 0			
1841, 1d. on Dickinson paper, hori-					
zontal strip of three, superb,					
unused.	V.	3 15 0			
1858-79, 1d. rose-red, plate 191,					
complete sheet of 240, with mar-					
gins, mint.	L. 1	6 7 6			
Ditto, 2d. blue, plate 9, imperf.					
proof on card, block of six.	V.	6 0 0			
1880, 2s. brown, mint.	L. 1	5 0 0			
1881, 1d. lilac, block of four, print-					
on gummed side, mint.	L. 1	1 15 0			
I.R. Official, 1884, wmk. crowns,					
£1 brown, surcharged 'SPECI-					
MEN,' mint.	P.	9 10 0			
Board of Education, February					
1902, 1s. green and carmine, on					
piece of original, superb.	P.	5 10 0			
Govt. Parcels, 1897, 1d. lilac, over-					
print, inverted mint.	P.&S. 1	7 0 0			
Levant, 1906, 1 pi on 2d., mint.					
H. 1		10 0 0			
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, 1864, white					
wove paper, 1c. black, variety					
raised 'I' in 'INTER,' unused.	V.	3 3 0			
MALTA, 1902, 1d. on 2½d. blue, strip					
of three, a pair and a single, all					
with double surcharge, used					
together on small piece of ori-					
ginal, very fine.	P.&S. 1	4 7 6			
NATAL, 1857, 1d. rose, on small piece					
of original, fine.	L. 1	6 0 0			
Ditto, 3d. rose, on small piece of					
original, superb.	L. 1	2 2 0			
Ditto, 6d. green, on large piece of					
original, superb.	L. 1	7 10 0			
Ditto, 9d. blue, on large piece of					
original, fine.	L. 1	15 0 0			
Ditto, 1s. buff, on small piece of					
original, superb.	L. 1	11 0 0			
1857, Fiscal, 1d. pale yellowish					
green, postally used on small					
piece of original.	L. 1	3 0 0			
NEW BRUNSWICK, 1851, 1s. bright					
purple, pen-cancelled, superb.					
P.		7 0 0			
NEWFOUNDLAND, 1897, 1c. on 3c.					
grey-purple, variety surcharged					
in red and in black, unused.					
L. 1		4 10 0			
NORWAY, 1855, 4 sk. blue, large					
margins, mint.	L. 2	2 17 0			
Ditto, strip of four, superb.	L. 2	2 10 0			
Ditto, showing double foot, fine.					
L. 2		2 2 0			
1882-6, 10 öre rose, imperf., pair,					
on entire, superb.	L. 2	4 16 0			
Ditto, 20 öre, blue, imperf., on					
entire, fine.	L. 2	4 12 0			

Some lots from a specialised collection of Norway, dispersed by Mr. Gilbert-Lodge at his sale of 18 and 19 December 1913.

NOVA SCOTIA, 1851, 6d. yellow-green, pair, used with 3d. on entire, fine. <i>P.</i>		£5	15	0
Ditto, 6d. deep green, unused, superb. <i>P.</i>		3	0	0
PERU, Pacific Steam Navigation Company, 1857, blued paper, 2r. brown-red, mint. <i>H. 1</i> ..		2	10	0
St. VINCENT, 1863-6, compound perf., 1d. rose-red, fine. <i>G.</i> ..		4	0	0
1881, 4d. on 1s. vermilion, exceptionally fine. <i>G.</i>		14	0	0
Ditto, 4d. bright blue, mint. <i>G.</i> ..		5	0	0
SAXONY, 1856, 10 ngr. blue, vertical pair, fine. <i>V.</i>		4	0	0
SICILY, 1859, 50 gr., fine. <i>P.&S. 2</i> ..		4	5	0
SOUTH AUSTRALIA, 1872, perf. and roulette, 9d. grey-lilac, fine. <i>P.&S. 1</i>		2	12	6
SPAIN, 1851, 2r. red, fine, unused. <i>G.</i>		15	10	0
Ditto, 10r. deep green, fine, unused. <i>G.</i>		3	12	0
1852, 12c. grey-lilac, fine, unused. <i>G.</i>		3	3	0
Ditto, 2r. pale red, fine, unused. <i>G.</i>		15	10	0
1853, 2r. vermilion, very fine. <i>G.</i> ..		7	5	0
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, 1883, 8c. on 12c. purple, fine. <i>P.&S. 2</i> ..		5	5	0
SUDAN, Army Official, 1905, 1m., variety overprinted horizontally, <i>uncatalogued. G.</i> ..		6	2	6
SWEDEN, 1855, 3 skb. blue-green, fine, unused. <i>L. 2</i>		4	10	0
Ditto, 24 skb. pale vermilion, fine, unused. <i>L. 2</i>		5	10	0
1889, 10 öre on 12 öre blue, overprint inverted, mint. <i>L. 2</i> ..		3	6	0
TRANSVAAL, 1904-9, £1 purple and green, block of eight, superb. <i>G.</i>		3	3	0
Lydenburg, September 1900, 4d. olive-green, on small piece of original, exceptionally fine. <i>G.</i> ..		4	5	0
Ditto, 6d. lilac, ditto. <i>G.</i> ..		4	7	6
Rustenburg, June 1900, 1d. carmine, variety overprint inverted, <i>uncatalogued, mint. G.</i> ..		5	0	0
TRANSVAAL (<i>contd</i>)				
Ditto, 2s. 6d. violet and green, on small piece of original. <i>G.</i> ..		£11	10	0
UGANDA, March 1895, 30c. black, unused. <i>G.</i>		4	5	0
Ditto, 40c. black, unused. <i>G.</i> ..		4	7	6
Ditto, 50c. black, unused. <i>G.</i> ..		4	10	0
Ditto, 60c. black, unused. <i>G.</i> ..		4	4	0
UNITED STATES, Providence, 1864, 5c. black on yellowish, used. <i>L. 1</i> ..		14	0	0
1845, New York, 5c. black, variety with double label at bottom. <i>L. 1</i> ..		5	10	0
Confederate States, Atlanta, Envelope, 1861, 5c. on blue, re-posted with CONFEDERATE STATES, 5c. green. £1 ..		25	0	0
VICTORIA, 1850, 1d. orange-vermilion, S.G.3, horizontal pair, fine. <i>P.</i>		2	12	6
Ditto, 2d. lilac, fine background and border, unusually fine. <i>P.</i> ..		5	5	0
Ditto, 2d. grey-lilac, coarse background and fine border, horizontal pair, superb. <i>P.</i>		4	10	0
Ditto, 3d. pale blue, type A, on piece of original, superb. <i>P.</i> ..		2	2	0
1854, lithographed, 2d., complete reconstructed sheet of fifty, very fine. <i>P.</i>		9	5	0
1858, imperf, 2s. green, horizontal strip of three, on piece of original, superb. <i>P.</i> ..		14	10	0
1863, rouletted, 4d. rose, roulettes all round. <i>P.</i>		4	5	0
1865-75, wmk. V and crown, 1s. blue on blue, very fine, mint. <i>P.</i> ..		3	7	6
Some lots from a specialised collection of Victoria, dispersed by Messrs. Plumridge and Co. at their sale of 11 and 12 December, 1913.				
1860-3, Too late, 6d. lilac and green, used with another on original, fine. <i>P.&S. 1</i> ..		2	14	0
WESTERN AUSTRALIA, 1857, 6d. golden bronze, very fine, showing lustre. <i>P.</i>		5	0	0
WURTEMBERG, 1875, 2m. yellow, mint. <i>P.</i>		2	2	0

H. KOEHLER, BERLIN.

The following is a selection from the more important lots at the sale by auction held by Herr Koehler at Berlin, 16 to 18 December, 1913. The prices given are the auction prices, and do not include the 10 per cent government tax paid by the purchaser.

BAVARIA, 1849, 1 kr. black, on entire, superb.		M. 150	6	7	1
Ditto, strip of three, on entire, superb.		320	15	13	9
BRITISH GUIANA, 1850, 4c. orange, on entire, cut round, very fine ..		800	39	4	4
Ditto, 12c. deep blue, cut square, exceptionally fine		700	34	6	3
1856, 4c. black on magenta, exceptionally fine as to margins and condition		505	24	15	1
BRUNSWICK, 1852, 1 sgr. rose, three copies on piece of original, superb		165	8	1	9
BRUNSWICK, 1864, <i>percé en arc</i> , $\frac{1}{8}$ sgr. black, on entire, superb ..		280	13	14	6
Ditto, $\frac{1}{8}$ sgr. black on green, superb		305	14	19	0
CANADA, 1852, $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. green, superb, unused, with gum		160	7	16	10
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, Woodblock, 1861, 1d. blue, error of colour, cut into at bottom, otherwise superb, on piece of original ..		1100	53	18	5
Ditto, 4d. red, error of colour, rather cut into		1255	61	10	5
FRANCE, 1849, 1 fr. deep orange-vermilion, magnificent pair, on piece of original		760	37	5	1

FRANCE (*contd*)

1853-60, 80c. carmine, strip of three, one stamp <i>tête-bêche</i> , superb	310	15	3	11
GERMANY, Vineta provisional, 1901, 3 pf. on half of 5 pf. green, on piece of original	195	9	11	2
HANOVER, 1859-61, 10 gr. olive-green, used with 2 gr. blue on entire, very fine.. .. .	215	10	10	9
MAURITIUS, 1848, early impression, white paper, 1d. red-orange, horizontal pair, fine colour, postmark barely perceptible, superb	1455	71	6	6
Ditto, ditto, another horizontal pair, superb	1390	68	2	9
Ditto, earliest possible state, yellowish paper, 2d. deep blue, superb	700	34	6	3
MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN, 1864, 2 sch. grey-lilac, on entire, superb	390	19	2	4
NAPLES, 1858, 50 gr. lake, pair, superb	260	12	14	11
NATAL, 1857, 1d. rose, fine impression, superb	220	10	15	8
OLDENBURG, 1852, $\frac{1}{3}$ sgr. strip of three, on large piece of original, superb	590	28	18	5
1859, $\frac{1}{3}$ gr. black on green, on wrapper, extraordinary margins and exceptional condition	1140	55	17	8

OLDENBURG (*contd*)

1861, $\frac{1}{3}$ gr. blue-green, pair, on piece of original, superb	475	23	5	8
Ditto, $\frac{1}{3}$ gr. moss-green, used on wrapper with 1859 1gr., exceptional margins and condition	1205	59	1	4
RUSSIA, 1889-1904, 14k. blue and red, block of twenty-five, three without centre, mint	390	19	2	4
Levant, 10p. blue and brown, superb	350	17	3	1
Ditto, vertical strip of four, on large piece of original, extraordinary margins and exceptionally fine	2600	127	9	0
SAXONY, 1850, 3 pf. red, on entire, superb	620	30	7	10
SPAIN, 1852, 2r. red, superb.. .. .	250	12	5	1
1885, 2r. blue, error of colour, with three 1r. in block of four, superb	900	44	2	4
SWITZERLAND, Geneva, 1843, 5+5c. exceptionally fine	1085	53	3	9
Ditto, 1849 (Vaud) 4c. black and red, superb	725	35	10	9
Zurich, 1843, 4r. black, superb	450	22	1	2
WURTEMBERG, 1873, 70 kr. red-violet, pair, with green cancellation, superb	350	17	3	1

NOTES & NEWS.

Manchester At the 342nd meeting, held on *Philatelic* Friday, 12 December, 1913, the *Society*. President, Mr. W. Dorning

Beckton, in the Chair, Mr. Duerst provided for the evening, a display of his fine collection of Proofs and Essays of the stamps of Roumania, and claimed, in his notes, for this particular branch of philately, a place far more worthy and of greater interest than the collection of obliterations or marginal numbers. Several difficulties stood in the way of their being generally collected; they were rare and exceedingly difficult to meet with, they were not listed by any of the well-known catalogues, and further no handbooks exist upon them, consequently the collector can never be certain that he possesses anything like the complete sets issued. Most essays or information regarding them cannot be obtained direct from the postal authorities, and generally speaking have got into the hands of collectors by more or less devious ways, yet as an adjunct to the specialised collection of any country they were invaluable, and only by their inclusion can the true history of that country's stamps be represented. Mr. Duerst divided the essays into two classes, (a) those made by private firms, and (b) those made by the postal authorities. The former were sent to the authorities for approval, and if rejected the

originator was at liberty to print and sell as many as he chose; the latter class comprises all those made by private firms and accepted by the authorities, in addition to those made by the authorities themselves in their own works, and this class was further sub-divided into three divisions: (1) The trial prints made by the engraver to assure himself of the correctness of his work, often taken during the stages of the engraving, and generally in black, although sometimes in blue or lilac, on Japanese paper. These are the rarest specimens to be met with. (2) The prints made for the authorities in black on white paper and intended for examination as to the clearness of the engraving as a whole.

(3) When approved by the authorities the colour-trials begin, and here any amount of printing has to be done, consequently the greatest numbers known of this class.

The collection showed proofs, essays or colour trials for almost every issue of the stamps of Roumania, one of the most interesting sets being the one experimented with by M. Hulot in order to arrive at the combinations of colours for bi-coloured stamps, deeming these to be more difficult to imitate by the forger. Primarily he cut out the centre of one stamp and pasted it upon that of another value as instanced by the 1½ bani black, with blue centre.

This combination being in his opinion insufficient, he took three stamps, one for the foundation, then cut the inner corner off the second, pasted the rest on the foundation, and cut part of the centre out of a third stamp as before and pasted it on the top, making altogether a set of wierd combinations or complications.

An exceedingly interesting discussion followed upon the precise definitions of proofs, die proofs, plate proofs, essays and colour trials, taken part in by the President, Mr. Goodfellow, and Mr. Munn, and replied to by Mr. Duerst.

Mr. A. H. A. Bennett exhibited a set of the Georgian ½d. and 1d. stamps with every variety of watermark, mounted between lantern slide glasses, clearly showing the watermarks.

Paris Exhibition. At a special meeting of the 1913.

Société Française de Timbrologie, held on 3 December 1913, was submitted the provisional Balance Sheet of the receipts and expenses in connection with the International Philatelic Exhibition held at Paris in June last, and a report of the same in the *Revue Philatélique française* gives some interesting figures of this side of the undertaking, and as any further receipts and payments were not likely to be important it shows practically the actual financial position. The total receipts are given at frs. 33012.25, and the disbursements at frs. 32056.05, leaving a balance in favour of receipts of frs. 965.20. Under the former stalls of dealers, etc., account for frs. 6055, receipts from exhibitors and insurance frs. 10743, sale of catalogues, exhibition stamps, etc., frs. 5796, and entrance fees frs. 3313; the chief items of expenditure are frs. 9906 for rent of premises, installation, etc., of frames, frs. 4216 for advertising and general publicity, frs. 5129 for printing catalogue and special number of the journal, frs. 2407 for exhibition stamps and frs. 4281 for cost of medals and other awards. A notable feature is the return of all guarantee funds, the Exhibition having more than paid for itself, and there will, it is anticipated, be a substantial contribution to the post office charity funds, in accordance with the proposal of the founders of the Exhibition. The Executive Committee can be congratulated on this satisfactory termination to what is always a doubtful issue, and but rarely favourable to the credit side. It does not, of course, follow that the exhibition which shows the most satisfactory balance sheet is that which best fulfils its reason of existence, and we believe that the greatest exhibition of philatelic history have all resulted in apparent financial loss and have depended largely upon the generosity of philatelists for their success; still, the result of the Paris Exhibition finances shows that it is possible to carry out an event of considerable importance and make both ends meet.

At the meeting to which we refer to a pleasing recognition was made of the services of M. Coyette, the Secretary to the Exhibition, by

the presentation to him of the first gold medal of the Société Française de Timbrologie, and the President of the Society, in making the presentation, referred in highly felicitous terms to the great part played by M. Coyette in securing the success of the Exhibition.

The Crawford Collection of Great Britain The news has been generally circulated in the daily press that Mr. R. B. Sparrow, the well-known specialist in British stamps, has purchased the collection of Great Britain formed by the late Earl of Crawford, one of the most famous collections ever formed of a single country and probably unique in its scope and research, containing many remarkable entire and part sheets, and a wealth of essays, proofs, etc. *longe intervallo* the finest which has ever been gathered together. The purchase price is given as approaching £20,000. Mr. Sparrow advertises that the collection will be broken up for sale early this year.

It is the natural course we suppose, that most great accumulations must inevitably come back into commerce sooner or later, but we cannot refrain from an expression of regret, that this great collection of the stamps of our own country, the best work of one of the foremost philatelists of our time, could not have become a national possession. Probably the only chance has passed away of securing such a collection, and we venture to prophecy that future generations will turn with lament to the commercial and sentimental impotency of a rich nation which could neglect, almost without reference, such an opportunity of acquiring a record of one phase of a great service.

THE PHILATELIC RECORD

EDITED BY L. W. FULCHER, B.Sc.

JANUARY 1914

CONTENTS

	PAGE
The Registration Envelopes of Great Britain (contd.). By J. R. M. ALBRECHT	1
Philately in 1913	5
The Postage Stamps of Sweden, 1855-1905 (contd.)	9
Reviews	12
New Issues and Discoveries	14
Bibliography	15
Auction Report	17
Notes and News	19
Advertisements	ii-x

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THE PHILATELIC RECORD,

VOL. XXXVI. 1914.

The BUSINESS DIRECTOR begs that Subscribers will be good enough to oblige him by the **prompt renewal** of their Subscription for the current year. The January number is being sent to all Subscribers, but further numbers will **not** be sent unless a renewal is received.

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THE PHILATELIC RECORD



VOLUME XXXVI

FEBRUARY 1914

CONTENTS

	PAGE
The Edwardian Half-penny. By SAM. C. BUCKLEY . . .	21
The Postage Stamps of Sweden, 1855-1905 (contd) . . .	29
The Registration Envelopes of Great Britain (contd) By J. R. M. ALBRECHT . . .	33
New Issues and Discoveries . . .	34
Bibliography . . .	36
Auction Report . . .	37
Notes and News . . .	40
Advertisements . . .	xii—xx



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 APRIL 9th and 10th ; 23rd and 24th.
 MAY 7th and 8th ; 21st and 22nd.
 JUNE 4th and 5th ; 18th and 19th.

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The Philatelic Record

EDITED BY

L. W. FULCHER, B.Sc.

Volume XXXVI

FEBRUARY 1914

No. 2

THE EDWARDIAN HALF-PENNY

By SAM. C. BUCKLEY

The issue of this stamp, the first of the series to bear the portrait of King Edward VII, marked the commencement of a new era in the postage stamps of the mother country. For over sixty years the portrait of Queen Victoria, as she was in her girlhood, had appeared on our postage stamps, and when her successor ascended the throne much curiosity was manifested both by philatelists and the general public as to what the new stamps would be like.

Our country, as is well known, was the first to issue postage stamps, and therefore in the course of so long a reign as that of the late Queen, no precedent existed for the changes required in the stamps to be issued consequent upon the inauguration of a new reign. It was thought possible that the postage stamps might follow the precedent of the coinage, *i.e.*, the portrait of the King would face the opposite way to that of the Queen, but no change in that respect was made.

The design for this value was prepared by Herr Fuchs, and is the same as that of the Twopence-halfpenny,* except that the value-tablet is of a different shape, and extends nearly across the bottom of the stamp and bears the words "HALF PENNY" in uncoloured Roman capitals on a solid background, which in turn is enclosed by an outer frame.

The stamps were printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co., Ltd., in sheets of 240 stamps in two panes, one above the other, of 120 stamps each, in ten rows of twelve: the space between the panes being filled in with horizontally-lined blocks or "pillars," four of which occupy the space of a stamp. The paper used is white wove machine-made, watermarked with the crown of 1880, and the stamps are perforated 14 all round. The date of the registration of the *imprimatur* sheet at Somerset House is the 26 September 1901, and the first supplies to the post offices were on the 11 November 1901. It was intended that the issue should take place on the 9 November 1901, the date of the King's birthday, but owing to the fact that the two lowest values are required in such immense numbers, it was found impossible to print sufficient to furnish the necessary supplies by that date, and the issue was postponed to New Year's Day 1902. Strict injunctions were given that none of the stamps were to be sold before that date, but copies were, however, obtained some days beforehand—the earliest postmarked copy known being the 27 December 1901.

* Ante, Vol XXXV. p. 176.

The sheets of stamps as first issued were printed in a dark blue-green colour, and each pane was surrounded by a continuous "Jubilee line" in the colour of the stamps, rounded at the four outer corners, but square at the corners between the panes where the horizontal lines met the vertical.

It has never been thoroughly settled and no one knows exactly what the marginal "Control" or "Account Letters" found on the sheets of the Halfpenny and Penny postage stamps signified in the De La Rue era, but the generally accepted version is this. Some method of checking the supplies delivered by the printers to the authorities at Somerset House was necessary. The plates of these two values are always at press, owing to the enormous numbers required, running into millions, and a system of check letters was introduced in April 1884 by which all sheets delivered during a certain period had a "contract" or "control letter" impressed upon the bottom margin. The control letter, in the case of the value now being dealt with, was at first placed under the eleventh stamp in the last row, but towards the end of 1903 it was shifted to beneath the second stamp. A further innovation was made in 1904 by the addition of a figure indicating the year during which the printing took place; the figure or figures being the last of the year: thus "C4" signified that the stamps had been printed in 1904 under contract "C," and "J10" had been printed in 1910 under contract "J."

It will be noticed on a reference to the check list that there is about a year's interval between each change of letter, with the exception of the 1903-4 period, during which there was some irregularity. Commencing with "D5" each variety was evidently issued just six months after the first printing. Each change of letter is believed to have originally represented one million sheets, although the number of sheets now delivered under each contract letter is doubtless considerably in excess of that figure. The control does not form part of the plate itself, but is clamped up to it, inside the printing forme which surrounds it, so that it can be changed at will without necessitating interference with the plate itself.* Confirmation of this will be found by a reference to the Georgian stamps, and especially the few sheets issued in December 1911 without control, it having been admitted that the printer, in his eagerness to print from the new die (the re-engraved die), inadvertently omitted to insert the control in the space provided for it in the frame of the plate. Contract letters for the Halfpenny value were first adopted in May, 1887.

The control letters of the first printings of the Edwardian value were "A" and "B," without *serifs*, placed at the right corner of the sheet under the eleventh stamp; and "C," "C4," and "D4," with *serifs*, at the left corner of the sheet under the second stamp in the bottom row. Control "C" is very scarce.

In 1903 the marginal lines were broken between the perforations of the stamps all round the panes, except that the central three lines at the top and bottom of the sheet are respectively short, long, short; the short lines extending only half way across the sixth and seventh stamps, and the long one running across from one stamp to the other past the perforation space. The reason for the adoption of the "broken line" as given by Mr Melville in "Postage Stamps in the Making" is that at one time the line was carried continuously round the panes, but in the inking the pressure of air along the perforation gutters, which were closed at their termini, caused trouble at the press, but when the termini of the gutters were subsequently freed by the breaks left in the Jubilee line, except between the central stamps, the trouble was removed.

The control letters of the broken line series are "B" (placed at the right corner) and "C," "C4," and "D4" (placed at the left corner). Control "B" is very rare indeed, whilst "C" is not common. Controls "C" and "C4" are said to have been issued placed at the right corner of the sheet, but no pairs have ever been seen, conse-

* "British Contract letters and numbers." Armstrong. S.C.A. 1913.

quently their existence is more than doubtful. Mr. Earl, in the *Stamp Collector's Fortnightly*, of 13 June 1908 reported having enquired at Somerset House as to this variety, but the reply was to the effect that the Department were unable to furnish the information. The same gentleman in a later issue says he was told that the sponsor for the variety was a gentleman who tore his specimens into singles!

There are no striking variations in the shade of the blue-green stamps, but occasionally specimens are found printed to all appearance in light blue, but this is, however, merely a chemical change resulting from the stamp having either been soaked in water or become damp whilst passing through the post.

In November 1904 the colour was changed to a pale green with a slight yellowish cast, as complaints were made by post office clerks of the difficulty in distinguishing between the blue-green Halfpenny and the blue Twopence-halfpenny stamps in artificial light. The *imprimatur* sheet was registered in its new colour on 15 July 1904, and the issue took place on the 26 November 1904. No alteration was made in the arrangement of the sheet—the paper and perforation being the same as in the previous issue.

Both the continuous and broken lines were issued simultaneously. Control "D4" with continuous line is of very great scarcity. Commencing with the last-mentioned control all the following printings by Messrs. De La Rue down to "J10" (the last one) were of the broken line variety.

Right throughout the De La Rue printings cuts in different positions on the bottom, and right and left vertical marginal lines of the lower pane may be found, the significance of which has remained unknown to this day. There can be no doubt that these marks must have been deliberate; their meaning was extensively investigated by the late Mr. Ewen in Nos. 262 *et seq.* and especially in No. 274 of *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*.

The Halfpenny yellow-green stamp is known with inverted watermark—a sheet was sold at Leeds in December 1904. As fifty per cent. of the stamps in the *booklets* show this peculiarity the ordinary inverted watermark can only be distinguished when there is a portion of the marginal paper attached, or the specimens are in a block of more than six stamps or a vertical block of three or more.

A sheet was sold at Leicester with six stamps printed on the gummed side in the centre of the sheet! This variety is certainly a puzzler, and would be an inconceivable one were not its veracity vouched for by Mr. T. B. Widdowson.*

A block of six stamps from the right bottom corner of the sheet is known showing the three bottom stamps clearly double-printed, and the third stamp in the upper row partly so. This may have been caused by two sheets of paper being put together in the press, the corner of the upper one having been accidentally folded under so that the lower sheet received part of the impression. When the latter was put in the press to be printed, the result was a double impression in the corner.†

There is also a minor variety which is about on a par with the "dot before Postage" variety of the penny value. It consists of a large white dot between the "N" and "Y" of the word "HALFPENNY" and is constant, occurring near the centre of the sheet.

Like its predecessor, there are very few variations in the shade of the yellow-green stamp, but towards the end of their contract Messrs. De La Rue were evidently using some rather worn plates to wind up with, as many of the later issued stamps have a white appearance; all the fine lines of shading in the leaves of the wreath, round the crown, below the neck, and round the tablet of value being practically absent or very much broken up. The peculiarity is very noticeable on sheets with controls "I10" and "J10."

* "Philatelic Journal of Great Britain," Vol XV. p. 147.

† "Philatelic Advertiser," Vol II. p. 112.

In the month of March 1904 small booklets containing twenty-four Penny stamps were put on sale at 2s. 0½d. each, and met with a considerable demand. The make-up of these booklets necessitated a special plate being made, and the sheets as printed contained 240 stamps in four panes of sixty stamps each in six vertical rows of ten. As a margin is required for binding, the first three vertical rows of a pane have the stamps inverted so that the books may all open the same way. Thus the watermark on each stamp in these three vertical rows is inverted, and the fourth stamp in each row of six is a *tête bêche* variety. The result of this arrangement being that fifty per cent. of the stamps have the watermark inverted. The sheets have a narrow margin on the right and left sides, the space running down the centre between the panes being double the width of the outside margins to allow for the binding and stitching of the books. The short horizontal lines between this central space found in the Georgian booklets do not exist in the Edwardian series.

The need was soon felt for the inclusion of Halfpenny stamps and on the 1 June 1906 a new series of booklets containing twelve Penny and twenty-three Halfpenny stamps were issued at the price of 2s. each. The arrangement of the plate of the penny value was not interfered with, but in the case of the Halfpenny a special plate had to be prepared on which once in every *fourth* block of six stamps one stamp was replaced by a St. Andrew's cross printed in green, which represented the halfpenny charged for the book. The stamps consisted of two blocks of six Penny stamps and three blocks of six and one of five Halfpenny stamps. The block of five Halfpenny stamps and the cross was always the last page of the booklet.

The proportion of Halfpenny stamps was too large so in August 1907 a further change was made, and booklets containing eighteen penny stamps (in three blocks of six) and eleven Halfpenny (in one block of six and one of five) were issued; the price being still 2s. A new plate for the halfpenny value had to be made owing to the cross now appearing in every *second* block of stamps.

In the month of January 1911 it was announced that Messrs. Harrison & Sons, who had secured the contract for printing the stamps, were then engaged in printing the Edwardian stamps pending the preparation of the dies and plates for the new Georgian stamps, but it was not until the 3 May 1911 that specimens of their work were observed—this value appearing on that date.

Messrs. Harrison's printings were of the "broken line" variety, and the colour employed was quite distinctive from that of their predecessors, no longer pale green, but dull green. The shades are very numerous and make a fine collection, varying as they do from pale to medium yellowish-green, bright green, deep green (smudgy impression), and pale to medium yellow-green. The bright green shade appeared early in August 1911 for a brief period, and is the rarity of the Harrison issues of this value, as it was supplied to but few post offices and was never repeated. The colour is of a beautiful vivid green and is said to have been accidental, like the first shade of the Somerset House Sixpenny. Mr. Stanley Phillips in his book on the "Harrison and Somerset House Printings" (page 15), sounds a word of caution in purchasing this variety, as some of the more ordinary shades of the Harrison Halfpenny might be described as bright green if there were not a copy in the true colour at hand for comparison. There is another scarce shade with a slightly olive tinge, not so distinctive however as the bright green.

There is really no very great difficulty in distinguishing Messrs. Harrison & Son's prints from Messrs. De La Rue's. The former printings are nearly always more blotchy or smudgy, with the result that the white frame line of the oval enclosing the portrait is much less distinct, and the part of the line just underneath the crown either fails to print or is smudged over in the great majority of cases. The stamps are generally very badly centred as regards the perforation, and the gum is very white and thinly applied, causing the paper to appear thinner, although it is probably the same make as that supplied to the old contractors. The stamps printed by Harrisons never appear so white as those of De La Rue, and the latter's green is paler than any of the Harrison shades.

The first printings of the new contractors were perforated 14 all round, and as it was generally understood that the compound perforation of 15×14 would be reserved for the Georgian issues, it was somewhat of a surprise to discover on the 30 October 1911 that this value was appearing with the new perforation.

Messrs Harrison, although they continued the printing of the Edwardian half-penny down to the end of 1911, only used one control, viz : "A11". It is somewhat larger in size than De La Rue's, and there is a space between the letter and figures. On the marginal lines at the bottom of the sheet on some of the early Harrison printings under the first stamp, and on others under the third, there is a fair imitation of the "11" cuts found on the Somerset House printings of the higher values. That they are old De La Rue cuts is evidenced by the fact that they are to be found on sheets printed by that firm bearing the controls "19," "110," and "110."

Collectors will no doubt have noted that the control of the Harrison printings is very much battered and chipped, and that its position and distance from the marginal line varies greatly. It has been suggested that every new chip or dot may have served to represent so many sheets printed! At any rate it appears obvious that these defects were intentional and not due to wear, and must therefore have had some meaning. There are many varieties, but what may be termed "standardised" are the following :—

- (i) The "A" is clearly printed, and has a faint dot under the left foot (perf. 14).
- (ii) "A" clear. Feet of "11" shortened, and serif of second figure thinner and turned up (perf. 14).
- (iii) "A" has a white dot in the angle formed by cross-bar and left foot, with a coloured dot projecting from the latter. Sometimes the "A" is chipped at the top, sometimes its right foot, and sometimes one or other extremity of one of the figures "11" (perf. 14).
- (iv) "A11" thicker lined (perf. 14).
- (v) The second figure is chipped at the north-west corner (perf. 14).
- (vi) The lower portions of the control shade off (perf. 14).
- (vii) Dot in left leg of "A"; the first figure is very much broken up and appears slightly taller than the second (perf. 14).
- (viii) The second figure is smudged at the top in a wavy form making the figures appear as "17" (both perfs.).

Messrs. De La Rue's controls, on the other hand, were always clearly printed, and seldom departed from their fixed position and distance from the line.

The varieties of this value printed by Messrs. Harrison are rather numerous. I give below a few of the chief ones that have come to my notice.

On sheets with the white dot in the first figure of the control "A11" and with a cut in the line to right of the bottom row of the sheet, the tenth stamp in the eighteenth row has both side outlines broken. In the normal stamp one of the leaves at the left of the portrait extends outside the inner frame and touches the left outline of the stamp, but in this variety no leaf extends outside the inner frame. The stamp also shows a broad white line down the inside of the outer frame line on the left. Later issues show signs of the breaks having been repaired, but the flaw down the left side still remains and the frame line has been thickened and the cut repaired. On the right side of the stamp a very slight break occurs, but the frame line on that side seems to have been also thickened.

On the sheets with the coloured dot inside the triangle of the "A" is found another variety in which the leaf opposite the eye on the corner stamp is prolonged at the point until it touches the outer frame. This leaf is not to be confused with that opposite the chin, which always extends to the outer frame in normal stamps.

Some sheets perforated 15×14 are found with very large holes, the diameter of each being at least twice the width of the intervening paper, and others with smaller holes just the width of the remaining paper. Messrs. Nissen & Co. list a variety

printed by Harrison perforated $13\frac{1}{2} \times 14$, which may possibly refer to the first of the varieties lastly mentioned. A variety exists perforated 15×14 by a vertical comb machine without the usual single hole extension in the imperforate margin at the end of comb.

A variety that was constant for some time is found in the two centre stamps (perf. 14) in the bottom row of the lower pane and showing a fine cut under the seventh stamp not to be confused with the regular break in the centre. The sixth stamp has a coloured dot a little above the point of the bust, and the seventh stamp shows an excrescence on the King's forehead.

Specimens are met with in which the paper has become creased or folded whilst being put through the press, with the result that when straightened out a more or less broad white band extends over one or more stamps.

I have a horizontal block of twelve (perf. 15×14) from the right side of the sheet in which the colour gradually assumes a deeper shade towards the margin—the last two vertical stamps being distinctly deeper in tone than the first two. This peculiarity is also found on the Twopence-halfpenny value, and is doubtless caused by the ink-roller entering the plate from the right-hand side.

There are many instances of eccentric perforations where the sheets have been wrongly inserted or have been accidentally folded whilst being put through the machine.

Messrs. Harrison also continued the printing of the stamp booklets until the plates for the Georgian series were ready. Their printings can be identified in the manner before mentioned.

Many British specialists take the control pair or strip of this and the Penny value in the four perforation varieties that are possible. These are :—

- (a) Both side and bottom margins imperforate.
- (b) Both side and bottom margins perforated.
- (c) Side margins imperforate, bottom margin perforated
- (d) Side margin perforated, bottom margin imperforate.

The sheets are always *single* (240 stamps) and are fed into the perforating machine seven or eight at a time. The long line of perforations, whether the set of pins is arranged for vertical or horizontal perforation, extends across the machine, with the usual short rows at right angles. When the sheets are fed into the machine it is obvious that (with a horizontal perforator) they may be inserted top or bottom first, or (with a vertical perforator) the left or right side first. Whichever way this is done, the sheets are fed in close up to the left-hand side of the machine ; so that the end (top or bottom) or the side which goes in first is *imperforate*, as is also that side or end (top or bottom) which happens to be at the left of the machine. At the right side of the machine the pins extend beyond the sheet, invariably perforating the margin which happens to be on that side ; and, of course, the *completion* (*i.e.*, the second long line) of the perforation of the last (horizontal or vertical) row of stamps, necessitates the perforation of that particular margin. This is the cause of the two margins, and two only, being perforated ; and the reason for the perforation of the side margin (*as fed into the machine*) is to further facilitate severance of the rows of stamps.*

It may perhaps be of interest to give a list of the controls known to exist in these perforation varieties :—

- (a) Both side and bottom margins perforated :
 - Dark green, continuous lines.—None.
 - Ditto broken lines.—None.
 - Yellow-green, continuous lines.—None.
 - Ditto broken lines.—G7, H8, A11 (both perfs.).

* “British Philatelist.” Vol. IV. p. 43.

(b) Both side and bottom margins imperforate :

Dark green, continuous lines.—A, B, C, C4, D4.

Ditto broken lines.—B, C, C4, D4.

Yellow-green, continuous lines.—D4.

Ditto broken lines.—D4, D5, E5, E6, F6, F7, G7, G8, H8, H9, I9, I10, J10, A11 (both perfs.).

(c) Side margins imperforate, bottom margin perforated :

Dark green, continuous lines.—A, B, C, C4.

Ditto broken lines.—D4.

Yellow-green, continuous lines.—None.

Ditto broken lines.—D4, D5, E5, F6, F7, G7, G8, H8, H9, I9, I10, J10, A11 (both perfs.).

(d) Side margin perforated, bottom margin imperforate :

Dark green, continuous line.—A, B, C, C4, D4.

Ditto broken line.—B, C, C4, D4.

Yellow-green, continuous line.—None.

Ditto broken line.—D4, E5, E6, F6, F7, G7, G8, H8, H9, I9, I10, J10, A11 (both perfs.).

It should be noted that in regard to the cuts following the controls given in the check list that they refer to the bottom marginal line only, and that "cut under 1" means that there is a cut under the first stamp of the bottom row, and "3 and 4" or "3 and 8 and 12" mean that cuts are to be found under the third, eighth and twelfth stamps, all on one sheet. I may add that the cuts as noted are all I have been able to ascertain. Doubtless there are many others, especially in the early printings, of which I have no means of knowing. I shall be glad of any additions to the list.

CHECK LIST.

DE LA RUE PRINTINGS.

Slightly bluish-green, deep, medium, and pale shades.

- (a) Continuous line, rounded and unbroken at the outer corners, but square at the inner corners. The space between the panes is filled in with lined blocks or pillars. Yellowish gum.

CONTROL LETTERS.

Placed at right corner of sheet under eleventh stamp :

A. (1.1.02).

B. (22.12.02).

Placed at left corner of sheet under second stamp :

C. (12.12.03).

C4. (27.1.04). Cut under 2.

D4. (16.4.04):

- (b) Broken line : the outer corners are broken, with a small triangular piece at the angles : the inner corners are also broken, but there is no square dot or triangular piece.

CONTROL LETTERS.

Placed at right corner of sheet :

B. (19.3.02).

Placed at left corner of sheet :

C. (18.2.03).

C4. (27.1.04). Cut under 2.

D4. (16.4.04). Cut under 3.

Yellowish-green, pale to deep shades.

(c) Continuous line as before.

CONTROL LETTERS.

From now and henceforth placed at left corner of sheet :

D4. (26.11.04). Cut under 4.

(d) Broken line as before.

CONTROL LETTERS.

D4. (26.11.04). Cuts under 1, 2, 3, 5, 6.

D5. (20.3.05). Cuts under 1, 3, 5, 6.

E5. (3.9.05). Cuts under 1, 2, 3 and 4, 3 and 10, 4, 7, 8, 9.

E6. (28.6.06). Cut under 1.

F6. (10.8.06). Cuts under 1, 5, 3 and 10, 7, 8, 9.

F7. (5.7.07). Cuts under 3 and 10.

G7. (25.9.07). No cuts, Cuts under 1, 3 and 10, 8, 9.

G8. (6.7.08). No cuts.

H8. (5.10.08). No cuts, Cuts under 1, 2, 4, 6, 3 and 10, 9, 4
and 9, 5 and 11, 8 and 12, 11, 12.

H9. (2.8.09). Cuts under 1, 3.

I9. (2.11.09). Cuts under 1, 2, 3, 4, 3 and 4, 6, 8, 5 and 11
3 and 8, 3 and 8 and 12, 5 and 6.

I10. (22.7.10). Cuts under 1, 2, 4, 8, 3 and 7.

J10. (5.10.10). Cuts under 2, 3, 6, 8.

HARRISON PRINTINGS.

Yellowish-green, bright green, deep green, yellow-green (shades).

(e) Broken line as before. White transparent gum.

CONTROL LETTERS.

A11. Perf. 14 (3.5.11). Cuts under 2, 3, 6, 7.

A11. Perf. 15×14. (30.8.11). Cuts under 1, 4, 7.

NOTE.—The dates given in brackets are those on which the particular controls are known to have been first seen.

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF SWEDEN, 1855-1905

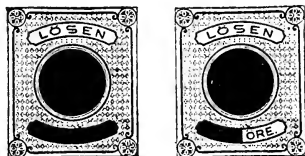
Compiled by the
SVERIGES FILATELIST-FÖRENING

Translated by L. HARALD KJELLSTEDT
V.

(Continued from page 12)

POSTAGE DUE STAMPS.

Postage due stamps were introduced at the same time as official stamps, 1 January 1874, and were intended to serve as a control of deficiency of postage paid by the addressee. Of these stamps there were only two issues, one perf. 14 and the other perf. 13. The type was the same during the whole time postage due stamps were in issue, and for the production of printing plates for these stamps a single matrix engraved on copper and without designation of value was used. From the matrix six copper electros were obtained; on one of these the word 'ÖRE' only was engraved, and the remainder of the value space was left untouched; on four others, 20, 24, 30 and 50 öre, the value designation was engraved complete with both letters and figures, which became necessary because the number of letters in the designation of value did not permit the word öre to occupy the same position in the space which it had on the stamps of the other values. The sixth electro was used for the 1 krona value. After the last mentioned value had been engraved with both letters and figures the die was cut in two diagonally, from the upper right-hand corner, and the two halves were soldered to a plate with the diagonal edges about 5 mm. apart; from this original plate 100 electrotypes, *i.e.*, 200 half stamps were made. The two series of 100 electrotypes for half a stamp were thereafter mounted, each in a separate frame, and from these a new electrotype was made, whereby two plates were obtained, one with 100 clichés of the upper half of the stamp and one with 100 for the lower half, for blue and brown colour respectively.



From the die upon which only the word öre was engraved, four electrotypes were made, which, together with the original die, were provided with designation of value in letters and figures for the 1, 3, 5, 6 and 12 öre values respectively. From these five dies, as well as from the previously mentioned dies for the 20, 30 and 50 öre values, three additional electrotypes were made. From the 24 öre die, on the other hand, four electrotypes were made. Thus there were now four dies for eight different öre values but five for the 24 öre value, and these received an underlay of lead to the right height, and were finished off and adjusted so that they became ready for use as printing types or clichés. These clichés were nevertheless not used in printing but served as original matrices for the production of printing plates. In order to obtain a printing plate for a certain value, the four finished clichés were inserted in a square frame so that they formed two rows with two clichés in each row; from this block 25 electrotypes were made, and mounted on a mahogany block, so that they formed a printing plate for 100 stamp impressions.

At the printing two such plates were used, whereby 200 stamps were printed at each time. For the 24 öre value the plates were made in the manner described, although the existence of five original clichés may give rise to the supposition that some other method was used. Later on a process requiring less time for making the plates

was employed, electrotypes being obtained direct from a plate produced in the manner mentioned. This plate then served as the original plate for the necessary printing plates.



Although all the original clichés were electrotypes from the matrix kept in the supply store, type differences are found on them. The differences consist of the bottom stroke of the letter *L* in the word 'LÖSEN' being *long* on one and *short* on three of the four clichés for the 1 öre value, and *long* on three and *short* on two of the five 24 öre clichés. This type variety probably originated in the making of the electrotypes, which were obtained from matrices of gutta-percha into which the original die had been pressed. Possibly a grain of graphite or some other small particle had become lodged in and partly filled up the recess in the matrix which corresponded to the bottom stroke of the letter *L*, and prevented the metal from filling up this recess sufficiently. On each sheet of 1 öre stamps a short *L* occurs on every other stamp in odd rows, and on each stamp in even rows, and on the sheets of the 24 öre stamps on every stamp in even rows, the rows counted from left to right. When putting together the four 1 öre clichés that with long *L* was placed in the upper right-hand corner and thus each electrotype in the corresponding corner had this variety. When putting together the blocks to form rows, every other cliché in the first row had long *L*, while every cliché in the second row had short *L*, etc. When making the plates for the 24 öre stamps the same method was used. As was done when making the plates for the other values, four original clichés were used, and of these two with long *L* were placed one below the other in the block, and the two with short *L* in the same way, apart from those first mentioned.



Another type variety is also found, but only on the 1 öre stamps. It consists of all the stamps of this value which have long *L* having the bottom stroke of the letters mutilated. The cause of this error was the same as of the one indicated for the short letter *L*. On the 12 öre stamp a type variety occurs which is similar to that on the 1 and 24 öre stamps, but does not originate from the same cause which brought about the type varieties previously mentioned. This variety was probably caused by one of the electrotypes having been damaged in the second row in the lower left-hand corner, and this is the more likely as the frame which encloses the word LÖSEN appears broken below the letter *L*. The same object which caused this damage probably also removed a piece of the bottom stroke of the letter *L*. When mounting the electrotypes the faulty one became the third from the top in the second row, whereby

the damaged cliché became the sixth from the top in the fourth row. As all the plates for the 12 öre stamp were electrotyped from the plate mentioned, they all have the same type variety. The stamp with the short L consequently occurs in the place indicated on all sheets of 12 öre stamps.

The paper for the postage due stamps, which was furnished by the postage stamp Purveyor, varies considerably in thickness. Stamps are found which are printed on thick paper almost resembling thin card, but when, and in how large quantities such paper was used cannot be stated. This cardlike paper most likely consisted of the protecting sheets which were placed on top and at the bottom of every parcel of the paper imported from Germany.

The postage due stamps are rarely found well centred, since these stamps, which were perforated in the same machine as the ordinary postage stamps, have, on account of the method used in producing the plates, wider space between the design than the ordinary postage stamps.

FIRST ISSUE. 1874-1877. PERF. 14.

The General Postal Directorate's circular of 31 December 1873 announced the issue of postage due stamps, and the day following they were brought into use.

1 öre, black. Of this stamp a pale shade is found. The whole issue consisted of 614,900 copies, of which 461,175 had short L and 153,725, long L.

3 öre, red and 5 öre, brown, have a few shades of their respective colours.

6 öre, yellow, has shades ranging from lemon yellow to deep yellow.

12 öre, pale vermillion, presents a few shades. The whole issue of this stamp, which was the only one, consisted of 1,484,500 copies, of which 14,845 had short L.

20 öre, blue, is found in a few shades of blue, as well as the greenish blue colour which occurs on the 12 öre coat of arms stamp and on the first issue of the 12 öre figure stamps.

24 öre, violet. Of this stamp two different colours, grey and violet, are found. The grey colour is found in two different shades, both of which find their counterpart in the 17 öre grey. The violet stamp on the other hand was of a particularly clear and strong colour, which is not to be found on any other Swedish stamp. Regarding the grey colour, the remarks already made about violet stamps occurring in grey colour apply equally here. The violet stamps of this issue are less frequently met with and are quite scarce, especially unused. As the whole issue consisted of 392,900 copies, one half of these, or 196,450 stamps, had short L.

30 öre, green, 50 öre, brown, and 1 krona, blue and brown, have each a few shades of their respective colours. Worthy of mention in connection with this issue is the comparatively large issue of 12 öre stamps, which was ordered at the very beginning. It was probably thought that as the 12 öre value of the ordinary stamps was the one most used, the largest consumption of the postage due stamps would also fall on the 12 öre value. It soon became apparent that this was not the case. The first issue, delivered at the close of 1873 and the beginning of 1874, was so large that no further printing of 12 öre stamps became necessary until 1882, and the entire issue of these stamps delivered after the year last mentioned barely exceeded one half of the first issue. The first delivery of 5 öre stamps on the other hand was very small, and consisted of only 37,100 copies. It turned out that the 5 öre value was the one most used of all the postage due stamps. The issue of this stamp is nearly four times as large as that of the 12 öre stamps.

SECOND ISSUE. 1877-1891. PERF. 13.

This issue differs from the previous in the perforation only. The stamps are perforated 13 and the perforating was done in the machine delivered by Rundlöf & Co. on 19 March 1877.

1 öre, black, is found in a pale shade. The issue consisted of 2,044,600 copies, of which 511,150 were with long L, and the 1,533,450 with short L.

3 öre, red, appears in two shades, rose and carmine.

5 öre, brown. The issue of this stamp, nearly 2½ millions, was the largest amongst the postage due stamps, and consequently this value presents a large range of shades, from pale grey-brown to very deep brown, as well as olive-brown and yellow-brown.

6 öre, yellow, is also found in several shades from lemon-yellow to orange. Pale red and olive-brown stamps are also met with, but it seems probable that the yellow colour has changed from the same causes which are indicated in connection with the 20 and 24 öre, and other values of the ordinary postage stamps. Of this value a sheet of 100 stamps was found printed on both sides.

12 öre, pale vermillion. Of this value a few shades are found. The whole issue consisted of 805,700 stamps, of which 8,057 had short L.

20 öre, blue, occurs in only three shades of this colour.

24 öre, violet. These 24 öre stamps, as those of previous issue, are found in two chief colours, violet and grey. The violet colour in this instance is not so regular as that of the previous issue, but shows a number of shades from the palest red-violet to blue-violet. The grey colour does not occur as a pure grey, but as a more or less lilac-grey. The whole issue of these stamps, which next to that of the 1 krona, perf. 14, is the smallest amongst all the postage due stamps, consisted of 362,600 copies of which 181,300 had short L.

30 öre, green, 50 öre, brown, and 1 krona, pale brown and blue, present a couple of shades of their respective colours. Of the 1 krona imperforate copies are found, cancelled at Stockholm in 1879, but their number is unknown.

Of the stamps perf. 14 the entire issue probably went into circulation, although it is not impossible that a small number may have been found amongst the stamps returned to the supply store in 1892. From the table given below the number may be found of the different values of the second issue, perf. 13, which remained in circulation.

The number of 12 and 24 öre stamps perf. 13 which were put into circulation, falls short of those of the earlier issue, with 808,400 and 113,600 respectively. If any stamps with small perforation were amongst those returned to the supply store, it must have been such values as were the least called for, such as the 12 and 24 öre, and for this reason the number of 12 and 24 öre with large perforation which went into circulation will be somewhat larger than stated below. But this notwithstanding, the 12 and 24 öre stamps of the later issue should be considered as being of a higher degree of scarcity than the corresponding stamps of the previous issue.

The postage due stamps occur at least as often uncanceled as cancelled. Although the postal officials had been ordered to cancel such stamps, which were affixed to the back of letters at the time the dues were paid, the stamps were often handed out loose and without cancellation. This neglect was one of the causes of the recall of the postage due stamps, which took place 31 December 1891.

SECOND ISSUE. 1877-1891. PERF. 13.

	1 öre	3 öre	5 öre	6 öre	12 öre
Number issued ..	2,044,600	1,568,100	2,429,300	1,784,800	805,700
Remainders and stamps returned	220,945	224,302	228,564	195,403	129,600
	1,823,655	1,343,898	2,200,736	1,589,397	676,100

	20 öre	24 öre	30 öre	50 öre	1 krona
Number issued ..	1,686,300	362,600	1,594,600	972,800	530,800
Remainders and stamps returned	151,691	83,300	179,259	105,797	34,880
	1,534,609	279,300	1,415,341	867,003	495,920

(To be continued)

THE REGISTRATION ENVELOPES OF GREAT BRITAIN

By J. R. M. ALBRECHT

(Continued from page 5)

2d. REGISTRATION STAMP (contd.)

Before considering each die separately, when there are quite enough varieties of the envelope to occupy the attention, it will be convenient to consider the varieties of the figures used to indicate the date of stamping. These varieties, as they have no relation to the varieties of envelope, can be disposed of in a section to themselves and so simplify matters.

The system of dating being then in use for all the envelope stamps was used for the Registration stamps also. The earliest recorded date is Die 2, 27.3.78, Die 1 being a day later. The latest date is Die 5, 31.3.81; this is probably the last day on which the date plugs were used as the system was abandoned while Die 5 was in use. There are four varieties of the figures used on the date plugs. Large figures in Roman type $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. high and 1 mm. thick; medium figures in sans-serif type, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mm. high and $\frac{3}{4}$ mm. thick; small figures in sans-serif type, 1 mm. or slightly less high and $\frac{3}{4}$ mm. thick. Small figures in Roman type, 1 mm. high and $\frac{3}{4}$ mm. thick.

When the differences are reduced to measurement they, perhaps, appear trifling. But they are quite distinct. It must be understood that the measurements given are average ones, the figures vary being slightly larger if the date plugs are becoming worn. But it will be found that the small sans-serif are never more than 1 mm. high, usually less. The large ones are always slightly more than 1 mm. The small Roman figures are difficult to measure satisfactorily, but the average size is between that of the large and small sans-serif. The large Roman figures can be easily told by their size, which only allows them to be used for single figure dates. The medium size figures are the size most used, and as all the figures denoting the year are of this type, there is a specimen of them on every stamp. The small Roman type was used for the figure 3 in the earliest known date, Die 2, 27.3.78, the rest of the figures being medium sans-serif. The latest date in the writer's collection showing the small Roman is Die 5, 14.2.81, the day and month figures are both of this type, but as there is a big gap between this and the next date in the collection, 26.7.81, it may not be near the last day on which this type was used. The first appearance of the large Roman type is the figure 8 in Die 2, 8.5.78, and the latest the figure 4 in Die 4, 4.10.80. The small sans-serif figures are first used for the day and month figures in Dies 1 and 2, 3.4.78, but they occur more frequently on Die 3 and most frequently of all on Die 5. There are two varieties of the small sans-serif figure six, one of the normal shape, and the open, 6. Die 1, 16.7.78 and Die 4, 6.4.80 are instances of the open variety. The sixteen in Die 2, 16.7.78 is in small Roman type. While the dies were being used in pairs (1-2 and 3-4) the same type of figures was nearly always used in the same date hole in each die. For instance, in the date 3.6.78 in both dies 1 and 2 are; 3 small, 6 large Roman, 78 medium sans-serif. In the date 14.5.78 the day figures are medium Roman, and the month large Roman type. In the day figures 14 the four is higher than and leans towards the one, and this is the same in both dies. They are so alike that they appear to be the same date plug, but as both dies were working on the same day this cannot be the case. There are other similar instances. In several dates there are medium sans-serif on one die and small Roman on the other; 9.10.78 Die 1 has the month date in medium sans-serif, while in Die 2 the corresponding date is small Roman. In Die 3, 4.10.79 the four is small sans-serif, while in Die 4 same date it is large Roman. This is the only instance of the kind in any of the dates yet recorded, and there are none of a large Roman or

small sans-serif on one die and a medium sans-serif on the corresponding date plug of the other die.

The figures are sometimes not set quite vertically in the date holes. The design being circular it is difficult to see when they are quite vertical. There is a very marked variety in Die 1, 4.4.78, the figure four denoting the month is inclined very much to the left, being almost horizontal instead of vertical; on Die 1, 6.4.78 the position has been corrected. Die 1, 3.4.78 also has the figure in the correct position.

Before concluding the study of the date figures the well-known errors with figure inverted must be mentioned. They are on Die 5, 1.2.82; 2.2.82; and 3.2.82 in each case the month figures are inverted.

DIES 1 AND 2. SECOND ISSUE, 1ST APRIL 1878.

The envelopes of the second issue are of the same type and sizes as the provisional ones (envelope, type 1), but embossed with the special registration stamp. All specimens have the flap scalloped and the seams serrated. The earliest date of stamping known is Die 2, 27.3.78, size G, which is fourteen days after the latest known date of the provisional issue. The first date of Die 1 is 29.3.78, size G. There must have been a good supply of the provisional size F, as the earliest date for this size is Die 1, 16.7.78, then 22.7.78 and 3.8.78, these are the only three dates yet recorded for this size, and there is no printing known with Die 2. The word "Registered" occurs in both short and tall letters, but up to the present the writer has seen no specimen with the instruction in tall lettering. The latest known dates for this issue are, Die 1, 29.4.78 for size G, and the last date given above for size F. This leaves a gap of a month and a half between the latest size G of this issue and the earliest known date of the next. This is a long period in the early issues, so it is impossible to say, until more dates are recorded, how near the printings of size G in the two types come to one another. It is possible that they overlap, and a size G dated 14.6.78 or later on an envelope of Type 2 would be an interesting discovery.

The varieties of lettering of this and the provisional issue are shown in last month's number, in Figs. 1 and 2.

(To be continued)

NEW ISSUES AND DISCOVERIES

Bermuda. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly send us the 3d. in the ship design. Wmk. multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.
3d. purple on yellow

British Somaliland. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly send us another value with the head of King George. Chalk surfaced paper. Wmk. multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.
2 as. dull and bright purple

Cape Verde Islands. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have received the permanent series, values $\frac{1}{2}$ c. to 1 escudo, with the figure of Ceres. Colours the same as for other Portuguese Colonies.

Cayman Islands. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have received the 10s. on surface-coloured paper. Wmk. multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.
10s. green and red on green

Ceylon. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly send us the 1 rupee on surface-coloured paper. Wmk. multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.
1r. purple on yellow

Colonia Eritrea. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly send us the current 10c. of Italy with the usual overprint.

Dutch Indies. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly send us two values of a new issue bearing a portrait of Queen Wilhelmina and figures of value in the top right corner. Perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$.

10c. carmine
12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. blue

Ecuador. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly send us a new 1 sucre value bearing the portrait of President Borrero. Perf. 12.
1s. dark green and black

Honduras. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly inform us that they have received three more new provisionals surcharged on the current issue.

5c. on 6c. slate
10c. on 2c. red
10c. on 6c. slate

Hungary. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly inform us that they have received the following values on the paper with the new watermark of wavy lines.

1, 3, 6, 12, 20, 25, 30, 35, 50, 60 filler and
1, 2 and 5 krone

Inhambane. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have received the eight values of the Vasco da Gama stamps of Macao, Timor and Portuguese Africa overprinted for this district.

Leeward Islands. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly inform us that they have received the 2s. 6d. on paper coloured all through, and the 5s. on surface-coloured paper, with head of King George. Wmk. multiple Crown C.A. Perf. 14.

2s. 6d. black and red on blue
5s. green and red on yellow

Lourenço Marques. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have received the eight values of the Vasco da Gama stamps of Macao, Timor and Portuguese Africa overprinted for this district.

Malta. We have received from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. two values of the new issue with the head of King George. They are printed from the new De La Rue key plates. The 1s. value is on chalk-surfaced paper. Wmk. multiple Crown C.A. Perf. 14.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d. green
1s. black on green

Montserrat. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. kindly send us the current 3d. on surfaced coloured paper. Wmk. multiple Crown C.A. Perf. 14.

3d. purple on yellow

Mozambique. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. inform us that they have received all values from $\frac{1}{4}$ c. to 1 escudo in the permanent type (Agriculture).

Orcha. We have received from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. two crude stamps of native design lettered "ORCHA POSTAGE."

$\frac{1}{2}$ a. green
1a. carmine

Portuguese Congo. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have received the eight values of Vasco da Gama stamps of Macao, Timor, and Portuguese Africa overprinted for this colony.

Quelimane. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have received the eight values of the Vasco da Gama stamps of Macao, Timor and Portuguese Africa overprinted for this district.

Russian P.O. in China. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly send us two more Russian stamps with varnish lines bearing the usual surcharge.

3 kop. red (Blue surcharge)
1r. orange and brown (Black surcharge)

Russian P.O. in the Levant. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly send us the 10 roubles overprinted "100 piastres" in black.

100 pi. on 10r. grey, scarlet and yellow

Saint Vincent. We have received from Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. the 5d. value with the head of King George. Wmk. multiple Crown C.A. Perf. 14.

5d. olive

Sweden. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly send us a 5 kr. value on the design of the current stamps. Wmk. Crown. Perf. 13, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$.

5 kr. purple on yellow

Tete. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have received the eight values of the Vasco da Gama stamps of Macao, Timor and Portuguese Africa overprinted for this district.

Timor. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have received the Vasco da Gama stamps overprinted "REPUBLICA."

Turkey. The *London Philatelist* chronicles a new set of stamps stated to have been issued on 14 January last. They are engraved by Bradbury, Wilkinson and Co.

2	paras,	claret (The Obelisk of the Hippodrome)
4	"	sepia (The broken column of Constantine)
5	"	dull sepia (Leander's Tower)
6	"	deep blue (The Seven Towers)
8	"	(The Valide Mosque)
10	"	green (The Fanaraki, Marmora)
20	"	red (Castle of Europe on the Bosphorus)
1	piastre,	bright blue (Mosque of the Sultan Ahmed)
1 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	grey and rose (Monument to the Martyrs of Liberty)
1 $\frac{3}{4}$	"	red-brown and grey (The bathing fountains of Salem)
2	piastres,	black and green (Cruiser "Hamidie")
2 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	green and orange (Candilli)
5	"	deep lilac (Ministry of War)
10	"	red-brown (Sweet waters of Europe)
25	"	dull yellow-green (Sulcimanic Mosque)
50	"	rose (Bosphorus)
100	"	indigo (Sultan Ahmed's Fountain)
200	"	black and green (Portrait of the Sultan)

Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly send us a new series of Postage Due stamps for this country. Perf. 12.

5 par. red-brown
20 par. carmine
1 pias. deep blue
2 pias. indigo

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<i>British Philatelist</i>	B.P.
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<i>Ganzsachen-Sammler</i>	G.S.
<i>Deutsche Briefmarken-Zeitung</i>	D.B.-Z.
<i>Echo de la Timbrologie</i>	E.
<i>Germania Berichte</i>	G.B.
<i>Griebert's Philatelic Notes and Offers</i>	G.P.N.
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<i>Journal des Philatelists</i>	J.P.
<i>London Philatelist</i>	L.P.
<i>Mitteilungen der Firma Paul Kohl</i>	M.
<i>Monthly Report of the Herts Philatelic Society</i>	M.R.
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GRIEBERT (H.) Albania. *G.P.N.* January

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HULL (W. A.) Possible discoveries in minor varieties of Australian stamps. *A.P.* January

Austria.

ASCHER. Die Postkarten von Oesterreich (contd). *B.B.-Z.* 7 February

France.

Étude sur les oblitérations françaises, pp. 93-96.

[Serial inset in *J.P.* January.]

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MÜLLER (H.) Die amtliche Feststellung der Aufdruckfälschung Marokko 1 Peseta von 1911. *G.B.* January

Germany.

Bayrische Briefmarken, Plattenfehler und Abnormitäten der Sammlung von A. Boettner, München (contd). *M.* January
Die neuen bayrischen Postwertzeichen. *I.B.-J.* 7 February

OHRT (P.) Die Poststempel von Oldenburg, pp. 281-296

[Serial inset in *M.* January.]

STENGER (Dr. E.) and SAUTER (L.) Die Postablagen-Landpostboten- und Posthilfstellen-Stempel Bayerns. *B.B.-Z.* 10 and 24 January, 7 February

SCHUEERMANN (J.), Neues aus Bayern, *G.B.* February

SCHNEIDER (F.) Katalog der bayerischen Postkarten nebst Preisverzeichnis (contd). *B.B.-Z.* 7 February

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KRÖGER (J.) Ueber die sogenannten Revolutionsmarken von Sonora (Mexiko). *I.B.-J.* 7 February

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ROSKILLY (J. H.) Morocco Agencies: Local overprint. *M.R.* February

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GLEAVE (C. S.) The penny universal stamp of New Zealand. *S.C.F.* 17 and 31 January

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GODINHO (J.) Portuguese India. Another deluge of surcharges. *P.J.J.* January

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GOODFELLOW (B.) The postage stamps of Prince Edward Island. *L.P.* January

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KRÖTZSCH (H.) Unbekanntes und unbekanntes Bekanntes von Rumänien, Ausgaben 1866 und 1871-72. Nachtrag. *D.B.-Z.* February

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RICHTER (H. M. T.) Über eine unbekannte " Bestellgeldportomärke " und sonstiges Neue aus Russland. *G.B.* January

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MENNEVÉE (R.) Les émissions espagnoles (contd). *C.* February

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MARRINER (T. F.) The postage stamps of Sudan (contd). *IV.-E.P.* January, February

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Neuentdeckungen an Schwedenmarken. *D.B.-Z.* February

KJELLSTEDT (L. H.) New Swedish discoveries. *S.C.F.* 31 January
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Suisse. Notes sur les Émissions 1882-1907, type décès. *Post.* 10 February

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Les premiers timbres de Trinidad. *E.* 15 January

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AUCTION REPORT

The list given under this heading will contain a selection from the stamps recently sold at auction, and will generally include such stamps as are interesting owing to special character or condition, rarity of occurrence or price attained. The descriptions are those of the sale catalogues.

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L. E. M. GILBERT-LODGE. 1) 2 January ; 2) 15 and 16 January
P. PLUMRIDGE & Co. 1) 8 and 9 January ; 2) 22 and 23 January
P.&S. PUTTICK & SIMPSON 1) 13 and 14 January ; 2) 27 and 28 January
V. VENTOM, BULL & COOPER. 1) 2 January ; 2) 15 and 16 January 3) 29 and 30 January
BERMUDA, 1874, 3d. on 1d. rose-red, S.G. 12, very fine. *H.* £2 6 0

- BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1865, imperf., 5c. rose, fair. *P.&S.* 2.. .. £10 0 0
BRITISH EAST AFRICA, 1897, 50r. mauve, mint. *V.* 1 5 10 0
BRITISH GUIANA, 1862, 1c. black on rose, border of crossed ovals, fine. *V.* 1 6 0 0
Ditto, 2c. black on yellow, border of pearls, very fine. *V.* 1 4 6 0
Ditto, 4c. black on blue, border of rosaces, S.G. 123, fine. *V.* 1 6 15 0
1881, 2 on 24c. emerald, the two types *se tenant*, unused. *P.&S.* 2 4 15 0
BUENOS AIRES, 3p. yellow-green, fine. *V.* 3 10 0 0
CANADA, 1852-7, 6d. purple-black, fine, unused. *V.* 1 6 0 0

CANADA (contd)

Ditto, 1852, 7½d. green, good margins, superb. <i>P. 1</i> ..	£3	0	0
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, 1853, blued paper, 1d. brick-red, block of four. <i>G. 2</i> ..	5	0	0
1861, woodblock, 1d. red, good margins, very fine. <i>G. 2</i> ..	7	5	0
Ditto, 1d. brick-red, variety, CAPE, fine. <i>V. 1</i> ..	9	10	0
Ditto, 1d. carmine, very fine. <i>G. 1</i> ..	5	5	0
Ditto, 1d. vermillion, fine. <i>G. 1</i> ..	6	0	0
Ditto, 1d. brick-red, very light pmk. <i>G. 1</i> ..	8	10	0
Ditto, 1d. carmine, pair, fine margins but are skilfully repaired. <i>P.&S. 1</i> ..	12	15	0
Ditto, 4d. deep blue, very fine. <i>G. 1</i> ..	9	0	0
Ditto, 4d. carmine, error of colour, nice copy but skilfully repaired. <i>P.&S. 1</i> ..	11	10	0
1882-3, CA, ½d. on 3d. claret, variety 'ENNY,' fine. <i>P.&S. 2</i> ..	3	0	0
CAYMAN ISLANDS, February 1908, 2½d. on 4d. brown and blue, mint. <i>P. 2</i> ..	3	17	6
July 1908, 1d. on 4d. black on yellow, mint. <i>P. 2</i> ..	4	10	0
CEYLON, 1857, no wmk., blued paper, ½d. lilac, pair, superb. <i>H. 1</i> ..	4	6	0
1857-9, 1s. lilac, large margins all round, slightly creased, fine, unused. <i>P.&S. 2</i> ..	12	10	0
1870-80, perf. 14×12½, 2c. brown, mint. <i>G. 2</i> ..	3	5	0
1885, 5c. on 24c. brown-purple, vertical pair. <i>V. 2</i> ..	3	15	0
CHINA, February 1897, \$5 on 3c. red, surcharge inverted, S.G. 129, mint. <i>G. 1</i> ..	5	0	0
Ditto, \$1 on 3c. red, S.G. 133, superb, mint. <i>G. 1</i> ..	8	0	0
Republican Provisionals, 1912, horizontal overprint, \$1 rose, S.G. 204 (only 96 issued), mint. <i>G. 1</i> ..	12	0	0
Ditto, \$2 claret and yellow, S.G. 205 (only 96 issued), mint. <i>G. 1</i> ..	11	15	0
Ditto, \$5 myrtle and salmon, S.G. 206, mint. <i>G. 1</i> ..	10	15	0
Ditto, horizontal and vertical overprint, 7c. crimson-lake, <i>uncatalogued</i> , should follow S.G. 208, mint. <i>G. 1</i> ..	3	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 16c. olive-green, S.G. 209 (only 75 issued), mint. <i>G. 1</i> ..	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 50c. green, S.G. 209a, mint. <i>G. 1</i> ..	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, \$1 red and flesh, S.G. 210, mint. <i>G. 1</i> ..	7	5	0
Ditto, ditto, \$2 claret and yellow, S.G. 211 (under 60 issued), mint. <i>G. 1</i> ..	14	10	0

A few of the more important lots from a specialised collection of China dispersed by Messrs Glendining & Co. Ltd. at their sale of 6 and 7 January 1913.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, 1865, ½r. black on green, fine. <i>V. 3</i> ..	3	5	0
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GREAT BRITAIN, 1840, 1d. black, block of four, unused with full gum, very fine. <i>P. 2</i> ..	£6	15	0
Ditto, 1d. intense black, block of twelve, superb, mint. <i>V. 3</i> ..	16	0	0
Ditto, 1d. black, block of eight, superb, mint. <i>L. 1</i> ..	9	15	0
Ditto, V.R. 1d. black, superb, unused. <i>P. 2</i> ..	9	10	0
1841, 2d. blue, block of eighteen, three rows of six, mint. <i>L. 1</i> ..	15	10	0
1847, 1s. green, superb, mint. <i>P. 2</i> ..	7	0	0
1854, small crown, perf. 16, Die 2, 1d. red, block of twelve, used in the Crimea, on entire, superb. <i>P. 2</i> ..	8	0	0
1862, 1s. green, K in circle variety, superb. <i>P. 2</i> ..	2	17	6
1867, 2s. brown, light pmk, very fine. <i>P. 1</i> ..	3	10	0
1877, 8d. purple-brown, superb, mint. <i>G. 2</i> ..	4	0	0
1880, 2s. red-brown, mint. <i>P.&S. 2</i> ..	25	15	0
Ditto, ditto, used. <i>P.&S. 2</i> ..	3	3	0
1881, wmk. crown, 1s. lilac, pl. 14, mint. <i>V. 1</i> ..	4	4	0
1884, 4d. green, block of fifty, with margins, mint. <i>P. 2</i> ..	11	0	0
1888, wmk. orbs, £1 brown-lilac, vertical strip of five, fine. <i>V. 3</i> ..	10	10	0
1911-12, 6d. deep plum, block of forty, mint. <i>P.&S. 1</i> ..	3	15	0
I.R. Official, 1902-4, 1s. green and carmine, mint. <i>P. 1</i> ..	7	0	0
O.W. Official, 1902, Queen, 10d. purple and carmine, mint. <i>P. 2</i> ..	5	0	0
HANOVER, 1856, 3pf. rose and black, pair, on small piece of original. <i>P.&S. 2</i> ..	2	15	0
HAWAII, 1864, 1c. black on white, variety with 'HA' only at left, unused. <i>P.&S. 1</i> ..	6	10	0
HELGOLAND, 1873, ½sch. rose and green, fine. <i>P. 1</i> ..	2	8	0
INDIA, 1854, ½a. red, very fine, unused. <i>P.&S. 1</i> ..	7	0	0
1882-8, 2a. blue, double printed, mint. <i>P.&S. 1</i> ..	4	4	0
Service, 1883-99, 1a. brown-purple, overprint inverted, mint. <i>P.&S. 1</i> ..	3	5	0
Ditto, 1a. brown-purple, overprint double, very fine. <i>P.&S. 1</i> ..	4	0	0
Chamba, 1886-95, 1a. brown-purple, error 'CHMABA,' (only 40 printed), mint. <i>P.&S. 1</i> ..	4	12	6
Ditto, Service, 1900-4, 1a. brown-purple, error 'CHMABA,' (only 80 printed), mint. <i>P.&S. 1</i> ..	4	7	6
Gwalior, 1885-96, 2½a. green, error 'GWALICR,' (only 26 printed), mint. <i>P.&S. 1</i> ..	10	10	0
Ditto, 1r. green and carmine, ditto, mint. <i>P.&S. 1</i> ..	14	0	0
Ditto, Service, 1895-6, 1r. green and carmine, error 'SERSIV,' with normal in a pair, mint. <i>P.&S. 1</i> ..	18	0	0

INDIA (*contd*)

Jhind, 1885, 2a. blue, overprint inverted, mint. <i>P.&S.</i> 1	£5	0	0
Ditto, 1886-96, 1a. brown-purple, error 'JEIND,' mint. <i>P.&S.</i> 1	5	10	0
Ditto, 8a. mauve, error 'JEIND,' (only 16 printed), mint. <i>P.&S.</i> 1	12	0	0
Ditto, Service, 1a. brown-purple, error 'JEIND,' mint. <i>P.&S.</i> 1	6	0	0
Puttialla, 1885, 1r. slate, error 'AUTTIALLA,' (only 30 printed), mint. <i>P.&S.</i> 1	7	0	0
Some lots from a fine collection of India, dispersed by Messrs Puttick & Simpson at their sale of 13 and 14 January 1914.			
INDIA, 1854, 4as. indigo and red, horizontal pair, showing dividing line, very fine. <i>V.</i> 3	3	15	0
Ditto, 4as. blue and red, variety head inverted, cut to shape and heavy pmk. <i>P.</i> 1	7	0	0
IONIAN ISLANDS, 1859, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. orange and 1d. blue, used together on piece of original, fine. <i>V.</i> 3	6	0	0
Ditto, 2d. carmine, ditto. <i>V.</i> 3	2	16	0
MALTA, 1860, blued paper, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. buff, mint. <i>P.</i> 1	1	14	0
1902, 1d. on 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. blue, double surcharge, pair used with another on piece of original, very fine. <i>P.&S.</i> 1	7	5	0
MAURITIUS, Post paid, early impression, 1d. vermilion on white paper, used on piece of original, fine. <i>V.</i> 3	24	0	0
Ditto, October 1859, 2d. deep blue, very fine. <i>G.</i> 1	14	0	0
MODENA, 11., entire sheet, mint. <i>L.</i> 2	7	15	0
NAPLES, 1860, $\frac{1}{2}$ t. deep blue, cross, superb. <i>P.&S.</i> 1	10	0	0
NATAL, 1870, 1s. green, black surcharge, exceptionally fine. <i>P.</i> 1	4	0	0
1891, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 4d. brown, vertical strip of three, centre stamp the error 'HALFPENN,' used on entire, very fine. <i>V.</i> 3	4	10	0
NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney View, 1850, 1d. red on yellowish, light pmk. and very fine. <i>G.</i> 1	6	5	0
Ditto, 1d. lake on bluish paper, brilliant colour and exceptionally fine. <i>G.</i> 1	6	5	0
Ditto, 1d. rose-red on yellowish, pair, superb. <i>P.&S.</i> 1	16	0	0
Ditto, another fine pair, on small piece of original. <i>P.&S.</i> 1	12	0	0
Ditto, 1d. carmine, pair, on small piece of original, very fine. <i>P.&S.</i> 1	12	0	0
Ditto, another superb pair. <i>P.&S.</i> 1	14	10	0
Ditto, 3d. myrtle-green, early impression and lightly cancelled, on small piece of original, superb. <i>P.&S.</i> 1	14	0	0
NEWFOUNDLAND, 1857, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. vermilion, brilliant unused, with margins. <i>G.</i> 1	8	15	0
NORTHERN NIGERIA, 1900, 2s. 6d., block of four, superb. <i>P.</i> 1	4	0	0

NORTHERN NIGERIA (*contd*)

Ditto, 10s. block of four, mint. <i>P.</i> 1	£9	0	0
ROMAN STATES, 1852, three halves of 2 baj. yellow-green, used on entire letter-sheet. <i>V.</i> 3	3	0	0
ROUMANIA, Moldavia, 1858, 27p. black on rose, cut octagonally, fine. <i>V.</i> 1	12	0	0
Ditto, 54p. blue on green, fine. <i>V.</i> 1	13	10	0
Ditto, 108p. blue on pink, thinned. <i>V.</i> 1	18	0	0
ST. HELENA, 1865-8, CC. perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$, 3d. purple, double surcharge, fair. <i>P.&S.</i> 2	14	5	0
1884, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. emerald, variety double surcharge, unused. <i>P.</i> 1	4	5	0
ST. VINCENT, 1880, 5s. rose-red, fine. <i>V.</i> 3	10	10	0
SAXONY, 1850, 3pf. red, very fine. <i>V.</i> 3	25	0	0
SEYCHELLES, 1901, 3c. on 10c. ultramarine and brown, overprint double, horizontal pair, <i>uncatalogued</i> , mint. <i>G.</i> 2	5	15	0
SOUTH AUSTRALIA, 1902, 8d. blue, entire pane of fifty, with the error 'EIGHT,' mint. <i>L.</i> 2	17	0	0
SPAIN, 1850, 6r. blue, horizontal pair, very fine. <i>V.</i> 3	6	10	0
1851, 2r. red, very fine. <i>V.</i> 3	19	0	0
1853, 2r. vermilion, superb. <i>V.</i> 3	9	15	0
Madrid, 3c. bronze, used on entire, very fine. <i>V.</i> 3	16	10	0
STRAIT SETTLEMENTS, 1868, CC. perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$, 96c. grey, mint. <i>P.</i> 1	2	12	6
Negri Sembilan, 1899, 4c. on 8c., surcharge in red and in green, mint. <i>P.</i> 1	5	15	0
Selangor, 1900, 1c. on 50c. green and black, variety word 'CENT' repeated at left, <i>se tenant</i> with normal, mint. <i>P.</i> 1	15	10	0
SWEDEN, 1872-6, 20 öre vermilion, error 'TRETIO,' unused. <i>V.</i> 1	12	0	0
SWITZERLAND, 'Neuchatel,' 1850, 5c. black and red, on piece of original, very fine. <i>P.&S.</i> 1	4	4	0
TASMANIA, 1853, 1d. blue, large margins, slight crease, superb. <i>P.</i> 1	3	15	0
Ditto, ditto, mint, superb. <i>L.</i> 2	10	0	0
TRINIDAD, 1856, lithographed, 1d. deep blue, exceptionally fine. <i>P.</i> 1	3	12	6
Ditto, 1d. dull blue, on entire original, fine. <i>P.&S.</i> 1	7	0	0
TURKEY, 1867, 25 pi. vermilion, mint. <i>P.</i> 1	2	10	0
UNITED STATES, 1901, 1c. green and black, centre inverted, unused. <i>G.</i> 2	8	0	0
Carrier's stamps, 1851, blue on pink, fine. <i>G.</i> 2	6	5	0
VICTORIA, 1854, lithograph, 2d. brown, variety broken step, very fine. <i>P.</i> 1	3	0	0
WESTERN AUSTRALIA, 1861, perf. 14-16, 'not so clean cut,' 4d. vermilion, unused. <i>L.</i> 2	5	5	0

NOTES & NEWS

Manchester Philatelic Society. The 344th meeting of the Manchester Philatelic Society was held on Friday, 23 January 1914, the

President, Mr. W. Dorning Beckton in the Chair, when Mr. A. Oxley, of the Leeds Philatelic Society gave a display with notes on the stamps of Grenada. Mr. Oxley had the whole of his exhibit under glass, backed with cardboard, and bound round the edges similar to the lantern slide method, and every stamp shown may be said to have been in perfect condition.

After a short but interesting geographical and historical account of the Island, which forms the most southerly portion of the Windward Islands, he briefly sketched its postal history. The earliest known stamps are those of Great Britain, postmarked A15, and the first issue of Grenada proper was in 1861. Late in 1860 the control of the Post Office was transferred from the Postmaster-General of the United Kingdom to the Government of Grenada, the rates at this date being 1d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce for inland post, and 6d. per ounce to Great Britain, one penny of this belonging to Grenada on both outgoing and incoming letters. In 1863 the latter rate was raised to one shilling, and was not reduced until Grenada joined the Postal Union on 1 January 1881, when the $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce rate to countries belonging to the Union was lowered to 4d.

From their introduction down to 1881, the stamps were engraved and printed by Perkins, Bacon & Co. In 1883 Messrs. De La Rue & Co. sent out their first consignment, and they have continued to print and supply all the stamps used by the Colony up to the present time. Mr. Oxley's exhibit included mint copies of almost every variety, with many pairs and fine blocks, a used copy of the 'SHLLING' error, proofs of the 1861 issue in singles, pairs and blocks, proof in black from the fiscal die, and from the fiscal plate of twelve stamps, 1881, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. mauve, all known varieties of type, the 'OSTAGE' error, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. 'PENCF' and 'PENOE' errors, 1888, 4d. on 2s., mint pair, one showing upright 'd,' and a full representation of all the De La Rue series.

The 345th meeting was held on Friday, February 6th, Mr. W. Dorning Beckton in the Chair. The exceptionally good attendance of members during the present session was fully maintained to welcome an old member, Mr. John C. North, who had chosen the stamps of Hungary upon which to make his display, but as he had been unable to devote the time to the subject which was required, owing to recent bereavement, he had invited Mr. Herbert Wade to join him in the display.

Mr. North's collection consisted principally of used specimens, showing extensively all the retouches in the issues from 1874, and the amalgamation with Mr. Wade's fine blocks made an excellent exhibit of this country. Both showed the 3 kr. green envelope stamp with forged perforations, and Mr. Wade's unused specimen shown in comparison with the en-

velope stamp clearly proved that the two were not from the same die.

Some of the principal features of Mr. Wade's exhibit were as follows:—Colour trials in pairs of all values of the lithographed issue of May 1871; the 2 kr. first issue lithographed, a mint block of four, six singles and a pair used on entire; 3 kr. three mint, four used and an entire with 2 kr. and two 3 kr., with an additional Austrian 25 kr. stamp; 5 kr., five mint, five used, and pair on entire; 10 kr., blue, two mint, and two deep blue; 15 kr., mint and 25 kr. three mint and range of shades of used specimens. Of the engraved series there were: 2 kr., two blocks of six, a pair, and four singles mint in shades, and nine used; 3 kr., block of four, strip of three, pair, and two singles mint, and specimens on toned paper; 3 kr. deep green, three mint and one doubly-printed; 5 kr. rose, a pair, and ten singles, mint, in shades, and a page of used in blocks, etc.; 10 kr., blue, nine unused, and a page of used; 15 kr., eight unused shades, a page of used, also specimens in grey-black; 25 kr., four pairs, six singles, unused, and a page of used; also a complete set of the reprints of 1885.

In the 1874 issue Mr. Wade showed a large portion of a sheet of the 3 kr. green, the 80th stamp being defective, a white patch running across the upper portion of the stamp; this was retouched some years after, and the re-touched stamp was shown for comparison. A very distinct double-print of the 5 kr. and colour trials of the issues from 1874 concluded the display.

THE PHILATELIC RECORD

EDITED BY L. W. FULCHER, B.Sc.

FEBRUARY 1914

CONTENTS

	PAGE
The Edwardian Half-Penny, by SAM. C. BUCKLEY	21
The Postage Stamps of Sweden, 1855 to 1905 (contd.)	29
The Registration Envelopes of Great Britain (contd.). By J. R. M. ALBRECHT	33
New Issues and Discoveries	34
Bibliography	36
Auction Report	37
Notes and News	40
Advertisements	xii—xx

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" 1914 Provisionals, 1½ reis on 4½ reis and 3 reis on 1 Tanga Vasca de Gama Issue, mint pair	0	0	6
Ceylon, 1895-6, 3c. Service (S.G. 4/-) mint	0	1	8
New Zealand, 1898, ½, 1, 2, 2½, 4, 6, 8, 9, 1/-, 2/-, mint set (S.G. 32/10)	0	16	6
" 1898, ½d. to 1/- used set of 11 (S.G. 14/6)	0	7	9
" 1882-97, 8d. blue perf. 10 (S.G. 3/6 mint)	0	1	8
" 1872, 1d. brown, no wmk (S.G. 30/-) used	0	15	0
" 1863-6, 1, 2, 3, 6, 1/- used set (S.G. 20/6) used	0	9	0

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THE PHILATELIC RECORD



VOLUME XXXVI

MARCH 1914

CONTENTS

	PAGE
The Edwardian Fourpence, brown and green. By SAM. C. BUCKLEY	41
The Postage Stamps of Sweden, 1855-1905 (contd)	44
Reviews	48
New Issues and Discoveries	49
Bibliography	50
Auction Report	51
Notes and News	54
Correspondence	56
Advertisements	xxii—xxx



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MAY 7th and 8th.

Messrs. VENTOM, BULL & COOPER have received instructions to sell on the above dates

A FINE GENERAL COLLECTION,

in which the KING'S HEAD issues are practically complete in mint state.

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The Philatelic Record

EDITED BY

L. W. FULCHER, B.Sc.

Volume XXXVI

MARCH 1914

No. 3

THE EDWARDIAN FOURPENCE

(BROWN AND GREEN)

By SAM C. BUCKLEY

This value was another of the series adapted from the Queen's Head Designs. The King's head is in profile to the left, on a solid oval of colour, surmounted by the crown: uncoloured tablets at the sides of the oval and conforming thereto are inscribed "POSTAGE" on the left, and "& REVENUE" on the right in small uncoloured block letters: the rest of the impression of the "head" plate is of an irregular cross shape, and is filled in with fancy ornamentation: the frame of the "duty" plate shows circular tablets of wavy lines at each corner with the value "4d." in coloured figures and letters in each, which at the top corners lean outwards and at the bottom corners inwards: the space between and round the stamps is filled in with fine lines of shading which only stop at the "Jubilee" lines.

The stamp is one of the bi-coloured series—the centre in green ("head" plate), and the frame in brown ("duty" plate). Two printing operations were therefore necessary. The paper is of the usual machine-made wove, watermarked with the crown of 1880, and perforated 14.

The first delivery was made by the printers on the 26 March 1902, and the stamps were issued to the post offices the following day. The imprimatur sheet, however, was not registered at Somerset House until the 29 March 1902, or three days *after* the issue to the public.

The Queen's Head series of this value were printed in sheets of 320 stamps in sixteen panes of twenty stamps each in four rows of five, but issued in sheets of four panes only. A new departure in the arrangement of the sheet was instituted for the King's Head stamps, each sheet being composed of 240 stamps in two panes of 120 stamps each in ten rows of twelve. A notice announcing the issue of the new stamps appeared in the "Post Office Circular" of the 1 April 1902 as follows:—

"Issue of 4d. Postage Stamps in larger sheets.

"The new 4d. stamps now being issued are printed in sheets of 240 (value £4) instead of in sheets of 160 (value £2 13s. 4d.) and Postmasters applying for these stamps should make the necessary alterations in the Requisition Forms until these Forms are reprinted."

It seems unnecessary to state that all the issues of this bi-coloured stamp were printed solely by Messrs. De La Rue & Co., Ltd., their contract not expiring until after the colour had been changed in 1909. They were first printed on "ordinary" paper, but early in the year 1906 chalk-surfaced paper was substituted, which lasted until 1 November 1909 when the orange fourpenny appeared.

The first printing appeared with continuous lines round the panes, the inner a thin brown one and the outer a thick green. The corners of the latter are cut away, except at the right lower corner of the upper pane where it is unbroken. This unbroken corner was, I believe, an unintentional error, as it was soon altered to match the others. It is, of course, a very rare variety. The green marginal line cannot be quite correctly described as "continuous," as it is broken midway along the top, bottom, and sides of each pane, but it is convenient to do so to distinguish it from the "broken" line.

I have in my collection a very curious block of six, taken from the right lower corner of the bottom pane, the like of which I have never seen or heard. It shows the green line at the right-hand side broken off near the foot of the second stamp from the bottom, where it bends inwards and touches the brown line. The bottom green line is "dented" on the inner side (but not broken) at regular intervals between the vertical perforations. I am unable to say whether this is a constant variety, or merely a freak of printing—possibly it was printed after an accident to the plate.

The sheets of the first issue had a cut in the line under the second stamp of the bottom row.

The printings on surfaced paper are chronicled as having been first seen on the 19 January 1906. The first showed the continuous lines round each pane, but now the corners of both were rounded and unbroken.

Then followed the continuous line with all the eight corners of the green line cut away.

The last printing appeared with the green line broken into short lengths, the corners of which formed a small curve just at the angle. The brown line continued unbroken. There was a cut under the last stamp of the bottom row.

Specimens of this value may be found without the lines of shading within the triangle of the figure "4." Wear of the plate has been suggested as the cause, but the defective part is well protected by the thick limbs of the figure and should be the last portion to yield. Probably the fault lies in the printing, the central portion of fine lines being unable to make proper contact with the paper in consequence of the heaviness of the figure, unless the corresponding part of the tympan be very slightly raised by an "underlay." Other specimens are known showing one or more of the circular value tablets without the wavy lines, and occasionally marginal strips are found with the green line missing, sometimes below several stamps together, possibly owing to want of care in "making ready" for the printing.*

Like all the bi-coloured stamps, the central space between the two panes is not filled with lined blocks or pillars, and the marginal lines do not cross.

The *Daily Mirror* of the 3 July 1913 illustrated a stamp of this value used to frank a registered letter from Dublin to the Transvaal on 29 April 1909, which appeared to bear only the frame design, the impression from the "Head" plate being apparently missing! When I saw this illustration I had no hesitation in ascribing the cause to fading of the centre portion, and my opinion is confirmed by the writer of Notes and Queries in the *Monthly Journal* for December last (page 377) in which he states there is not the smallest doubt that when the letter was despatched from Dublin the stamp was an ordinary copy, with the centre complete—it is impossible to believe that a post office clerk would register a letter with such a very incomplete

* "British Philatelist." Vol. I. p. 37.

stamp upon it without remark, in fact he would refuse to recognise such a stamp. It is not unreasonable supposition that either during the voyage to South Africa, or later, the centre, printed in one of the *doubly fugitive inks*, faded away or was removed by contact with some chemical. It may not have been fraudulently tampered with, but that it really did duty in Dublin in its present condition is utterly inconceivable.

CHECK LIST.

DE LA RUE'S PRINTINGS.

Ordinary Paper.

- (a) Continuous lines—inner a thin brown one, outer a thick green, the latter cut away at the corners. Cut in green line under second stamp. Yellowish gum. (27 March 1902).

VARIETIES.—With the right lower corner of the green line unbroken in the upper pane. With the green line on the right side of the lower pane broken off at the foot of second stamp from the bottom. With the green line "dented" in various places.

Chalk-surfaced Paper.

- (b) Continuous lines with green corners unbroken. Yellowish streaky gum. (19 January 1906).
- (c) Continuous lines as in variety (a), but all green corners cut away. Yellowish streaky gum. (?).
- (d) Continuous inner brown line, outer green line broken forming a small curved piece at the corners. Cut under twelfth stamp. (?).

VARIETIES.—Failure of green line to print. Without shading in triangle of figure "4."

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF SWEDEN, 1855-1905

Compiled by the

SVERIGES FILATELIST-FÖRENING

Translated by L. HARALD KJELLSTEDT

V.

(Continued from page 32)

STAMPED ENVELOPES.

The value stamp on Swedish envelopes differs in form from that of the postage stamps, being oval. The size of the 12 öre and 10 öre envelopes was until 1891 150×85 mm., with slight deviations, particularly in regard to the 12 öre issue, which generally measures 148×83 mm. The paper of the envelopes was until the close of 1890 wove and of white colour. The value stamp has been without exception produced by means of embossing.

Until 1880 the manufacture of the blank envelope took place at Norrköping, but the stamp impressions were made at Stockholm by the postage stamp purveyor. The work was done in the following order. After the sheets were made, and had been stamped with the inscription "Kongl. Postverket, L.A.B. Nkpg," which is found in colourless embossing on the back of the envelope on the left-hand flap, the sheets were sent to Stockholm, where the value stamp was impressed, and were then returned to Norrköping for folding, etc., until finished, when the envelopes were put up in packages, furnished with wrappers, and finally delivered to the supply store of the Postal Department at Stockholm.

After 1 January 1880, when the contract with the Lithographic Company of Norrköping for the manufacture of stamped envelopes expired, the envelopes as well as the postcards, and later the letter cards, were, as previously mentioned, manufactured by the firm of Jacob Bagge of Stockholm and its successors. Thus all the work connected with the production of postal values was carried out, from the date mentioned, at the same place.

It has been mentioned in its place that the envelope sheets are stamped one by one in the stamping machine, and sometimes it may happen that two sheets adhere to each other, whereby only the upper will receive a coloured impression while that beneath is embossed without colour. Envelopes with such plain value stamp are known in the 12 and 10 öre values. Of the last-mentioned value even a used specimen has been found. It can also happen that the machine will run empty one turn, and in such a case the underlay, which generally consists of a leather platen, receives colour, and afterwards when the next blank passes through it gets the value stamp impressed on the inner side of the envelope. Such envelopes are of frequent occurrence. The bottom impression, which shows the value stamp inverted, is sometimes somewhat out of line. After stamping the sheets pass through the folding machine, in which they are folded and gummed, and from which they issue as finished envelopes. Thereafter the envelopes are put up in packages of 10, each package wrapped around with a printed strip of paper. Ten such packages are joined in a package of 100 envelopes, which also is wrapped with a paper band. Finally two such packages, of together 200 envelopes, are placed together in a sealed package with a label indicating the contents, and in this shape the stamped envelopes are delivered to the postage stamp store.

The specially printed strip of paper which was wrapped around the packages of 10 envelopes, manufactured by the Lithographic Company of Norrköping, shows on its front side the words "Kongl. Postverket" in white letters on a pale blue ground, and thereunder "Lithografiska Aktie-Bolaget, Norrköping" in blue letters on white

ground, the whole surrounded by a white frame with the corners cut off. The part of the strip which shows on the reverse side of the package, has two identical ornamentalations which partly overlap each other when the strip is fastened together. These



ornamentations consist partly of a posthorn surmounted by a royal crown, and partly of two sealed envelopes, all in white on a pale blue ground. The bands first used by the Bagge firm have the words "Kongl. Postverket" in coloured letters on a background of white network. These bands, which were used from 1880 to 1895,

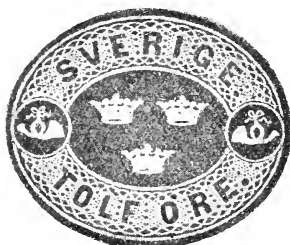


had the same colour as the value stamp on the envelopes around which the band was wrapped, or, blue, carmine rose, grey, green, deep carmine and yellow. From the beginning of 1896 the bands only contained a printed notice of the conditions governing the exchange of spoilt envelopes, postcards, and letter-cards which have not done postal duty, and the manner in which such exchange will be made.

12 öre, blue. 1st issue. 1872-1880. The introduction of the stamped envelope by the Swedish Postal Department was communicated to the public in the General Postal Directorate's announcement of 20 December 1871. The envelope was issued in a value corresponding to the single postage for domestic letters, or 12 öre. When sold one at a time the price was 13 öre, and when 10 or more were purchased at the same time, 12.5 öre. The envelope was issued to the public from 1 January, 1872. On account of the large issue of 12 öre envelopes, over four millions, not less than six dies were worn out on this envelope. These six dies show quite considerable differences of type, and the corresponding types are also found on the value stamps.



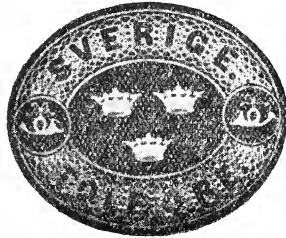
Type I.



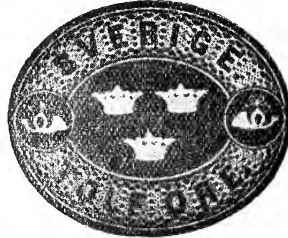
Type II.

Type I is easily recognised by the shape of s in SVERIGE, which letter is compressed so that the top and bottom strokes have an angular form instead of being rounded. The ends of the strokes touch the middle stroke of the letter and are cut off parallel with the bottom line. The knots on the ribbons from which the posthorns are suspended are also different on all the types. Type II differs considerably from

the previous and those following in that the frame lines of the oval run very close to the white network, especially on the upper side at the left where the top line even touches the network. The letter s in SVERIGE is in this case more loosely formed, and the strokes are turned outward, so that they are cut off on the same line. The difference between the types is also shown in the network near the two letters L and F in TOLF. On the first type three dots are found above the horizontal stroke of L. On Type II there are four dots between L and F, and a dot at the foot of F, which are missing on Type I.

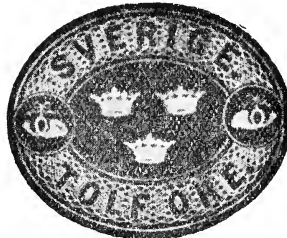


Type III.



Type IV.

Type III differs from the previous types in the very small, "white spaces between the strokes in s in SVERIGE, and also in the two dots found in front of the bottom stroke of the same letter. There are further on this type only two little dots above the period after SVERIGE, while in Types I and II there are three dots. The period after ÖRE also has, in Type III, a different position in relation to the rows of dots than it has in the types previously described. Type IV is distinguished from the former types in that the letter s in SVERIGE has one dot in front of the lower stroke, while Type III has two dots and Types I and II are without any dot. Further the horizontal stroke of L in Type IV covers half of the lowest of the four dots which are found after this letter. Another essential difference in this type from the former appears in that the rows of dots after E in SVERIGE together with the period after this word form a U.



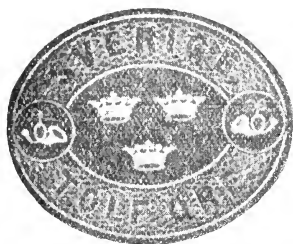
Type V.

Finally we have Type V. In this type the letters in SVERIGE and TOLF ÖRE are considerably larger than in the previous types, from which it also differs, in the fact that the white frame lines are here more distant from the white network in the ring. The openings of the posthorns are sometimes filled and sometimes open. This nevertheless does not form any mark of recognition in distinguishing the different types, because impressions depend on the condition of the die and the amount of colour used. The positions of the letters on the white network on the other hand naturally cannot be changed, either through wear or the quality of the colour, and are therefore reliable recognition marks in the classifying of the dies.

How many envelopes were printed with one or other type of dies it is impossible to state, as no record is found of the date when a die was brought into use, and when

it was rejected. The die of Type I, which also was used for the 12 öre postcards, was completely worn out. The other dies, on the other hand, do not seem to have been so much used. The die of Type V in particular appears to have been little used for envelopes of this issue. Envelopes with this type of die are consequently much scarcer than the other, a circumstance for which reason may also be found by reason that the greatest part of the last lot printed of the issue mentioned was surcharged for 10 öre.

12 öre, blue. 2nd issue. 1880-1885. As has just been mentioned, the manufacture of stamped envelopes was from the beginning of 1880 assumed by Jacob Bagge, of Stockholm. The envelopes delivered by him, all have the flap on the right-hand side embossed without colour with the words "Kongl. Postverket." The shape of the envelope differs from that of the previous issue, the upper flap having more curved lines, and the side flaps rounded points, while in the previous issue the straight lines forming the upper sides of the side flaps sharply intersect the lower curved lines.



Type VII (Va).



Type VIII.

The value stamp is found in three types, of which the first, Type VI, is the same as Type V of the first issue, and was used until it became entirely worn out. Thereafter attempts were evidently made to retouch the die, which fact is shown in the illustration given above. This Type VII is consequently only a re-engraving of Type VI, and according to an official proof, dated 6 February 1882, it was brought into use that year. Type VIII is a new engraved die, which resembles Type IV of the first issue, and shows the same position of the dots after E in SVERIGE as the latter. This type differs nevertheless from Type IV in the size of the letters, and the greater distance of the frame lines from the network, as well as from the dot which is found in front of the letter s on Type IV being missing. On Type VIII the dot at the foot of the letter r is missing, and there are only three dots in front of l against three and a half in Type IV. The knots on the ribbons of the left-hand posthorn also show perceptible differences on these two types. Type VIII is the last for the 12 öre envelope.

This second issue of 12 öre envelopes was printed from the beginning of 1880 until the close of 1884. As was the case with the first issue, it was printed in one continuous series of small lots, wherefore it has not been possible in this case either to obtain any figures for the number of copies of the different types and colour shades. Of the two issues together, 4,013,124 copies were delivered, which, taking into consideration the postal traffic of that time, shows that the stamped envelopes were much more used by the public for the ordinary correspondence during the early years than in later years. At the close of 1884 there were 18,126 copies left in the supply store, and 85,000 were returned by the post offices for surcharging, consequently 3,909,998 envelopes went in circulation.

(To be continued)

REVIEWS

JOLIFFE (W.) *The History of New Zealand stamps (with illustrations). Compiled for the Philatelic Society of New Zealand by William Joliffe. 8vo. 76—p. Wellington, N.Z., 1913. 5s.*

The advent of this volume has been looked forward to with no little interest by philatelists interested in Australian stamps. Any expectations of considerable additions to our knowledge of the stamps of New Zealand will however not be realised though the volume is not entirely lacking in new information, but in general it is a succinct account of what has been hitherto published on the subject with reference to the chief literature. The special feature of the book is the reproduction of the lower seven rows of the old 2d. (Plate II), direct from the original plate, by permission of the Minister in charge of the Stamp Department doubtless a concession unique in the history of philately as claimed in the preface. By the help of this reproduction collectors will be able to plate the various retouches of this stamp, to which Mr. Hausburg was the first to call attention. The "reprint" is certainly worth more than the price asked for the volume, and should ensure a speedy exhaustion of the whole edition. The number of copies taken from the original plate was equal to the number of the edition (we believe 500) and orders have been given for the destruction of the old plates. Among the illustrations are also four plates received from Mr. C. L. Pack illustrating some of the gems from his collection.

We think an opportunity for some interesting work has been lost in connection with the issue of 1882. The retouches of the dies of four of the values are mentioned, but the perforations found upon the retouched varieties have not been worked out nor are they differentiated in the Reference list at the end of the volume. Moreover three varieties of the watermark are found on these stamps so that there remains a great deal of scope for research in connection with this issue.

The "Postal fiscals" present a difficult problem for collectors of New Zealand stamps. The question of what to include as such would probably evoke much difference of opinion if discussed by a body of philatelists. We learn from the work that all fiscal stamps, except those for Beer Duty were authorized for postal use and such

being the case it would seem that the only logical course to pursue is to provide as complete a list of them as possible. Such a list is given in the volume and lengthy as it is, it might have been much improved by reference to the Catalogue published by the Fiscal Philatelic Society. On the other hand it is quite certain that the vast majority of these fiscals have never done postal duty. Many of the earlier ones are too rare as fiscals or of too odd a face value to have been serviceable for postal use and but few outside the lower value of the "Law Courts" or "Land and Deeds" stamps and the later Documentary stamps up to £1 were probably every so employed in any quantity. Many of these seen in collections have either been postmarked by favour or bear forged obliterations. Some twenty varieties would probably cover all that it should be necessary to include in a list of the *postage* stamps of the country.

INTERNATIONAL STAMP AND COIN COLLECTOR'S AND DEALERS' ADDRESS BOOK, 1914. Compiled and published by E. W. Hensinger. 8vo, 160pp. San Antonio, Texas, U.S.A. \$1.

This volume contains the names and addresses of a very large number of collectors and dealers all over the world, arranged geographically, and a very great deal of care appears to have been exercised in its compilation. It should prove useful to collectors who desire to communicate with fellow collectors in other parts of the world and necessarily to all dealers who desire to extend their connection.

MELVILLE (F. J.) *All about postage stamps. 8vo. 255pp. illus. London: T. Werner Lawrie, St. Clifford's Inn. 6s. net.*

This attractive volume, Mr. Melville's latest work, is designed as a grammar of philately, intended to set a beginner upon the right road in philately and lead him to take an intelligent interest in his hobby. The work is divided into four parts, each consisting of several chapters. The parts are entitled "Principia Philatelica" dealing with the parts of a stamp, their classification and the manner in which they should be collected and treated; "On the Designs of stamps," portraiture, heraldry, and the like; "On collecting" the different kinds of stamps and styles of collection; and "Propaganda" notable persons who

collect and the rarities they possess, Societies, Exhibitions and Literature. In fine the books contains an abundance of things which it is useful for the collector to know with some of the "romance" of collecting. We have no fault to find with the subject matter, which is characterised by Mr.

Mcville's usual accuracy, and the work is quite one of the best and superior to most, of the various manuals for collectors which have recently appeared. The book is plentifully illustrated and satisfies every requirement as to paper, print and general get-up.

NEW ISSUES AND DISCOVERIES

Angola. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly send us a specimen of the permanent series, which is said to consist of the following values. Perf. $14\frac{1}{2} \times 14$.

$\frac{3}{4}$ c. sepia	8c. slate
$\frac{1}{2}$ c. black	10c. orange-brown
1c. green	15c. lake
$1\frac{1}{2}$ c. chocolate	20c. yellow-green
2c. red	30c. sepia
$2\frac{1}{2}$ c. violet	40c. brown on pink
5c. blue	50c. orange on salmon
$7\frac{1}{2}$ c. brown	1 esc. green on blue

Dutch Indies. We have received from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. a 50c. value in the type of the new 1 gulden, chronicled in January last. Perf. $11 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$.
50c. green

Gold Coast. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. inform us that they have received the 20s. purple and black on red, chronicled in September last. It is on chalk-surfaced paper.

Great Britain. Mr. W. T. Wilson kindly sends us the current 6d., rosy-purple, with *inverted watermark*. The following novelties are chronicled in *Oswald Marsh's Weekly Circular*.

(a) Control letters.

$\frac{1}{4}$ d. green C14
$\frac{1}{4}$ d. green D14
1d. red C14
2d. deep orange C14
5d. fawn C14

(b) Envelope dies.

1d. Dies 10, 11 12. Somerset House series. These dies have also been used for stamping private postcards.

(c) Registration envelope dies.

3d. Dies 16, 17

(4) The patents Postcard has been issued with the Georgian stamp on the face and the Edwardian $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. (B.R.) on the back.

(5) A new size of Post Office $\frac{1}{4}$ d. envelope has been issued, which is to be known as-Size I. The following is the official notice referring to it from the *Post Office Circular* of 24 February 1914:—

"Arrangements have been made for the issue of a $\frac{1}{4}$ d. Embossed Envelope of size $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{3}{8}$ inches in place of the present 'O' envelopes of size $8\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{3}{8}$ inches. The new envelope is large enough to take the Health Insurance Books or

Cards. It will be known as the 'I' envelope and will be sold at the same price as the 'O' envelope, viz., 1s. a packet of 22, with proportionate prices for smaller quantities as shown on page 150 of the Post Office Guide.

"The new envelopes should be kept in stock at all offices at which the 'O' envelopes are at present stocked. At any other office they should be obtained specially if asked for, and should be kept regularly in stock if there is found to be a regular demand for them.

"Every Head Postmaster should apply at once for a stock of the new envelope, substituting the letter 'I' for 'O' on the requisition form. Sub-Postmasters should apply for the new envelopes in the ordinary way when their remaining stock of 'O' envelopes is exhausted, or sooner if there is any demand for the new envelopes. No further supplies of 'O' envelopes should be requisitioned either by Postmasters or Sub-Postmasters.

"Persons asking for $\frac{1}{4}$ d. Embossed Envelopes of foolscap size should be given their choice between the old and the new envelopes where both are available. Persons asking for 'O' envelopes should be supplied with them until the remaining stock is exhausted."

The new envelopes are of brown Manilla paper, with smooth glazed outside and rough inside, flaps at the end. They are ungummed. Die number illegible.

(6) A new and interesting discovery of a Telegraph stamp has been made. It is a copy of the 5s. Plate 3, watermarked Cross, perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$. The only other copy known, which was in Lord Crawford's collection, is perf. 14×15 . The number of this stamp issued was only 320 so that it is very remarkable that among these two varieties of perforation should exist. The copy found was used in Edinburgh on 13 January 1881.

Honduras. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly send us some further values of the lithographed series. Perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$.

10c. pale blue
20c. chocolate
50c. carmine

1\$ dull green
and also the 2c. surcharged "1 cent." in
black.

1c. on 2c. red

Malta. We have received from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. the $\frac{1}{4}$ d. value, with the head of King George. Wmk. multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.

$\frac{1}{4}$ d. brown

Portuguese Congo. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. inform us that they have received the complete set of the permanent type (Agriculture) from $\frac{1}{4}$ c. to 1 escudo.

Russian P.O. in China. The overprint on the 1 rouble chronicled last month is in blue and not in black as stated.

Servia. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. inform us that the current set has been issued in new colours, without change of design.

5p. yellow-green
10p. vermilion
15p. grey
20p. brown
30p. olive
50p. red-brown
1d. grey

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<i>Berliner Briefmarken-Zeitung</i>	B.B.-Z.
<i>British Philatelist</i>	B.P.
<i>Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste</i>	C.
<i>Deutsche Briefmarken-Zeitung</i>	D.B.-Z.
<i>Echo de la Timbrologie</i>	E.
<i>Germania Berichte</i>	G.B.
<i>Griebert's Philatelic Notes and Offers</i>	G.P.N.
<i>Illustriertes Briefmarken-Journal</i>	I.B.-J.
<i>Journal des Philatelists</i>	J.P.
<i>London Philatelist</i>	L.P.
<i>Mitteilungen der Firma Paul Kohl</i>	M.
<i>Monthly Report of the Herts Philatelic Society</i>	M.R.
<i>Nordisk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift</i>	N.F.T.
<i>Philadelphia Stamp News</i>	P.S.N.
<i>Philatelic Gazette</i>	P.G.

Albania.

FREYSE (G.) Die Briefmarken von Albanien. M. February

FREYSE (E.) Les timbres d'Albanie. E. 28 February

Antigua.

DARLOW (J. J.) The adhesive postage stamps of Antigua, British West Indies. M.R. March

Bosnia.

Falsch gestempelte Probedrucke von Bosnien 1906 5 Kronenmarken. G.B. March

British Somaliland.

WEINERT (Dr. V.) British Somaliland. Verschiedene Aufdrucktypen der Dienstmarken. B.B.-Z. 21 February, 7 March

Eastern Roumelia.

NAUMANN (H.) Altes vom Balkan. Die Marken von Ost-Rumelien und Süd-Bulgarien. P. February

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YVES LE PONTIK. La nouvelle série d'Egypte. C. March

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<i>Philatelic Journal of America</i>	P.J.A.
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<i>Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal</i>	M.J.
<i>Svensk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift</i>	S.F.T.
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France.

Etude sur les oblitérations françaises, pp. 97-100

[Serial inset in J.P. February.]

HIGLETT (G. A.) Modern French stamps. P.J.G.B. February

KREMP (P.) Die französische Post während des Krieges 1870-71. B.B.-Z. 7 March

French Colonies.

New Caledonia, by TIMBROLOGIST (contd). A.P. February

Germany.

Bayrische Briefmarken. Plattenfehler und Abnormitäten von A. Boettner, München (contd.). M. February

Ein wertvoller Fund. B.B.-Z. 21 February [Bergedorf. $\frac{1}{2}$ sch. black on lilac and 3 sch. black on rose.]

Neues aus Bayern. P. February

OHRT (P.) Die Poststempel von Oldenburg, pp. 297-312.

[Serial inset in M. February.]

OMMERBORN (C.), Von den ersten Markenausgaben des Deutschen Reichspostgebiets. S.P.N. February

PRIWE. Die deutschen Schiffsbrief-Entwertungen, G.B. March

Germany (contd.)

RHEIN (W. v.) Die deutschen Reichsmarken 1875-80 und 1880-89.

STENGER (Dr. E.) and SAUTER (L.) Die Postablagen-, Landpostboten- und Posthilfstellen-Stempel Bayerns(contd). *B.B.-Z.* 21 February, 7 March

Zur Frage des Vinceta-Provisoriums. *I.B.-J.* 21 February

Holland.

WARREN (A. J.) A study of the Postage Due stamps of Holland. *S.L.* March

Indian Native States.

EVANS (MAJOR E. B.) The stamps of some of the Native States of India—Wadhwan. *M.J.* February

Mexico.

STAMMLER (E.) Die Kaiserliche Post von Mexiko. *I.B.-J.* 7 March

Montserrat.

SMITH (B. T. K.) The stamps of Montserrat. *M.C.* February

Norway.

ANDERSSON (J.) and DETHLOFF (H.) Norges Frimerker (contd.). *N.F.T.* February

TATHAM (A. C.) Norway. Further notes on the Issue of 1867-68. *S.L.* March

Prince Edward Island.

GOODFELLOW (B.) The postage stamps of Prince Edward Island (contd.). *L.P.* February

Roman States.

EHRENBERGER (H.) Zur Frage des Andreas-Kreuzes auf Kirchenstaat-Marken. *B.B.-Z.* 7 March

Roumania.

DUERST (G. B.) Die Essais von Rumanien. *B.B.-Z.* 7 March

Russia.

HANCIAU (L.) Die russischen Ruralmarken. *B.B.-Z.* 7 March

Samoa.

HANCIAU (L.) The first stamps of Samoa (contd). *M.J.* February

Spain.

MENNEVÉE (R.) Les émissions espagnoles (contd). *C.* March

Spanish Colonies.

PRIWE (W.) Spanische Marianen. *B.B.-Z.* 21 February

Switzerland.

Suisse. Notes sur les émissions 1882-1907 type déesse (contd). *Post*, 25 February

Tibet.

SCHWANEBERGER (H.) Tibet. *P.* February

Turkey.

HEGER (E.) Ein Beitrag zur Feststellung der vollen Wahrheit über die türkischen Zeitungsmarken von 1891 und 1892 (contd). *G.B.* March

ADAIR (T. S.) The Philatelic issues of Turkey (contd.). *S.C.F.* 28 February

United States.

RICKETTS (W. R.) Specialized Catalogues of the Countries of the World—Method demonstrated by a list of the United States 1869 issue (contd). *M.R.* March

Generalia.

BOYES (W. A.) Hints for detecting Forgeries (contd). *M.R.* March

GLASEWALD (A. E.) The post in times of war (contd). *M.R.* March

HANSEN (F.) Fälschung der Poststempel auf Marken und ihre Feststellung durch Photographie. *I.B.-J.* 7 March

SMYTH (J. H.) A visit to New Zealand. *A.S.-J.* January

AUCTION REPORT

The list given under this heading will contain a selection from the stamps recently sold at auction, and will generally include such stamps as are interesting owing to special character or condition, rarity of occurrence or price attained. The descriptions are those of the sale catalogues.

References.

G.	GLENDINING & Co. LTD. 1) 3 and 4 February; 2) 17 and 18 February	
L	E. M. GILBERT-LODGE. 1) 29 January; 2) 12 February; 3) 26 February	
P.	PLUMRIDGE & Co. 1) 5 and 6 February; 2) 19 and 20 February	
P.&S.	PUTTICK & SIMPSON. 1) 10 and 11 February; 2) 24 and 25 February	
V.	VENTOM, BULL & COOPER. 1) 12 and 13 February; 2) 26 and 27 February	
BAHAMAS, 1859, thick paper, imperf., id. lake, very fine, unused.		
P. 1	£2 17 6
BARBADOS, 1878, id. on half of 5s. rose, numeral with straight serif, reading upwards, pair, very fine.	P.&S. 1	21 0 0

BELGIUM, 1861, imperf., 1c green, strip of four.	L. 1	£1 9 0
BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA, 1895, id. on 2d. sea-green and vermilion, entire sheet of sixty, mint.	V. 1	4 4 0
Ditto, £25, overprinted 'SPECIMEN', mint.	V. 1	3 7 6
BRITISH GUIANA, 1852, 4c. black on blue, on entire, very fine.	G. 2	12 10 0
1853, 1c. vermilion, horizontal pair, with side margin, superb.	P. 1	8 0 0
Ditto, ditto, another pair, lightly cancelled but one a little torn, on piece of original, superb.	P.&S. 1	7 10 0
Ditto, ditto, single copy, superb.	P. 2	4 7 6
1876, 96c. olive-bistre, mint.	G. 2	4 12 6

CANADA, 1852-7, imperf., $\frac{1}{2}$ d. rose, horizontal strip of three, fine. G. 2	£2 18 0	
Ditto, 6d. dull purple, on thick paper, S.G. 15a, unused. L. 2 ..	7 10 0	
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, 1853, blue paper, 1d. brick-red, block of four, some brown spots, otherwise mint. P. 1	14 10 0	
Ditto, 1d. brick-red, block of four, lightly cancelled, superb. P.&S. 1 ..	6 7 6	
1855, 1d. rose-red, block of eight. P. 1	6 15 0	
Ditto, 6d. lilac, pair, superb. P. 2 ..	2 15 0	
Ditto, 1s. yellow-green, pair, very fine. P. 2	4 2 6	
1861, woodblock, 1d. vermilion, brilliant colour and exceptionally fine. G. 1	9 10 0	
Ditto, 1d. vermilion, vertical pair, on piece of original, very fine. P. 1	27 10 0	
Ditto, 1d. scarlet, superb. P. 1	8 10 0	
Ditto, 4d. deep blue, very fine. G. 1	9 15 0	
Ditto, 4d. blue, superb. P. 1	5 10 0	
Vryburg, November 1899, 1d. rose, variety italic z, very fine. G. 2 ..	5 2 6	
Ditto, ditto, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d., surcharge 12mm. high. S.G. 7 and 8, horizontal pairs of each, both with figures of value double printed. G. 2	12 12 0	
Ditto, May 1900, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d., S.G. 11 and 12, on pieces of original, very fine. G. 2	6 0 0	
CEYLON, 1861, 2s. blue, 'intermediate' perf., on thick paper and in the colour of the imperf., mint. P.&S. 1	3 17 6	
1872, perf. 14x12 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2c. brown, brilliant mint. P. 1	2 12 6	
FRANCE, 1849-50, 15c. green, horizontal pair, very fine. V. 2	2 16 0	
GREAT BRITAIN, 1840, 1d. black, V.R., very good copy, with white cancellation. G. 2	2 10 0	
Ditto, 2d. blue, fine margins and brilliant mint. P. 1	6 5 0	
Ditto, ditto, block of six, fine. P. 2	5 5 0	
1850, 1d. red, Archer perf., pair on entire, dated 24 October 1850. P. 2	5 5 0	
Ditto, ditto, a single copy, on entire, dated Irish pmk. 8 September 1853. L. 2	2 10 0	
1860, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. rosy mauve, vertical strip of three, mint. L. 3	3 15 0	
1867-80, 9d. bistre, small letters, imprimatur, fine. L. 2	7 0 0	
Ditto, 1s. green, plate 6, 'Stock Exchange' forgery, on piece of original. L. 1	1 11 0	
Ditto, 2s. brown, superb. P. 1	4 0 0	
1888, wmk. orbs, £1 brown-lilac, vertical strip of five, fine. V. 2 ..	7 15 0	
I.R. Official, 1884, 1s. green, pair, unused with part gum. P. 1	2 15 0	
GREAT BRITAIN (contd)		
Ditto, 5s. rose, block of four, fine. P. 1	£23 0 0	
1902, 5s. carmine, postally used, well-centred and very fine. P. 1 ..	17 10 0	
Telegraph stamps, wmk. cross, 5s. rose, plate 3, pmkd. 'Edinburgh Ja 13 '81,' fine. V. 1 ..	20 10 0	
Levant, November 1909, 1 pi. 30 pa. on 4d. green and brown, entire sheet of 120, mint. P. 2	25 0 0	
GRENADA, 1883, 1d. orange, 'POSTAGE' in MS., fine. P.&S. 1	6 5 0	
HANOVER, 1859, 10 gr. green, superb, unused. P. 1	2 4 0	
HAWAII, July 1864, 2c. on white wove, very fine, unused. P. 1 ..	4 7 6	
INDIA, 1854, 4a., close setting, horizontal pair, on original, superb. P. 1	2 2 0	
1882-8, 2a. blue, variety, double printed, S.G. 88b, mint. G. 2 ..	3 3 0	
Official, 1883-9, 1a. brown-purple, variety overprint inverted, S.G. 548, block of four, mint. G. 1 ..	7 10 0	
ITALY, 1911, 15c. slate, variety printed both sides, mint. P.&S. 2	2 2 0	
JAPAN, 1874, 6s. purple-brown, plate 11, unused. P. 1	3 15 0	
MAURITIUS, 1848, 1d. vermilion on bluish, early state, superb. P. 1 ..	13 0 0	
Ditto, first state of plate, 1d. deep vermilion on bluish, superb. G. 2 ..	15 10 0	
Ditto, early state, 1d. vermilion on bluish, superb colour and exceptionally fine. G. 2	15 0 0	
Ditto, intermediate state, 1d. red on bluish, exceptionally fine. G. 2	10 10 0	
Ditto, 2d. blue on bluish, early intermediate state, exceptionally fine. G. 2	13 0 0	
December 1859, 1d. red, very fine. G. 2	5 15 0	
NEW BRUNSWICK, 6d. yellow, good margins and brilliant colour, superb. P. 1	4 15 0	
NEW SOUTH WALES, 1850-1, Sydney view, 1d. carmine, on laid paper, plate 2, variety without clouds, exceptionally fine. P.&S. 1	9 10 0	
Ditto, 2d. violet-blue, plate 2, variety without pick and shovel, exceptionally fine. P.&S. 1	9 15 0	
Ditto, 2d. indigo, large margins and exceptionally fine. P.&S. 1	4 2 6	
Ditto, 3d. myrtle-green, very fine. P. 1	4 10 0	
Ditto, 3d. bright green, on laid, two small tears at top but fine. P.&S. 2	7 10 0	
1851-3, 6d. brown, variety 'WALLS,' very fine. P.&S. 2	5 10 0	
1854-5, imperf., 5d. green, exceptionally fine. G. 1	4 10 0	
NEW ZEALAND, 1856, 1s. green, very fine. P.&S. 2	5 2 6	
1860-2, rouletted, 1s. green, fine. G. 1	4 15 0	

NEW ZEALAND (*contd.*)

Ditto, serrated perf., 6d. black-brown, very fine. <i>P. & S.</i> 2	..	£5	10	0
NEWFOUNDLAND, 1857, 6½d. scarlet vermilion. <i>G.</i> 1	..	9	0	0
1860, 6d. orange-vermilion, fine, unused. <i>G.</i> 1	..	10	10	0
Ditto, 1s. orange-vermilion, fine colour, minute thinning. <i>G.</i> 1	10	0	0	0
NOVA SCOTIA, 1851, 1s. mauve, very fine, unused. <i>G.</i> 1	..	21	0	0
OLDENBURG, 1859, ½ gr. black on green, block of four, very fine, unused with part gum. <i>G.</i> 2	..	68	0	0
Ditto, ditto, single copy, superb, unused. <i>G.</i> 2	..	9	10	0
Ditto, 3 gr. black on yellow, very fine. <i>G.</i> 1	..	3	15	0
QUEENSLAND, 1860, imperf., 2d. blue, strip of three, small margins, a little cut into at top and two stamps pierced by cancellation. <i>P. & S.</i> 1	..	19	10	0
Ditto, 6d. green, large margins, on piece of original, fine. <i>P. & S.</i> 1	5	10	0	0
RHODESIA, 1896, 8d. green and mauve on buff, variety imperf., horizontal pair, mint. <i>P.</i> 1	12	10	0	0
ROUMANIA, Moldavia, 1859, 5p. black on white wove paper, large margins and exceedingly fine. <i>L.</i> 1	..	21	0	0
ST. CHRISTOPHER, 1888, 1d. on 2½d. blue, variety no stop after PENNY, <i>uncatalogued</i> , mint. <i>G.</i> 2	4	0	0	0
ST. VINCENT, 1862, 1d. rose-red, perf. 14-16, block of fifteen, mint. <i>L.</i> 2	..	6	15	0
SAXONY, 1856, 10gr. blue, pair, superb. <i>P.</i> 1	..	5	7	6
SHANGHAI, 1865, 12c. red-brown, strip of six, unused. <i>L.</i> 2	..	2	17	0
SICILY, 1859, 50gr. brown-lake, block of four, with side margin, brilliant mint. <i>G.</i> 1	..	10	15	0
Ditto, ditto, used copy, very fine. <i>G.</i> 1	..	6	5	0
SOUTH AUSTRALIA, 1870-1, perf. 11½×12½, 3d. prussian blue, perforations clipped. <i>P. & S.</i> 1	5	5	0	0
SPAIN, 1851, 2r. red, fine, unused. <i>G.</i> 1	..	22	0	0
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, Sunjei Ujong, 1878, 2c. brown, fine, unused. <i>P. & S.</i> 2	..	5	12	6

SWITZERLAND, Zurich, 1850 ('Win-terthur'), 2½r. black and red, superb. <i>P. & S.</i> 1	..	£5	0	0
Geneva, 1849 ('Vaud'), 4c. black and red, very fine. <i>P. & S.</i> 2	..	21	10	0
TASMANIA, 1853, 1d. blue, strip of four, lightly cancelled, one stamp two tears, otherwise the strip very fine. <i>P. & S.</i> 1	..	24	0	0
Ditto, ditto, single copy, exceptionally fine. <i>G.</i> 2	..	4	15	0
1857-70, 2d. blue-green, strip of six, fine. <i>P. & S.</i> 1	..	4	7	6
1892-9, £1 green and yellow, fine. <i>P. & S.</i> 1	..	3	3	0
TRANSVAAL, 1877, pelure paper, imperf., 1d. orange-red, S.G. 150, block of four, superb. <i>P.</i> 1	5	15	0	0
TRINIDAD, 1852, lithographed, thick paper, 1d. blue, lightly pmkd. and very fine. <i>G.</i> 1	..	4	0	0
1856, lithographed, 1d. blue, on entire, dated 19 November 1858, very fine. <i>P.</i> 2	..	7	2	6
TURKS ISLANDS, 1873-9, wmk. star, 1s. lilac, plain-edge on left, mint. <i>G.</i> 1	..	7	15	0
VICTORIA, 1850, 3d. blue, type A, pair, superb. <i>P.</i> 1	..	4	15	0
Ditto, 3d. blue, stamps 1½ mm. apart, horizontal pair, superb. <i>P.</i> 2	..	3	3	0
1857, wmk. star, rouletted, 1d. yellow-green, fine. <i>P. & S.</i> 1	..	4	17	6
1863-4, 1d. green, wmk. '6,' variety top part of stamp double printed and break in circle at left, unused. <i>P. & S.</i> 2	..	5	0	0
VIRGIN ISLANDS, 1867-8, 1s. rose-carmine, variety on blue paper, unused. <i>G.</i> 2	..	3	10	0
WESTERN AUSTRALIA, 1857, rouletted, 2d. brown on red, fine. <i>P. & S.</i> 1	..	6	15	0
Ditto, 6d. golden bronze, with full lustre, very fine. <i>V.</i> 2	..	6	5	0
1860, 6d. sage-green, rouletted, very fine, unused, with gum. <i>P.</i> 2	..	6	0	0
WURTEMBERG, 1851, 3kr. on orange-yellow, good margins, unused. <i>L.</i> 1	..	14	0	0
Ditto, 6kr. on blue green, ditto. <i>L.</i> 1	..	4	4	0
1873, 70kr. purple, showing dotted line on all sides. <i>P.</i> 1	..	5	15	0

H. KOEHLER, BERLIN.

The following is a selection from the prices realised at Herr Koehler's 7th sale by auction, held at Berlin, 26 to 28 January 1914. The total sum realised was £3,800, and many extraordinary prices were attained. The amounts given below do not include the 10 per cent. government tax payable by the purchaser.

BRUNSWICK, 1864, ½gr. black on green, magnificent copy. <i>M.</i> 627	30	14	9
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, 1861, wood-block, 1d. carmine, close at left, superb ..	286	13	10
GREAT BRITAIN, 1840, 1d. black, V.R., superb, unused ..	357	17	10

I.R. Official, 1885, 5s. carmine, superb, mint ..	297	14	11
Ditto, 10s. blue, superb ..	270	13	4
Ditto, 1888, £1 green, superb ..	121	5	18
HANOVER, 1856, 3pf. rose and black, strip of three, superb ..	297	14	11
1863, 3pf. green, superb..	143	7	0

INDIA, 1854, 4a. red and blue, showing blue lines all round, superb	92	4	10	3
MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN, 1856, rouletted, 4/4 sch., two copies on entire, magnificent condition	1435	61	6	11
NAPLES, 1858, 5ogr. lake, used on entire with two forgeries of the 2gr., superb	225	11	0	7
1860, 1/2t. blue, arms, superb	510	25	0	0
Ditto, 1/2t. blue, cross, superb	306	15	0	0
NEW BRUNSWICK, 1851, 1s. reddish purple, superb	385	18	18	5
NEWFOUNDLAND, 1857, 6 1/2d. scarlet-vermilion, on entire, large margins and extraordinary fine	435	21	7	6
Ditto, 1s. scarlet-vermilion, slight tear, otherwise a magnificent copy	330	16	3	6
OLDENBURG, 1859, 1/3gr. black on green, superb	600	29	8	3
Ditto, 2gr. black on rose, on entire, magnificent copy	180	8	16	5
Ditto, 3 gr. black on yellow, on entire, superb	280	13	14	5
1861, 1/4gr. orange, superb	465	22	15	11
PRUSSIA, 1858, no wmk., 6pf. on entire, with marginal plate number	115	5	12	9
ROUMANIA, Moldavia, 1858, 54p. on entire, very fine	704	34	10	3
Ditto, 108p. blue, slightly repaired, otherwise superb	780	38	4	8
Ditto, another copy, on entire, superb	1210	59	6	3
November 1858, 5p. black on bluish paper, on piece of original, superb	1650	81	17	7
SPAIN, 1854, 2r. red-brown, pair, superb	365	17	17	10
1865, perf., 12c. blue and rose, head inverted, superb	365	17	17	10
SWEDEN, 1872, 20 öre vermilion, error 'TRETIO,' very fine, unused	375	18	7	7
SWITZERLAND, Basle, 1845, 2 1/2r., superb	396	19	18	3
Geneva, 1843, 5+5c. black on green, magnificent copy	1020	50	0	0
Zurich, 1843, 4r. black, fine	400	19	12	2
TUSCANY, 1851, 60 cr. brick-red, superb	510	25	0	0

NOTES & NEWS

Gift to the British Museum. We learn that Mr. C. D. Sherborn has presented his collection of British envelopes, the accumulation of many years of collecting, to the British Museum. It will be remembered that Mr. Sherborn published a most valuable article on these envelopes in the *Philatelic Record* for February, 1912. In this paper the different dies found on each size and style of envelope were catalogued for the first time. Mr. Sherborn's article was based on his collection, which contains all the type specimens described therein. The collection will soon be available for inspection, if it is not so already, by collectors who will thus be able to verify Mr. Sherborn's statements and compare their own copies with the original types described. Philatelists, we are sure, will be unanimous in according to Mr. Sherborn their hearty thanks for his generous and valuable gift.

Sixth Philatelic Congress, London. The following information has been sent to us for publication:—

The Hon. Secretary, Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg, and the Assistant Hon. Secretary, Mr. H. R. Oldfield, of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, have been added to the Executive Committee. His Majesty's Postmaster-General, the Right Hon. C. E. H. Hobhouse, P.C., M.P., has accepted the invitation of the Committee to become a Vice-Patron of the Congress.

The price of tickets for the Congress Banquet to be held at The Trocadero Restaurant on Thursday, May 21st, has been fixed at 5s. for the Delegates and their friends. An excellent

programme for the After-Dinner-Entertainment has been arranged.

Only one new item for discussion has so far been sent in and approved of by the Committee. Any other motions to be brought before the Congress by any of the Societies should be sent to the Hon. Secretary without further delay.

About a dozen societies have, so far, appointed delegates. Societies are requested to elect their delegates and to inform the Hon. Secretary of their names and addresses at their earliest possible convenience.

Attention is drawn to the third paragraph of the Rules and Regulations, stating that no Society is entitled to appoint delegates or to bring any motion before the Congress if the Annual Contribution towards the Permanent Congress Committee for the season 1913-14 has not been previously paid to the Hon. Treasurer of the Permanent Congress Committee.

The Executive Committee has made arrangements for delegates with several hotels, particulars of which can be obtained from the Hon. Secretary, Franz Reichenheim, 29 Holland Villas Road, Kensington, W.

We have also been asked to publish the following

RULES AND REGULATIONS

governing the Philatelic Congresses of Great Britain. Published by the Permanent Congress Committee of Philatelic Congresses of Great Britain. February, 1914.

1.—A Philatelic Congress shall be held once

in each succeeding year under the auspices of one or more British Philatelic Societies.

2.—A Philatelic Society is a body whose chief aim is the study of stamps, and which holds Meetings at which papers are read or discussions take place upon subjects connected with Stamp Collecting.

3.—Every Philatelic Society of Great Britain wishing to be represented by Delegates at the yearly Congress MUST pay a small contribution towards the clerical and other expenses of the Permanent Congress Committee under the following scale :—

	PER ANNUM
Societies under 100 Members ..	5/-
Societies of 100 Members or over 100 Members but not more than 200 Members	10/-
Societies of over 200 Members ..	15/-

4.—Each Society under 100 Members may be represented by two Delegates, each Society from 100 to 200 Members by three Delegates, each Society over and above 200 Members, by four Delegates.

In addition to the above, the Members of the Local Executive and of the Permanent Congress Committees are also entitled to speak and to vote at the Congress.

Each Delegate must register his vote in person, no proxies being allowed.

5.—The arrangement of the Congress shall be left in the hands of the inviting Society or Societies, subject to anything in these Rules which may apply to or govern particular matters.

The expenses incident to each Congress must be defrayed by the inviting Society or Societies, inclusive of those incurred by Sub-Committees.

6.—The inviting Society or Societies shall appoint the Chairman and Honorary Secretary of the Congress.

The Chairman has a right to a casting vote, although he need not be appointed one of the Delegates of his Society.

7.—Delegates reading Papers or opening discussions appearing on the Agenda may occupy ten minutes, but no subsequent speaker shall occupy more than five minutes or speak a second time, except that, (a) the mover of the original motion shall have the right to reply, but not for introducing new matter, (b) a Delegate may speak to a point of order.

No Paper intended to be read before a Congress shall be published in the Philatelic or public press, prior to the Congress.

8.—No auction shall be held under the auspices of or recognised by the Congress except it be held solely for the benefit of the Congress.

9.—A Committee of Nine, of whom at least five shall reside within easy reach of London, shall be appointed to act as a Permanent Congress Committee from one Congress to another, with power to add to their number. Five Members to form a quorum.

The Members of this Committee shall be elected at every succeeding Congress, retiring Members being eligible for re-election.

Members of the Permanent Congress Com-

mittee shall remain in Office and be entitled to exercise the powers of Office until the close of the last session of the Congress appointing the new Committee.

10.—A Recording Committee shall be appointed by each succeeding Congress which shall take in hand the printing and publishing of a Verbatim Report of such Congress, the Inviting Society to be responsible for the provision of a transcript of the Shorthand Report.

Catalogue of South African Stamps. We have pleasure in bringing the following letter to the attention of our readers, and in doing so cordially support the project which the Society puts forth. We have recently had evidence of another excellent piece of work carried out by the New Zealand Society, and hope that the present venture may be equally successful.

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF NATAL.

Box 588,

DURBAN

1 February 1914.

DEAR SIR,

You have no doubt often felt the urgent need of a STANDARD CATALOGUE, a catalogue free from commercial bias, and listing absolutely everything the general collector or the specialist should be aware of.

This Society has taken upon themselves the compilation of such a catalogue, dealing however, only with the stamps of the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, NATAL, O.F.S. and O.R.C., and the TRANSVAAL.

We have secured the assistance of a large numbers of specialists who are doing their best to make the work a success, but we must have the practical support of every collector who can give us any information regarding uncatalogued varieties or shades or freaks. Please do what you can to help us. We will refund out-of-pocket expenses.

A draft of the work will be published in the *Philatelic Circular*, in order that specialists and others can suggest alterations or additions.

All correspondence on the subject must be addressed to :—

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN,

Chairman of Compilation Committee,

"Kia-Ora,"

Newcastle,

Natal.

We propose to publish a limited number of the catalogue at about 2s. 6d. each, and orders are now being booked.

N. WELSFORD,

Hon. Secretary.

The 'Post Office' We extract from Mr. Free-Mauritius Plate. man's Monthly Journal for 12 February the following piece of information upon a matter which is of the greatest interest to philatelists. The fact that the original plate of the first issue as well as the plates of the second issue seem to have been discarded with indifference by the government authorities may well cause attention to be directed to the circumstances under which

official property of peculiar value came into private hands. There is much to be thankful for that the eventual owners are above suspicion, a circumstance for which the authorities have no reason to congratulate themselves; none the less we hope the Commission will be able to throw light upon this part of the history of some of the most interesting *trouvailles* of philately.

Our Mauritius Agent sends us a copy of *The Mauritius Government Gazette*, 31st December, 1913, in which it is stated that a Royal Commission has been appointed "to make a full and diligent enquiry" regarding the Plate on which the Mauritius stamps of 1847 were engraved."

The Commission will consist of the Procureur and Advocate General, the Receiver General, and the Colonial Postmaster.

Philatelic Literature. Mr. Victor Marsh, 389 Brixton Road, London, S.W., the well-known dealer in philatelic literature, sends us a list of literature for sale, which is interesting if only from the fact that it contains most of the leading philatelic journals, offered at what seem to us reasonable prices. We do not remember seeing before a dealer's priced list of the kind, and we can recommend our readers interested in the subject to apply for a copy, which can be obtained from the Publisher gratis. An ever-increasing number of collectors are forming libraries of philatelic literature, of greater or less scope, some from the bibliophile point of view, others—much the larger number probably—from the desire to have a reference library at hand, and it is a truism to state that the latter seldom fail to recover with interest the amount spent upon it; the supply of books and journals has always been a limited one, and collectors find no little difficulty in procuring complete sets of the latter, so that there is no lack of evidence that it will not be long before many sets now obtainable at moderate prices must appreciate to a considerable extent, especially as many such are constantly removed from the market for libraries of societies.

Manchester Philatelists will feel great sympathy with the Manchester Philatelic Society. Society in the painful loss which it has sustained by the deaths of Mr. Coote, the Hon. Treasurer, and Mr. J. H. Abbott, Vice-President, which took place on the same day, 1 March, after a very brief illness in each case. Both gentlemen were well known among English collectors as philatelists of long standing. Mr. Abbott was a collector of the old school, universal in his interests, and he had the reputation of possessing a collection of wide range and of considerable value, formed by the undeviating attention of many years. His genial presence made him liked by all who came into touch with him, and his close connection with the Manchester Society will render him difficult to replace. Mr. Coote had for years carried out the duties of Treasurer of the Society, and will leave behind him many kind recollections of his courtesy to members;

he was a keen specialist, and his collection of the stamps of Roumania, in which he took particular interest, is said to be a very fine one.

We record this dual loss with feelings of great regret, in which a sense of our personal sorrow commingles with the knowledge of what it means to the Society for which both cared and worked so much.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of "*The Philatelic Record*."

MYITKYINA,

UPPER BURMAH;

DEAR SIR, 14 February 1914.

I find that in the note on the current ½a. and 1½a. stamps of Hyderabad, which was published in the October number of the *Philatelic Record*, I made an error in stating that there was no apparent distinction between the two plates which are used concurrently for each value.

I now find that there is an inscription in small characters at the bottom of each sheet, below the three central stamps of the bottom row, reading:—

Bradbury Wilkinson & Co., Ltd., Engravers, London.

2

This inscription is in uncoloured letters on a block of colour, and is surrounded by a fine line, while the number of the plate (1 or 2 as the case may be) is below it.

I have some reason to believe that sheets may be found without this inscription owing to its not having received the impression of the ink roller. Yours faithfully,

H. F. MURLAND, Capt.

THE PHILATELIC RECORD

EDITED BY L. W. FULCHER, B.Sc.

MARCH 1914

CONTENTS

	PAGE
The Edwardian Fourpence, brown and green, by SAM. C. BUCKLEY	41
The Postage Stamps of Sweden, 1855-1905 (contd.)	44
Reviews	48
New Issues and Discoveries	49
Bibliography	50
Auction Report	51
Notes and News	54
Correspondence	56
Advertisements	xxii—xxx

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Communications relating to the literary contents should be addressed to The Editor, 37 Kempshott Road, Streatham Common, London, S.W. Those relating to Annual Subscriptions, Advertisements and to the Sale of Publications of *THE PHILATELIC RECORD*, should be addressed to the Business Director, Mr. P. J. Evans, 124 Brownhill Road, Catford, S.E.

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THE PHILATELIC RECORD



VOLUME XXXVI

APRIL 1914

CONTENTS

	PAGE
The Postage Stamps of Sweden, 1855-1905 (contd) . . .	57
The Registration Envelopes of Great Britain (contd). By J. R. M. ALBRECHT	61
The Edwardian Fourpence, orange. By SAM. C. BUCKLEY . . .	63
New Issues and Discoveries	66
Bibliography	68
Auction Report	70
Notes and News	71
Advertisements	xxxii—x!



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CATALOGUES OF BOTH SALES FREE ON APPLICATION.

Other Dates of Sales during the current Year are as follows:—

1914.—April 27; May 11, 25, 28, 29; June 8, 11, 12, 22, 25, 26;
October 1, 2, 15, 16, 29, 30; Nov. 12, 13, 26, 27; Dec. 10, 11.

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"	Service	2 and 4a	-	-	0	10	(Note new spelling !)	"	1 rupee	-	1	8
"	"	1 rupee	-	-	2	4		Service	$\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 4 & 8a	5	6	
GWALIOR	Ordinary	12a	-	-	1	4		"	1 rupee	-	4	6
"	Service	4a, rare	-	-	0	9						

N.B.—Jind Service are very rare, Gibbon's catalogue price for the above values (Edwardian) being 23/6.

INDIA C.E.F., (China Expeditionary Force) King George, 1/4, 1/2 and 1a - - - 0 4

JUST ARRIVED!

" " ditto set in mint blocks of four - - - - - 1 4

NOTE.—The above are all on the *Condemned Head Die* which is to be changed, as is definitely announced in the *Philatelic Journal of India* for March.

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3 pfg.—1mk. set of 11	-	-	-	-	0	5	5
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“ ” 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ sch. black on rose.

Very small edition, soon exhausted—Price £30.

A few copies found in official documents.

Regular issue.

BERGEDORF 1861.

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$\frac{1}{2}$ sch. black on pale blue

1 “ black on white

$\frac{1}{2}$ “ black on yellow

3 “ blue on rose

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1914. MAY 7th and 8th; 21st and 22nd.

JUNE 4th and 5th; 18th and 19th.

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A FINE GENERAL COLLECTION
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are practically complete in mint state.

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Established 1761

The Philatelic Record

EDITED BY

L. W. FULCHER, B.Sc.

Volume XXXVI

APRIL 1914

No. 4

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF SWEDEN, 1855-1905

Compiled by the

SVERIGES FILATELIST-FÖRENING

Translated by L. HARALD KJELLSTEDT

V.

(Continued from page 47)

STAMPED ENVELOPES.

10 öre, red. 1st issue. 1885. The 10 öre value was introduced in 1885 on account of the reduction of postage on ordinary inland letters, and as to paper, size and shape was exactly like the previous envelope. The value stamp was newly engraved. The 10 öre die formerly used for the embossing of the stamps was completely worn out and of no further use. The new die was used for this and the following issues of 10 öre envelopes, with the exception of the last, those of large size, for which a new die was produced.



The postcard stamp and the envelope stamp are similar in so far as both have a period after SVERIGE, and after ÖRE, but differ in that the former has two dots after E in SVERIGE, which are lacking in the latter. A difference is also found in the letter ö. The second die for envelopes differs from the first in the absence of a period after SVERIGE, and after ÖRE.

According to the General Postal Directorate's circular of 12 November 1884, the new stamped envelopes were to be furnished to the public from 1 January 1885. The first lot of these was delivered 29 November 1884, and consisted of 98,350 copies.

The second lot, which also was the last of this issue, was delivered to the supply store 29 December of the same year, and numbered 50,000 copies. Any difference between the deep carmine-red colour of these two printings is hardly perceptible. The printing of the envelopes probably continued uninterruptedly, although the delivery was made in two lots. For reasons stated in connection with the first 10 öre postage stamps, it was decided that the stamp on the 10 öre envelopes should also be changed in colour.

10 öre, *carmine-red*. 2nd issue, 1885-1887. According to the General Postal Directorate's previously mentioned decision of 24 January 1885, the colour on this envelope was to be pale carmine-red, but it still shows a few slight shades between carmine-red and carmine-rose. In other respects the envelope is exactly like the previous one. The first delivery took place on 14 February 1885, when 48,728 copies were sent to the supply store. The first issue from the store occurred on 10 July of the same year.

10 öre, *red*. 3rd issue, 1887-1891. On account of complaints about the poor quality of the paper of the envelopes—amongst other things it was transparent, so that the enclosed writing could be read through the envelope—it was decided that better and heavier paper should be used. Complaints were also made about the insufficient size of the side flaps, which caused the letter to adhere to the inside of the envelope when the flap was closed. In order to remedy this fault the cut of the envelope was changed. The paper was now thick, white, and glossy, and of a much better quality. The colour of the value stamp shows several shades from pale rose to carmine-rose. The envelopes were distributed from the supply store from the beginning of July 1887.

10 öre *surcharged on 12 öre envelope*, 1889. In order to use up the remainder on hand of the 12 öre envelopes, about 103,000 copies, the old value stamp was surcharged by means of a new, specially engraved die of a 10 öre value. The colour of this surcharge was of the same deep blue as the surcharge on the postage stamps. After deducting copies wasted during the surcharging, 88,200 acceptable stamped envelopes remained, and amongst those probably all the types were found. Types I, III and V of the Norrköping issue, and all three types of the issue of 1880 are known for a certainty, but it is impossible to state the number of surcharged envelopes of each type. The oldest envelopes made up most of the waste, since, on account of age, the paper in these envelopes had become brittle and was easily torn at the surcharging. Big lots of the oldest envelopes were also discarded and burnt on account of the paper having become yellow. Amongst the surcharged envelopes, Type V of the Norrköping issue is the most represented, and it seems as if the greater part of this impression was surcharged. The lot printed of this envelope seems in itself to have been very small and copies without surcharge are quite scarce. Next in frequency as surcharged is Type III, especially the deep blue shade. On the other hand the surcharge on Type I is scarce, and in a still higher degree—if such envelopes should exist—the surcharge on Types II and IV.



According to the General Postal Directorate's Circular of 30 September 1889, the envelopes were to be sold to the public from 1 October of the same year, and as early as 1 December the whole issue was exhausted in the supply store.

4 öre, *grey*, 1890. This envelope, which together with the 5 öre envelope, was

announced in the General Postal Directorate's circular of 9 December 1890, was particularly designed for New Year greetings. The purpose of its introduction was partly to save the public and the postal officials the time and trouble connected with franking the large amount of such mail matter, and partly to give a uniform size to the greater number of New Year's greetings, whereby their sorting and bundling would become easier. The size was 100×71 mm. The upper flap was without gum, but was provided with a projecting part intended to be inserted into a corresponding slit in the lower flap, thus closing the envelope to such an extent as is permissible at the postage rate for printed matter. The paper was yellowish white in the first editions but nearly white in the later.



No less than three steel dies were worn out in the printing of the large issue of this envelope, nearly eight and a half millions. These dies were so alike that their minute differences cannot be shown in illustrations. With the fourth die now in use, four types can be distinguished when a close study is made. The distinguishing marks of the die types consist partly of difference in appearance of the ribbon knots, and partly in the size of the suspended post-horns and their positions in the fields.

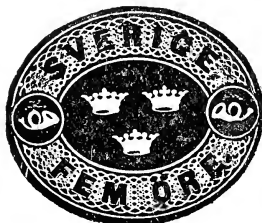
The first impression alone consisted of 840,000 copies. The impressions following have varied from 300,000 to 800,000 per year. During 1904 866,000 envelopes were delivered. The small stamped envelopes offer a field hitherto generally neglected, but rich for specialists on account of the many types and the almost numberless colour shades. Thus the 4 öre envelopes are found in grey-lilac, grey-green, grey-brown, and with pure grey in many different degrees of intensity.

5 öre, green, 1890. The size of this envelope, which, according to the circular previously referred to, was intended for printed matter for foreign countries, is the same as that of the 4 öre envelope, but in order to make the 5 öre envelope also available for closed local correspondence, its shape differs from the previous in the fact that the flap is gummed, straight cut, and pointed. The paper was bluish. There were five dies for the stamping of the 5 öre envelope, and four of these are now out of use. The two oldest of these dies, Type I and Ia, differ from the other in that they had stops after SVERIGE and ÖRE, while all the later dies for stamped envelopes, and all the dies for ordinary postcards are without such stops. Besides this the inscriptions were in smaller letters, and the two post-horn fields were of smaller size on the two oldest die types than on the later. As stamped envelopes with these two first value stamps are as good as unknown, it is impossible to decide if both of these dies were really used for the printing of the envelopes in question. An envelope of Type Ia, unused, was, according to a memorandum written on it, purchased on the same day the envelope was issued, 11 December 1890. Of Type Ia, (which only differs from Type I in that the dot at the foot of F, which is found on all the other types, is missing), there is only one copy known. Of Type I no copy has been found.

The case was probably that the officials expected just as big a sale of the 5 öre envelope as of the 4 öre envelope, and therefore prepared two dies in advance, which in conformity with the last engraved, namely that manufactured in 1884 for the 10 öre envelopes, were provided with the stops before mentioned. If the officials really expected such a demand for the envelopes, the consumption, nevertheless, did

not come up to their expectations. The first delivery of the envelope consisted of 477,800 copies, and during 1891 an additional 194,600 were delivered, but thereafter it took twelve years before another delivery took place, until 1903, when 55,800 envelopes were delivered. A new issue of the envelope would not have been required even then had it not been for the paper of the envelopes, which during the storage in the supply store had changed its colour from bluish white to a dirty yellow-brown. On this account the removal of useless copies became necessary at the close of 1901, and on this occasion no less than 27,700 envelopes were rejected and burnt.

It is most likely that after the printing had continued for some time—how long it is impossible to say—it was found less expedient to use the die with the stops, wherefore both this and the other finished reserve die were rejected, but, in order that the value stamps of all the envelopes should correspond in appearance with those

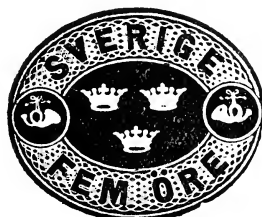


Type Ia.

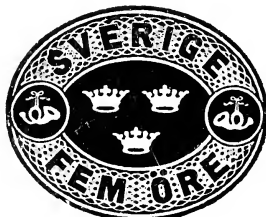


Type II.

of the postcards, another die, without the stops, was engraved, and the printing continued with this third die. The correctness of this assumption is somewhat strengthened by the circumstance that the die which was engraved at the close of 1890 or the beginning of 1891 for the 10 öre envelopes, which were issued in May 1891, lacks the periods after SVERIGE and ÖRE, and also by the fact that envelopes of the 5 öre value, cancelled at the beginning of 1891, have value stamps of new type without the stops. It seems, besides, quite improbable that four dies should have been worn out in the printing of an issue of only 728,000 copies altogether. Of the dies



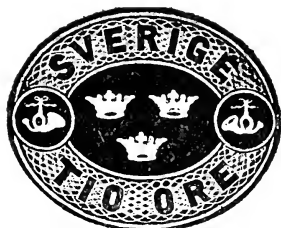
Type III.



Type IV.

which are without stops there are three different types, which are best separated by the position of the posthorns in the fields, by the different appearance of the ribbon knots, and by the letter E in ÖRE. Both the upper and middle horizontal strokes of this letter are in Type II cut off in a direction slanting downward and outward, while in Type III some strokes are cut off straight downwards so that the end lines, sufficiently prolonged, will intersect the horizontal bottom stroke of the letter. The last-mentioned type is the only one which occurs in the issue of 1903. The die now [1905] in use, Type IV, is similar to Type II in regard to the position of the posthorns in the fields, but differs from it in that the imperfections of the letter E in ÖRE, already referred to, have been corrected to correspond with Type III. The colour of this stamp varies between deep green and yellow-green.

10 öre, red, 1891-7. According to the General Postal Directorate's circular of 24 April 1891, new 10 öre stamped envelopes of larger size were to be furnished to the public in proportion to the using up of older issues. The new envelope, which was issued on 10 May of the same year, differs from the previous one not only in size but also in shape, paper and value stamp. The size is 150×125 mm., the flap is straight cut and pointed, and the paper bluish white laid. The die, which was newly engraved, differs from the previous 10 öre dies in not having a stop after SVERIGE and ÖRE. The colour is deep carmine-red and has few variations.



This useful envelope, which was introduced at the expressed wishes of the public, met nevertheless with such small demand that in 1895 it was proposed to discontinue its use; its issue continued however until as late as 9 June 1897, when the last lot was sent out from the supply store.

(To be continued)

THE REGISTRATION ENVELOPES OF GREAT BRITAIN

By J. R. M. ALBRECHT

(Continued from page 5)

DIES 1 AND 2 (continued)

THIRD ISSUE, 1ST JUNE 1878 SIZES F AND G.

These two sizes are the most complicated of all the issues and more plentiful in minor varieties. The envelope is Type 2 which has already been described. The lettering is illustrated in the January number, Fig. 3. The varieties are further complicated by the addition of the rectangle for an adhesive stamp which varies in size and is moved further from the rest of the instruction in G than F. In the issues previously described the setting has been exactly the same for both sizes. The earliest date is Die 2, 14.6.78, size G (on p. 190 it is stated that 1.8.78 is the earliest date but that is Die 1 only). It is overprinted "Specimen."

Size F envelope, Type 2, with flap scalloped is very scarce; in Mr. Firth's article in the *English Specialists' Journal* it is given stamped with both Dies 1 and 2 and Dies 3, 4, 5 queried. It cannot very well occur on the last three dies as the scalloped flap was discarded while Dies 1 and 2 were in use.

The descriptions of the different settings will be made, as far as possible to correspond with the article by Mr. Firth in the *English Specialists' Journal* so that

there will be as little trouble as possible in identifying the same variety in each article. The part dealing with the size G envelopes by Mr. Firth was never published. The writer has the original MSS of this part and also Mr. Firth's copy of the printed article with notes and additions by him.

The envelopes will be described according to size as the settings of F and G have no relation to the larger sizes. But in the reference list all sizes are placed in chronological order according to the date of the stamp, because for stamping purposes the envelopes seem to have been divided into two groups, namely F, G and H, I, K, one group being stamped for a few days and then the other, but there are instances of envelopes from each group being stamped the same day. It is difficult to say what the system of printing the different sizes was, but the following seems a reasonable theory; while the larger sizes were being printed for issue, much fewer printings and smaller in number were made of the smaller sizes, as there was a good supply of those with the single-line instruction on hand. The authorities evidently expected and prepared for a much greater demand for the larger sizes than was actually the case. Of course it must be remembered that the list of dates is no doubt very incomplete and the stamping of the two smaller sizes may have gone on as usual, but for some reason these sizes are scarcer impressed with Die 1 or 2 than the three larger sizes. One reason is that the collectors and dealers preferred to invest in the larger sizes. Complete packets of these are not difficult to obtain.

Sizes F and G were issued with the flaps scalloped the same as the previous issues but later the flaps were plain as they were frequently torn at the Post Office, where the envelopes were sold singly as well as in packets of a dozen. The earliest known dates with plain flap are Size F, Die 1, 21.11.78 and size G, Die 1, 6.3.79. For some reason when the top flap was issued plain the right flap was serrated and overlapped the left otherwise the envelope was the same. The first date of this variety is Die 1, 6.3.79 and it was continued when Dies 3 and 4 were brought into use. There was no change in the size F envelopes. These all have the left flap serrated in the usual way. The envelopes with right flap serrated are sometimes described as errors, but this can hardly be so, as they were issued for some time. It is, of course, brought about by folding the blank the reverse way the side of the paper which would be inside of a left flap serrated variety would be the outside of a right flap serrated variety. It was probably an experiment in folding made by the manufacturers. The principal differences of setting are caused by the variation in the spacing of the words "obtained for it" in the second line of the instruction and so bringing the words into a different position with regard to the words "of the Post Office" in the first line. There are two sizes of the instruction capitals, measuring under 3 mm. and 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm. respectively. The oblong containing the word "Registered" varies in length ending under the "e" or "c" of the word "Receipt"; the letters of the word "Registered" vary in height, but as there are different size letters in the same word they cannot be divided into groups like the first issue and are most likely due to irregular printing.

The varieties of setting are as follows:—

- A.—The vertical line of the "P" of "Post" if prolonged would pass through the curved part of the "d" in "obtained." Instruction capitals short. Oblong ends under "e" of "Receipt." (Firth, issue IV, first setting).
- B.—The vertical line of the "P" in "Post" is over the "e" in "obtained." Instruction capitals short. Oblong ends under "c" of "Receipt." (Firth, issue IV, second setting).
- C.—The vertical line of the "P" in "Post" is over the space between the "e" and "d" of "obtained." Instruction capitals tall. Oblong ends under "c" of "Receipt." (Firth, issue IV, third setting).
- D.—The vertical line of the "P" in "Post" is over the vertical line of the

"d" in "obtained." Instruction capitals tall. Oblong ends under "c" of "Receipt." (Firth, issue V, setting F).

E.—The vertical line of the "P" in "Post" is over the middle of the "d" in "obtained." Instruction capitals tall. Oblong ends under right side of "c" in "Receipt." In this setting all the letters on the right side of the string line have a crowded and heavily impressed appearance. (Firth, issue VI, settings B and C).

F.—The vertical line of the "P" in "Post" is over the vertical line of the "d" in "obtained." Instruction capitals tall. Oblong ends under "c" of "Receipt." The word "Registered" in the oblong is in thick letters and the serif of the "G" is thin and turned to the right. In all the other settings the serif is vertical and of the same thickness as the other parts of the letter. There is no stop after the word "it" in the second line of the instruction. (Firth, issue IV, B, variety d).

The most difficult part of the settings are the rectangles for the adhesive stamp, they vary very much in size and seem to have no relation at all to the rest of the setting. It is very difficult to say which varieties are due to alterations of the setting and which are caused merely by the form not being brought down exactly evenly or some other accident of printing. It must be remembered that the manufacturers were doing what was then quite a new kind of work, printing on envelopes already made up and lined with linen, which would make a difficult surface for printing upon, also in the early days the same degree of uniformity was not expected as that attained in the later issues. But there can be no doubt that some of the different stamp frames are due to fresh setting, the difficulty is to know where to draw the line. Mr. Firth's system of measurement appeared to be to measure the greatest height and width of a stamp frame and to measure to three quarters of a millimetre. In the present lists the measurement in every case is the height on the left side and the width at the base, measurements being made to half a millimetre only. This system was chosen because the stamp frame lines are often far from parallel and thicker in one part than another and the left side is usually the most clearly printed. All the specimens of size F except Die 2, 13.6.79 are evidently from the same setting and the stamp frames are all alike. Size G, Die 2, 21.4.79 is the same setting as the F envelopes. Size F, setting F, is very marked and is a common variety with the later dies, but the specimen recorded is the only one yet noted with Die 1 or 2.

(To be continued)

THE EDWARDIAN FOURPENCE

(ORANGE)

By SAM. C. BUCKLEY

In accordance with the decision of the authorities to gradually do away with all or nearly all, the bi-coloured stamps (the printing of which is an expensive and somewhat slow process as two plates were employed and two printings necessary) and to print them in a style which required but one printing, the colour of the Fourpence was in November 1909 changed from brown and green to orange—that value being the first to put in an appearance, as the demand for it had increased considerably owing to the alteration in the rates of postage on foreign letters and the requirements of the parcels post.

A notice appeared in the "Post Office Circular" of the 26 October 1909 as follows:—

"NEW FOURPENNY STAMP."

"A new Fourpenny stamp, orange in colour, will be ready for issue to Postmasters, etc., on requisition, the 1st proximo. The existing stock of the present Fourpenny stamps should, as a rule, be disposed of at each Post Office before the new stamps are sold to the public; but when specially asked for the new stamps may be supplied if in stock."

The design of the new stamp is similar to, but not quite the same as, that of the one it superseded, and is from an entirely new die, the most striking difference being in the width of the uncoloured space between what were the green and brown portions; this, in the new stamp, is narrower. At first sight the part which used to be in green is apparently exactly the same as before, but a close inspection discloses slight differences, quite sufficient to support the statement that a newly-engraved die—*i.e.* not duplicated from the two old dies—had been made. On the nose of the profile in the bi-coloured stamp, the third and fourth lines converge and meet, not so on the new; and the hair, just below the wisp which is brushed over the head, is differently arranged—there were four locks of medium length, now there are one long, one medium, and, between them, two short ones; the crown has been re-drawn, but not improved; and there are very slight differences in the lettering, of which the "&" is quite distinct from that of the old stamp. The part formerly in brown is now—the white space being less—noticeably wider than before; the circles and the "4d." as also the small triangular pieces of colour round the frames, are much larger; and, in the circles, the lined background does not now, as formerly, extend up to the indication of value, but stops short, leaving a very narrow white space round the figures and letter.*

Messrs. De La Rue & Co., Ltd., continued the printing of the stamp in its new colour down to the end of 1910. The *imprimatur* sheet was registered on the 21 October 1909, and the stamp was issued on the 1 November 1909, but copies, as usual, leaked out earlier.

The arrangement of the sheet was not interfered with, but the space between the two panes was filled in with the lined blocks or "pillars" as is usual with stamps printed in one colour. The paper is the same as was used for the bi-coloured stamp, and is of the "ordinary" kind—not chalk-surfaced—with the usual crown watermark. Each pane is surrounded by a thin line in the colour of the stamps, broken at regular intervals between the perforations, the corners of which are cut away: the first bars of the top and bottom marginal lines of both panes are broken over and under the right-hand corner of the ornamental square on the left side of the sheet, but on the right-hand side they run straight and unbroken to the corners.

The first issue was in a very deep shade, which was followed by a pale yellow-orange, and then a return was made to a brighter shade, intermediate between the two. This latter shade is the one that gives most difficulty in distinguishing the old contractors' printings from the new.

The printings of this value by Messrs. Harrison & Sons were first noticed on the 13 July 1911. They are very difficult to distinguish with absolute certainty from those of De La Rue—all that can be said is that the colour of the stamps is slightly paler, the gum is very white and thin, and the perforation not so well centred. Under a magnifying glass the De La Rue prints will be found to be more sharply defined than the Harrison, and if any of the lines of shading, etc., are found to be broken, or white specks in the solid background are present, the printing is probably the

* "British Philatelist." Vol. II. p. 68.

latters', as Messrs. De La Rue appear to have had some method of giving the paper a better surface, so that it took the ink better. Another test is to examine the back of the head and neck which is not clearly outlined in the Harrison print, but in the De La Rue print it is sharply outlined.

The first issues by Harrisons were perforated 14 all round, but on or about the 11 November 1911 the compound perforation of 15×14 put in an appearance, and evidently two plates were in use, one of which had a small scoop out of the right side of the last pillar below the sixth stamp—the other plate being without the scoop. In addition, on one plate there is a small wedge-shaped cut on the bottom edge of the lower marginal line under the first stamp, and on the other plate it is under the second. Further, the second vertical bar on the left of the sheet, counting from the bottom, is broken, terminating in a dot, on one of the plates, but on the other plate it is unbroken. I have been unable to ascertain to which plates the above varieties belong. The sheets printed by Harrison exist with a coloured dot in the side margin opposite the pillars, sometimes on the right side, and sometimes on the left.

The shades of the Harrison printings are two only—bright and reddish orange. The first two shades of De La Rue were never duplicated by the new printers, therefore slightly reddish-orange shades may be ascribed to Harrison, as the De La Rue stamps keep to yellow-orange.

The compound perforation is known with the watermark cut into half by the perforations.

CHECK LIST.

DE LA RUE PRINTINGS. Perf. 14.

- (a) Brown-orange, yellow-orange, bright orange. Thin line in the colour of the stamps, broken at regular intervals all round the panes, corners chipped off. Yellowish gum. (1 November 1909).

HARRISON PRINTINGS. Perf. 14.

- (b) Bright and reddish-orange. Thin broken line as before. White transparent gum. (13 July 1911).

Perf. 15×14.

- (c) Bright and reddish-orange. Thin broken lines as before. Probably two plates in use—one with scoop out of right side of last pillar below sixth stamp and small wedge-shaped cut under first stamp in bottom row: other without scoop and with the cut under second stamp. (11 November 1911).

NEW ISSUES AND DISCOVERIES

Bavaria. Mr. W. T. Wilson and Messrs. Whitfield King and Co., very kindly send us specimens of the new series with the head of the King. Wmk. Horizontal wavy lines. The pf. values perf. $14 \times 14\frac{1}{2}$, the mark values perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$.

- 3 pf. brown
- 5 pf. deep yellow-green
- 10 pf. carmine-red
- 20 pf. blue
- 25 pf. grey
- 30 pf. orange
- 40 pf. olive
- 50 pf. brown-red
- 60 pf. blue-green
- 80 pf. deep violet
- 1 m. brown
- 2 m. purple
- 3 m. vermilion
- 5 m. indigo
- 10 m. deep green
- 20 m. rosy-sepia

British Guiana. We have received from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co., the 4c. with the head of King George chronicled in September last.

British P.O. in the Levant. We have received from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. the current 10d. overprinted "4 piastres" as usual.

4 pi. on 10d. pale blue

British Solomon Islands. The *London Philatelist* has seen "specimen" copies of the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d. Georgian issue bearing the inscription "POSTAGE-REVENUE" in the place of "POSTAGE-POSTAGE."

Cuba. The *Monthly Journal* chronicles a new issue here. Perf. 12.

- 1c. green
- 2c. carmine
- 3c. violet
- 5c. blue
- 8c. olive
- 10c. brown
- 50c. orange
- 81 slate
- Express Delivery stamp
- 10c. deep blue

Denmark. The *Monthly Journal* states that the lower values of the current issue have undergone a change of watermark and perforation. Wmk. multiple crosses. Perf. $14 \times 14\frac{1}{2}$.

- 2 öre, carmine
- 3 öre, grey
- 4 öre, blue

Dutch Indies. The *Monthly Journal* chronicles further values of the new issue with portrait of Queen Wilhelmina.

- $17\frac{1}{2}$ c. red-brown
- 20c. green
- $22\frac{1}{2}$ c. orange
- 25c. violet
- 30c. blue-black

French Guinea. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly send us a specimen of a new series of Postage Due stamps for this colony. Value in centre. Perf. $14 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.

- 5c. green
- 10c. carmine
- 15c. grey
- 20c. brown
- 30c. blue
- 50c. black
- 60c. orange
- 1 fr. violet

Great Britain. The following Georgian novelties are chronicled in *Oswald Marsh's Weekly Circular* :—

Envelopes.

Size A. 1d. Die 8.

Commercial. 1d. Dies 8., 9.

Dies for stamped to order stationery.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d. Dies 29, 30, 31

1d. Die 13

Registered Letter envelopes.

Size F. Dies 16, 17

Size H. Dies 9, 10, 13, 16

Size H2. Dies 11, 12, 16

Size K. Dies 12, 16, 17

Greece. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us two more values of the current set lithographed. Zig-zag roulette $13\frac{1}{2}$.

40l. indigo

50l. purple

Holland. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us the $1\frac{1}{2}$ c. in a new shade of blue.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ c. dull blue

Hong Kong. The *Monthly Journal* chronicles a new value of the series with the head of King George. Chalk-surfaced paper.

25c. dull and bright purple

Indian Native States. Mr. W. T. Wilson kindly sends us specimens of Georgian stamps overprinted for the respective states as below :—

Chamba. 1r.

Do. Service. 2as., 4as., 1r.

Gwalior. 12as.

Do. Service. 4as.

Jhind. $\frac{1}{4}$ a., $\frac{1}{2}$ a., 1a., 2as., 3as., 4as., 6as., 8as., 12as., 1r.

Do. Service. $\frac{1}{4}$ a., $\frac{1}{2}$ a., 1a., 2as., 4as., 8as., 1r.

A new spelling has been adopted for the last mentioned State, which now appears as "JIND" on the stamps chronicled above.

Leeward Islands. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly send us the 1s. on surfaced-coloured paper. They have also received the 3d. Wmk. multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.

3d. purple on yellow

1s. black on green

Malta. We have received from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. another value with the head of King George. Wmk. multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ d. ultramarine

Mauritania. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly send us a specimen of a new series of

Postage Due stamps for this colony, of the same design, values and colours as those for French Guinea chronicled above. Perf. 14×13½.

5c. green	30c. blue
10c. carmine	50c. black
15c. grey	60c. orange
20c. brown	1fr. violet

Roumania. The *Monthly Journal* states that an issue has been made here to commemorate the acquisition of the province of Silistria as a result of the recent operations against Bulgaria. Perf. 13.

- 1b. black (Allegorical figure of Roumania)
- 3b. brown (the Roumanian crown surmounting the forts of Silistria)
- 5b. black and green (Passage of troops over the Danube)
- 10b. black and orange (Town of Silistria)
- 15b. violet and bistre (the two conquerors of Silistria, Murieaul Batrin (1387) and King Charles (1913))
- 25b. brown and blue (School and church in Dobrogea)
- 40b. claret and bistre (Passage of troops over the Danube)
- 50b. blue and yellow (the Roumanian crown surmounting the forts of Silistria)
- 1l. grey and blue (Do.)
- 2l. rose and vermillion (Do.)

Salvador. A new value is reported to have been issued here.

25c. brown and violet

St. Thomas and Prince Islands. We have received from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. a specimen of the permanent series (Agriculture), which consists of the following values:—

¼c. sepia	8c. slate
½c. black	10c. orange-brown
1c. green	15c. lake
1½c. chocolate	20c. yellow-green
2c. red	30c. sepia on green
2½c. violet	40c. brown on pink
5c. blue	50c. orange on salmon
7½c. brown	1esc. green on blue

Sénégal. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly send us a specimen of a new picture series for this colony. Perf. 14×13½.

- 1c. brown and violet
- 2c. black and blue
- 4c. grey and brown
- 5c. yellow-green and green
- 10c. orange and carmine
- 20c. brown and black
- 25c. ultramarine and blue
- 30c. black and carmine
- 35c. orange and violet
- 40c. violet and green
- 45c. blue and brown
- 50c. purple and blue
- 75c. grey and carmine

- 1fr. violet and black
- 2fr. carmine and blue
- 5fr. green and violet

Téte. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly send us a specimen of the permanent series (Agriculture) values and colours as usual. See "St. Thomas and Prince Island" above.

Timor. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly send us a specimen of the permanent set (Agriculture). The values and colours of the complete series is as follows:—

½a. sepia	16a. slate
1a. black	20a. orange-brown
2a. blue-green	40a. lake
3a. chocolate	58a. sepia on green
4a. carmine	76a. brown on pink
6a. lilac	1p. orange on salmon
10a. blue	3p. green on blue
12a. bistre	

Trinidad and Tobago. We have received from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. the 4d. on surfaced-coloured paper. Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.

4d. black and red on yellow

Turkey. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co., kindly send us four values of the new Turkish stamps overprinted with a small five pointed star for use on foreign correspondence.

- 10 par. green (Red overprint)
- 20 par. red (Blue overprint)
- 1 pias. blue (Red overprint)
- 2 pias. black and green (Red overprint)

United States. It is reported that five new values are to be added to the current set of postage stamps.

7c. black	(Washington)
9c. pink	(Franklin)
12c. marone	(")
20c. light blue	(")
30c. vermilion	(")

Upper Sénégal and Niger. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly send us a specimen of a new picture series for this colony. Perf. 14×13½.

- 1c. purple and violet
- 2c. grey and purple
- 4c. black and blue
- 5c. yellow-green and green
- 10c. orange and carmine
- 20c. purple and black
- 25c. ultramarine and blue
- 30c. brown and purple
- 35c. carmine and violet
- 40c. grey and carmine
- 45c. blue and brown
- 50c. black and green
- 75c. orange and brown
- 1fr. brown and purple
- 2fr. green and blue
- 5fr. violet and black

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<i>Timbre-Poste</i>	T.-P.
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AUCTION REPORT

The list given under this heading will contain a selection from the stamps recently sold at auction, and will generally include such stamps as are interesting owing to special character or condition, rarity of occurrence or price attained. The descriptions are those of the sale catalogues.

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H.	HARMER, ROOKE & CO. 1) 4 March; 2) 18 March; 3) 21 and 23 March			
P.	PLUMRIDGE & CO. 1) 5 and 6 March; 2) 19 and 20 March			
P.&S.	PUTTICK & SIMPSON. 1) 10 and 11 March; 2) 24 and 25 March			
V.	VENTOM, BULL & COOPER. 12 March			
	ARGENTINE REPUBLIC, 1864, perf., 10c. green, bisected copy used on front of cover, fine. P. 1 ..	£1	14	0
	BARBADOS, 1873, imperf., 6d. orange, exceptionally fine. G. 1 ..		3	10 0
	BREMEN, 1861, 10g. black, fine. P. 2 ..		3	17 6
	BRITISH SOMALILAND, 1903, 3r. green and brown, with inverted overprint, block of four, mint. P.&S. 1 ..		14	12 6
	CANADA, 1858, perf. 12, 6d. purple-brown, brilliant mint. H. 3 ..		6	6 0
	CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, 1853, blued paper, 1d. red, block of four, on envelope, superb. H. 1 ..		4	10 0
	1861, woodblocks, 1d. carmine, very fine. G. 1 ..		7	15 0
	Ditto, 4d. pale blue, pair, on small piece of original, fine. G. 1 ..		10	5 0
	Ditto, 4d. pale blue, exceptionally fine. G. 1 ..		6	5 0
	Ditto, 4d. deep blue, used on original, very fine. G. 1 ..		9	5 0
	1893, 1d. on 2d. bistre, with double surcharge, fine. P.&S. 1 ..		4	15 0
	Mafeking, 1s. on 6d. purple on rose, S.G. 15, on piece of original, superb. P. 2 ..		3	10 0
	CEYLON, 1862, no wmk., 1s. lilac, fine, unused. P.&S. 2 ..		10	5 0
	CHILI, 1853, 10c. deep blue, S.G. 2, superb, mint. G. 1 ..		7	10 0
	1857, 10c. sky-blue, S.G. 26, mint. G. 1 ..		2	6 0
	EGYPT, 1866, error 5 pi. rose with overprint of the 10 pi., unused. G. 1 ..		5	5 0
	FRANCE, 1849, 10c. bistre, block of four, mint. P. 2 ..		3	0 0
	French Colonies, 1871-6, 4c. grey, pair, fine. P.&S. 2 ..		4	7 6
	GOLD COAST, 1889, 20s. green and carmine, superb. H. 1 ..		5	15 0
	GREAT BRITAIN, 1840, 1d. black, block of six, red pmk., superb. H. 2 ..		9	5 0
	Ditto, 2d. blue, mint. H. 2 ..		6	6 0
	Ditto, ditto, strip of eight, superb. H. 2 ..		9	10 0
	Ditto, ditto, block of six, superb. H. 2 ..		11	10 0

GREAT BRITAIN (contd)

	Ditto, ditto, reconstructed plate. H. 2 ..		£40	0 0
	1847, 10d. brown, die 4, superb, unused. H. 2 ..		7	0 0
	1855, wmk. small garter, 4d., pale carmine, on bluish paper, mint. H. 2 ..		8	10 0
	1882, blued paper, £5 orange, imperf., mint. H. 2 ..		15	0 0
	1884, wmk. crowns, £1 purple-brown, well-centred, superb, mint. H. 2 ..		7	0 0
	Government Parcels, 1d. lilac, overprint inverted, mint. H. 2 ..		11	10 0
	Some of the more important lots from a fine specialised collection of Great Britain, dispersed by Messrs. Harmer, Rooke & Co., at their Sale of 18 March			
	GREAT BRITAIN, 1840, 1d. black, horizontal strip of ten, superb. P. 2 ..		7	10 0
	Ditto, 2d. pale blue, strip of six, superb. P. 2 ..		5	5 0
	1847-54, 1s. pale green, die 2, slightly creased, otherwise brilliant mint. P.&S. 1 ..		8	15 0
	Ditto, 1s. green, block of five, on piece of original. P. 2 ..		4	8 0
	1867-80, 2s. brown, used in Hayti, exceptionally fine. G. 2 ..		5	10 0
	1867-83, £1 brown-lilac, S.G. 129, exceptionally fine. G. 2 ..		3	0 0
	Ditto, £5 orange, S.G. 137, exceptionally fine. G. 2 ..		3	12 6
	I.R. Official, 1902, King, £1 green, overprinted 'SPECIMEN,' very fine. P.&S. 2 ..		25	10 0
	Govt. Parcels, 1883-6, 1s. brown, plate 14, mint. V. ..		3	3 0
	Ditto, 1897, 1d. lilac, with inverted overprint, vertical pair, mint. P.&S. 2 ..		22	0 0
	Levant, 1855, on blued paper, 12 pi. on 2s. 6d., mint. P. 2 ..		3	0 0
	HAMBURG, 1859, imperf., 9 sch. yellow, on piece of original, large margins and exceedingly fine. P.&S. 2 ..		11	5 0
	HANOVER, 1856, 1-10th black and orange, mint. P. 2 ..		5	0 0
	HAWAII, Interisland, July 1859, 1c. blue, on thin bluish white paper, unused. P. 2 ..		19	10 0
	HONG KONG, 1891, 2c. rose, variety S.G. 74, mint. V. ..		2	2 0
	INDIA, 1854, 4a, blue and carmine, pair of the rare setting, superb. H. 3 ..		4	15 0
	Ditto, ditto, the Reprint, variety head inverted. P. 1 ..		3	0 0
	LABUAN, 1885, 2c. on 16c. blue, S.G. 25, mint. P. 2 ..		5	0 0

NEVIS, 1861, perf. 13, 4d. rose, on deep <i>bleuté</i> , fine, unused. <i>P. & S.</i> 2	£4	0	0
1883-90, wmk. crown CA, 6d. green, superb, mint. <i>G.</i> 1	4	12	0
Ditto, ditto, a used copy, very fine. <i>G.</i> 1	2	5	0
NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney View, 1850, 1d. red, variety no trees on hill, superb. <i>H.</i> 3	6	7	6
2d. blue, plate 1, early state, very fine. <i>G.</i> 1	4	15	0
Ditto, 2d. blue, plate 2, strip of three, Nos. 4-6 on plate, one being the variety without whip, minute tear in left margin but in all other respects exceptionally fine, light cancellation and margins all round. <i>P. & S.</i> 1	26	0	0
Ditto, ditto, a single copy, exceptionally fine. <i>G.</i> 1	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, variety 'CREVIT' omitted, on piece of original. <i>G.</i> 1	5	10	0
NEW ZEALAND, 1855, London print, 1d. red. <i>G.</i> 2	5	10	0
1860-2, pelure paper, rouletted, 1s. green, fine. <i>G.</i> 2	5	5	0
NOVA SCOTIA, 1851, 1d. red-brown, vertical strip of three, on original, very fine. <i>G.</i> 1	6	5	0
PARMA, 1859, 80c. bistre-yellow, unused. <i>P.</i> 2	4	0	0
Ditto, 80c. olive-yellow, unused. <i>P.</i> 2	3	10	0
ST. LUCIA, 1892, ½d. on 3d., variety overprint inverted, S.G. 57c, on small piece, fine. <i>G.</i> 1	3	10	0
ST. VINCENT, 1861, clean-cut perf., 1d. rose-red, fine, unused. <i>P.</i> 2	8	5	0
Ditto, 1880, wmk. star, 5s. rose-red. <i>H.</i> 3	9	0	0
Ditto, another copy, brilliant mint. <i>G.</i> 2	11	10	0
Ditto, 1d. on half 6d. blue-green, unused. <i>G.</i> 2	5	15	0
Ditto, another copy, used, very fine. <i>G.</i> 2	4	5	0
ST. VINCENT, 1881, 4d. on 1s. vermilion, very fine. <i>P. & S.</i> 2	11	5	0
Ditto, another copy, exceptionally fine. <i>G.</i> 2	13	0	0
SAXONY, 1850, 3pf. red, creased but fine. <i>G.</i> 2	£13	5	0
SOUTH AUSTRALIA, 1855, 1d. deep green, horizontal pair, on dated original. <i>G.</i> 2	4	0	0
1872, perf. 11½ × 12½ and rouletted, 9d. grey-lilac, exceptionally fine. <i>P. & S.</i> 2	3	17	6
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, 1879-82, 7c. on 32c. red, variety without stop, very fine. <i>P. & S.</i> 2	3	2	6
Bangkok, 1883, 2c. on 32c. red, the two varieties <i>se tenant</i> vertically, fine. <i>P. & S.</i> 2	5	5	0
SWITZERLAND, Geneva (Vaud), 1850, 5c. black and red, on original, very fine. <i>P. & S.</i> 1	3	10	0
1854, 5r. red-brown, fine, unused. <i>P.</i> 2	2	10	0
TASMANIA, 1853, 1d. blue, fine, unused. <i>H.</i> 3	7	0	0
Ditto, 4d. orange, plate 1, on ribbed paper, very fine. <i>P. & S.</i> 1	4	4	0
TUSCANY, 1853, 9cr. purple-brown, unusually fine. <i>P.</i> 2	3	12	6
UNITED STATES, 1851, 10c. green, vertical pair, mint. <i>P.</i> 1	4	4	0
1855, 1c. blue, type II, block of four, fine, unused. <i>P.</i> 1	3	0	0
1869, 90c. carmine and black, brilliant mint. <i>P.</i> 1	3	5	0
Ditto, Re-issue, 90c., mint. <i>P.</i> 1	3	3	0
1879, 2c. red, imperforate horizontal pair. <i>P.</i> 1	2	15	0
URUGUAY, 1856, 1r. bright red, very fine, unused. <i>P.</i> 2	3	12	6
WESTERN AUSTRALIA, 1857, 2d. brown on Indian red, exceptionally fine. <i>P. & S.</i> 2	5	0	0
Ditto, 6d. gold-bronze, good margins and exceptionally fine. <i>P. & S.</i> 2	7	0	0
Ditto, 6d. black-bronze, on original, very fine. <i>P. & S.</i> 1	6	0	0
Ditto, rouletted, 2d. brown-black on red, creased and plain edge one side. <i>G.</i> 2	6	0	0
1865, 2d. mauve, error of colour, fine. <i>G.</i> 2	10	0	0

NOTES & NEWS

THE SIXTH PHILATELIC CONGRESS OF GREAT BRITAIN, LONDON, 1914.

Patron : HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

Held under the auspices of The Royal Philatelic Society, London, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, May 20th, 21st and 22nd, 1914, at 4, Southampton Row, Holborn, London, W.C.

Circular No. 3. April 8th, 1914

MEETINGS OF THE CONGRESS.

The Congress will be opened at 11 a.m. on Wednesday, May 20th, and the Meeting will

last until about 1 p.m. The second Business Meeting will be held on Wednesday afternoon from 3 to 5 p.m., and the third and final Meeting on Friday morning from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. Details will be published in the Official Programme issued free of charge at the first Meeting.

Thirty-five Societies have already appointed Delegates.

All those Societies who have not done so, and who wish to be represented at the Congress, should elect their Delegates *at once* and inform the Hon. Secretary of the Congress of their names and addresses.

RECEPTION BY THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON,

On Wednesday Evening, May 20th.

The Reception will be held in the Library, at 4, Southampton Row, Holborn, London, W.C., on Wednesday evening, May 20th, at 8 p.m. There will be a Display of Stamps and other objects of Philatelic interest. Refreshments will be provided for the Delegates, the Members of the various Committees and their friends.

VISIT TO WINDSOR.

His Majesty the King has graciously invited the Delegates of the forthcoming Congress and the Members of the various Committees, accompanied by members of their families, to visit Windsor Castle on the morning of Thursday, May 21st.

Applications for Tickets, which are *strictly not transferable*, must be sent to the Hon. Secretary of the Congress *not later than April 30th*, and the full name and address of each person for whom the tickets are asked, must be given. The number of Visitors can in no case exceed *two hundred*.

Arrangements have been made with the Great Western Railway to run a special train consisting of saloon carriages, leaving Paddington at 9.15 a.m., and arriving at Windsor at 10 a.m. The same train will leave Windsor for Paddington, on the return journey, at 3.20 p.m., arriving at Paddington at 3.55 p.m. The price of the return tickets will be 2s. 9d. each. Arrangements have also been made to provide Luncheon at Windsor at the price of 2s. 6d. per head.

There will be *no* Business Meeting of the Congress on Thursday, May 21st.

THE BANQUET.

The Banquet will take place on Thursday, May 21st, at 7.30 for 7.45 p.m., at the Trocadero Restaurant, Piccadilly, W. (Evening Dress).

Every Delegate or Member of the Committee is entitled to two tickets at the price of 5s. each, and to any further number at the price of 7s. 6d. each. Tickets for anyone not connected with the Congress can only be applied for through a Delegate or a Member of the Committees, who must furnish the full name and address of each guest. Application for tickets to the Banquet, accompanied by remittance, should be sent to the Hon. Secretary of the Congress as soon as possible, but in no case later than by Monday, May 18th.

GARDEN PARTY.

Given by the Chairman, Mr. M. P. Castle, M.V.O., J.P., at Oak Hill House, Sevenoaks, Kent, on Friday afternoon, May 22nd. Details will be published later.

FRANZ REICHENHEIM,
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

29, HOLLAND VILLAS ROAD,
KENSINGTON, LONDON, W.

Kohl Handbuch. A new edition, the Tenth, of the *Kohl Handbuch und Katalog* is announced for publication in the autumn, and will be issued in two volumes: I. Europe and Colonies, II. America, Africa and Asia, as was done with the previous edition published in July 1911. Messrs. Kohl purpose issuing, in addition to the general printing on ordinary paper, copies on thin paper and also on writing paper, for those who desire them for special purposes, and these '*de luxe*' copies can only be obtained by ordering in advance from the publishers.

This Catalogue is probably the most pretentious of all philatelic catalogues now issued, and a new edition is an event of considerable importance; special interest should be attached to the present issue in view of the high prices now attained for fine stamps, on the Continent especially, a state of things towards which the Kohl Catalogues may be said to have been prophetic, and we shall examine the tenth edition in the expectancy of finding considerable changes on the previous one reflecting the rise of the market.

THE PHILATELIC RECORD

EDITED BY L. W. FULCHER, B.Sc.

APRIL 1914

CONTENTS

	PAGE
The Postage Stamps of Sweden, 1855-1905 (contd)	57
The Registration Envelopes of Great Britain (contd). By J. R. M. ALBRECHT	61
The Edwardian Fourpence, orange. By SAM. C. BUCKLEY	63
New Issues and Discoveries	66
Bibliography.	68
Auction Report	70
Notes and News	71
Advertisements	xxxii-xl

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Communications relating to the literary contents should be addressed to The Editor, 37 Kempshott Road, Streatham Common, London, S.W. Those relating to Annual Subscriptions, Advertisements and to the Sale of Publications of The PHILATELIC RECORD, should be addressed to the Business Director, Mr. P. J. Evans, 124 Brownhill Road, Catford, S.E.

Telephone No. :—Gerrard 1561.

Inland Telegrams :—Puttickdom, Westrand, London (*counts as two words*).

Foreign Telegrams :—Puttickdom, London.

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JUNE 16th and 17th; OCTOBER 6th and 7th, 20th and 21st; NOVEMBER 3rd and 4th, 17th and 18th; DECEMBER 1st and 2nd, 15th and 16th.

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THE PHILATELIC RECORD



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MAY 1914

CONTENTS

	PAGE
The Postage Stamps of Sweden, 1855-1905 (contd)	73
The Edwardian One Penny. By SAM. C. BUCKLEY	76
The Registration Envelopes of Great Britain (contd). By J. R. M. ALBRECHT	82
New Issues and Discoveries	86
Bibliography	88
Auction Report	90
Notes and News	92
Advertisements	xlii—li



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The Philatelic Record

EDITED BY

L. W. FULCHER, B.Sc.

Volume XXXVI

MAY 1914

No. 5

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF SWEDEN, 1855-1905

Compiled by the
SVERIGES FILATELIST-FÖRENING

Translated by L. HARALD KJELLSTEDT

V.

(Continued from page 61)

STAMPED ENVELOPES.



Type I.

2 öre, orange, 1891-1901, was issued 16 December 1891, and intended for local printed matter, as stated in the inscription around the stamp.* The envelope, which was announced in the General Postal Directorate's circular of 11 December 1891, was similar to the 4 öre envelope in size, shape and paper. Two dies were used, but the difference between them is nearly imperceptible. The colour varies in different shades of yellow.

2 öre, orange, 1901- , which is similar to the previous with the exception that it is without the inscription around the stamp, was announced in the General Postal Directorate's circular of 16 November 1901. There were two dies, of which the first used is one of those used for the previous issue, and from which the inscription around the stamp was removed.

As this die was nearly worn out at the beginning of the printing of the issue now [1905] current, a new die was engraved, without the surrounding inscription. This die differs perceptibly from the previous, particularly in the position of the letters

* This inscription reads : "For local matter without written communication."

in the word TVA in relation to the rows of dots which are formed by the white network of the background. The three crowns in the centre field also show considerable



Type II.



Type III.

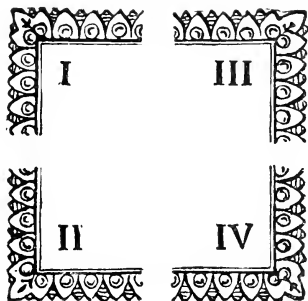
differences between the two dies, having a thinner appearance on the later type than on the former. The later type of die was brought into use towards the close of 1901. The issue from the first type of die cannot have been very large. It presents only a single colour, orange, which shows that the issue was in one continuous printing. The first issue of Type II is recognised by its strong reddish yellow colour, which in artificial light resembles the red colour of the 10 öre envelopes of the 1887 issue. The printings following vary in colour between pale yellow and yellow. The die now [1905] in use for the 2 öre envelopes, Type III, is almost exactly like Type II. Thus, three steel dies have so far been used for the two issues of 2 öre envelopes. One of these served exclusively for the first issue, one for both issues, and one for the second issue exclusively.

ORDINARY POSTCARDS.

Postcards, a form of postal value introduced quite late, appeared first in Sweden in 1872, at the same time as stamped envelopes. The Swedish postcards issued up to 1879 differ in several respects from those issued later. The size of the former is 122×87 mm. while the latter have the international size of 140×90 mm.; the former, on white laid card, have the value stamp embossed and the frame and the text lithographed, the latter were produced by surface printing entirely. The cards for the first postcards were manufactured by the Lithographic Company of Norrköping, and delivered to the Exchequer Office of the postal department; they were then provided with value stamps by the postage stamp purveyor at Stockholm. With regard to the text there are three types of these postcard blanks, which are distinguished partly by the length of the second text line, and partly by the shape of B in the word BOSTAD. The line of the text referred to is on the two first types (A and B) 56½ mm. in length, but on the third (C) only 48 mm. The second type differs from the first partly in the fact that the stroke of the B in the word BOSTAD is short, while the same stroke is long on the postcards of the first type, and partly in the distance, on one hand, between the words BOSTAD and ADRESSORT, and, on the other hand, between the parentheses which enclose the two words mentioned. On the first type the parentheses are further away from the text words than on the second, on which the parenthesis after BOSTAD reaches under the colon after the word UPPGIFVAS. The third type corresponds with the second type in regard to the position of the parentheses, and also in regard to the short stroke in B of BOSTAD, but it differs from this type, and also from the first in that the second line of the text is only 48 mm. long. The double cards have always the distinguishing marks of the third type on the question card, but the second text line on this card is only 47½ mm. long; the reply card, on the other hand, occurs in all three types. To this may be added, as far as the double cards are concerned, a special type, a variety of the other, in which the second text line is 57 mm. long. The letters in this line are also somewhat higher and heavier. Single cards of this type are also found,

but, taking everything into consideration, these cards consist of double cards which have been separated into two.

The 12 and 6 öre values of single postcards of the first type occur with the frame inverted, so that the ornament of the upper left-hand corner will be found in the lower right-hand corner. The position generally, of the four different corners is shown in the enlarged illustration of these corners in the order I, II, III, IV. When the frame is inverted the order will be IV, III, II, I. The corner marked IV, which as a rule is the lower right-hand, differs from the corner I, the small ornament resembling a twig, projecting from one of the balls, and not from the point of tangent of the two balls. The corner II differs from the others, the balls not touching each other.



The types now described are divided amongst the different values as follows: In Type A all the values occur, single as well as double; in Type B, 6 and 10 öre single, and 6 öre double; in Type C, the same values as occur in Type B. In the previously-mentioned variety of Type B, with 57 mm. text-line, are only found the 6 öre double card, and a few single 6 öre cards, which as stated may just as well be double cards divided in two. Only single cards of the 12 and 6 öre values occur with inverted frame, all of Type A. The differences in type mentioned originated in the manifolding of the design on the lithographic stone used for printing. The entire frame was not drawn on the stone but only one of its long sides. This part of the design was afterwards manifolded by transferring, so that the transfers formed a frame which subsequently was provided with corners. On this occasion the ornaments did not fit together in the same way in any place, and four different corner types was the result. From this completed frame, other frames were afterwards produced by transferring, one of which became inverted, and from this follows that at least two postcard designs were impressed on the stone already for the 12 öre postcards. It is very probable that the number was four. The fact that postcards with inverted frame are exceedingly scarce gives rise to the supposition that of four postcard designs used only one had inverted frame.

As the first 10 öre postcards were made from blanks delivered for use for 12 öre cards, and remaining in the supply store, it is probable that copies of the 10 öre postcard of Type A occur with inverted frame, although such cards are unknown.

In 1873 new stones had to be made for the question halves of the new double cards. After the frame, already existing, had been transferred to the stone—but nowadays always in its original form—as well as a part of the text, the words BOSTAD etc. and ADRESSORT were put on in a new, different type (B). As the second line of text was moved up in order to leave space for the third, the line first mentioned had to be made shorter in order not to come too near to the value stamp. It was, therefore, made only 47½ mm. long. This new design, intended for the question card, constitutes a middle type between the Types B and C. From the stone thus obtained the question cards were printed on one side of the card. The reply cards, on the other hand, were printed on the other side of the card, with the stone used for the single cards. The cards produced in this manner belong to Type A.

On account of the constantly increasing consumption of blanks for *single* post-

cards, new stones had to be made. For these a copy from the new stone for the question cards was transferred to a new stone, the second and third text lines were erased, and the original text line, 56½ mm. long, was inserted. Thus originated Type B. As the occurrence of postcards of this type is small, it can be supposed that only a few of the designs on the stone have been of Type B. Double cards with reply cards of Type B of the single cards are not known, although such cards undoubtedly were printed. Double cards are found on the other hand, although very rarely, which belong to the variety of Type B, previously mentioned, having a 57 mm. text-line. It is possible that when making a design on a stone either a new, longer text-line was drawn at the same time, or else the paper was stretched when the transfer was made, so that the line became longer. This stone was probably damaged and discarded from further use after only a small number of cards had been printed.

When after the reduction of postage in 1877 the consumption of postcards increased in a very high degree, it was necessary to make several new stones. For these the design of the previously mentioned question card was used for the transfer. The 47½ mm. long text-line was moved down, after the third line had been erased, to the same height above the first address-line as it occupied on the single cards. The paper used in transferring was doubtless stretched during this operation, so that the line which originally was 47½ mm. long now measured 48 mm. In this manner Type C originated. When afterwards the older stones with Types A and B had become worn, the reply halves of the double cards were also printed from the new stones with Type C.

(To be continued)

THE EDWARDIAN ONE PENNY

By SAM. C. BUCKLEY

The death of Queen Victoria took place on the 22 January 1901, after the longest reign in history, and on the following day Edward the Seventh was proclaimed King.

The authorities were apparently not slow in dealing with the impending change in the Postage Stamps of Great Britain, as is evident from the replies given to Mr. Henniker Heaton to questions asked by him in the House of Commons on the 11 March 1901, Mr. Austen Chamberlain (the representative of the then Postmaster-General, Lord Londonderry, in the Lower House) stating that the necessary steps were being taken for the issue of new postage stamps, but it was not expected that they would be ready for some months to come; that, excepting in the case of the Halfpenny, One penny, and One shilling stamps, all adhesives then in use bore figures clearly indicating their value, and that the same plan would probably be continued;* that the three stamps named were of so distinctive a character that it was not thought necessary to show their value in figures as well as in words; that it was considered undesirable that the new designs of the proposed stamps should be submitted to the public before adoption; and that there was no sufficient reason for altering the colour of the penny stamp from mauve to red.

Messrs. De La Rue & Co., Ltd., the printers of the stamps, prepared and submitted four designs for the penny stamp, with three-quarter-face and quarter-face photographic portraits of the King in Field-Marshal's uniform looking to the right, and the same with the portraits reversed. The portraits were enclosed in the frame design of the Victorian value then current. These essays were produced by lithography in actual stamp size to show their effect, but the result was not pleasing, and they were not approved of.

Several questions were put in the House of Commons as to the designer of the new stamps, when it transpired that the work had been entrusted to Herr Emil Fuchs,

* Mr. Chamberlain evidently overlooked the Sixpence which also did not bear figures indicative of value.

and that the portrait of the King, which was to appear on the stamps, had been chosen by His Majesty himself, and it was considered to be specially well adapted for the purpose, and therefore it had not been considered necessary to invite designs from other artists.

The design of the stamp, as prepared by Herr Fuchs, shows the King's head facing to the left within a shaded oval flanked by branches of laurel and oak: above is a crown separating the words "POSTAGE" and "& REVENUE," and below, superimposed upon the bow of the ribbon tying the branches together, is a straight solid tablet bearing the value "ONE PENNY" in small uncoloured Roman capitals.

His present Majesty, King George, in his "Notes on the Postal Adhesive Issues of the United Kingdom," read at a meeting of the Philatelic Society, London, on the 4 March 1904, stated that the design for the new frame and border was prepared by Messrs. De La Rue under Herr Fuchs' instructions from a sketch furnished by him. From the original sketch a photograph was taken. The design for the border was also photographed, and the two prints so obtained were placed together and a fresh photographic impression taken of the whole. This was submitted to the King, and was approved of by His Majesty. Temporary copper plates were then engraved to indicate the effect that would be obtained. From these plates proofs were taken for approval. In the first the centre has been filled in with a photograph of the head, which shows more clearly the portrait as proposed by the artist. In the other proof the head is engraved, but in this operation some of the delicacy of the original work has been lost; the general effect was, however, retained. The third proof only differed from the second in the posing of the head, and was the one approved by Herr Fuchs on behalf of the King, subject to a slight reduction in the width of the wreath. The third proof differed from the other two in that the value was not on a solid tablet, but was in outline capitals on both sides of the knot below the portrait.

At the convention of the International Postal Union, held at Washington in 1898, a resolution was adopted that all stamps of the values of 5, 10, and 25 centimes and their equivalents, issued by countries adhering to the Union, of whom Great Britain was one, should be uniformly printed in green, red, and blue respectively, to facilitate their ready recognizance by postal clerks of all nationalities, and at the Convention held in Rome in 1906 this recommendation was confirmed, to take effect from 1 October 1907, and it was further recommended that such stamps should have their face value clearly indicated in Arabic numerals.

The question of the colour of the Penny stamp had been raised again in the House of Commons by Mr. Henniker Heaton in July 1901, but the answer was to the effect that "the design of the new postage stamps generally had been approved, but that the colour of the penny stamps had not yet been definitely settled." It is clear, however, that the colour for this denomination had received consideration, for, on the completion of the plate in October 1901, colour trials were made in mauve on white paper, two shades of mauve on red paper, and seven distinct tints of pink, lake, and red on white paper. Ultimately a scarlet colour was selected, but the authorities did not give effect to the recommendation for the adoption of the numerals of value.

The stamps were printed in sheets of 240 stamps in two panes, one above the other, of 120 stamps each in ten rows of twelve: the horizontally-lined blocks or "pillars" (four to a stamp) filling in the space between the two panes. The usual white wove machine-made paper was used, watermarked with the crown of 1880, and the stamps were perforated 14 all round. The *imprimatur* sheet was registered on the 14 October 1901, the first delivery by the printers was made on the 28 November 1901, and it was officially issued on the 1 January 1902, but, as usual, copies leaked out before-hand and are known postmarked 27 December 1901.

The first issues were, as stated above, printed in a scarlet colour, and each pane was surrounded by a continuous line of printer's rule in the colour of the stamps—the four outer corners were rounded but square at the corners between the panes where the horizontal lines met the vertical.

As in the case of the Halfpenny value the sheets bore the marginal "Control" or "Account" letters but on this denomination the control was *always* below the eleventh stamp of the bottom row.

The controls of the first printings were "A," "B," "C," "C4," "D4," and "D5," the letters being without serifs. Control "C" is very scarce, and "D5" is rare. On some of the stamps over the Control "C" will be found a stop before "POSTAGE" and another after "REVENUE," especially where the letter "C" appears to be composed of two thick lines, with a fine line between. On others, and also on the stamps over the control "C4," only the stop before "POSTAGE" is found. Both varieties are very uncommon, the former being the scarcest.

The King it appears, was dissatisfied with the appearance of the stamps, considering that the Transvaal design was preferable, so in October 1902, some essays were made with a view to improvement. A small plate of the frame of the penny value was made and printed from with the head-plate used for the Transvaal stamps substituted for that of Herr Fuchs'. Various colour trials and proofs were made, but the idea of the proposed change was abandoned, chiefly, it is believed, on account of the extra expense. The frame of these essays was quite different from that of the issued stamps, and a very great improvement thereon, as the portrait being of a larger size the wreath was much narrower: the value was not expressed in words, but appeared on an uncoloured shield in each lower corner, thus "1d."

Following the practice inaugurated in 1903 the continuous line was discontinued in favour of the "broken" line, the controls of which run from "C" to "J10," the last of the De La Rue printings.

As in the case of the Halfpenny value there are numerous "cuts" in different positions on the bottom, and right and left vertical marginal lines of the lower panes of the sheets.

A copy of the one penny stamp is known bisected diagonally and used as half that value on a postcard, but as the regulations of the Post Office forbid the use of parts of stamps, the specimen can only have passed through the post by error or by favour. On some sheets with controls "I9," "I10," and "J10," there is a little flaw under the "E" of "PENNY" occurring on the stamp immediately to the left of the control. This flaw is sometimes shaped like a small white hook suspended from the base of the "E," and sometimes like a round spot of white, though irregular in shape, which does not touch the white line of the label. The De La Rue penny is not known with inverted watermark except from the booklets.

There is a very curious variety to be found on sheets with controls "H9" and "I9" which cannot be told from the ordinary, unless it be in a strip or block, as the variation consists of the watermark being displaced. It occurs on the stamp next above the one over the control—the crown is raised about an eighth of an inch from the normal position.

Very slight shades of colour occur in the printings from Messrs. De La Rue, but sometimes the tint appears to have a more or less rosy appearance. I have seen a strip of control "J10" in a glorious deep shade of scarlet, which must be very uncommon.

The small booklets containing twenty-four penny stamps issued in March 1904, were fully described in my article on the Halfpenny value, but the description of the method of making up these books as told by Mr. H. F. Bartlett, the Controller of Stamps, in the *London Philatelist* of March 1904 (Vol. XIII, page 62) is worth repeating here:—

"Four sheets of 240 stamps, interleaved with waxed paper, are placed between two sheets of the red cardboard which forms the cover of the books, the sheets of cardboard having previously been printed and arranged to suit the direction of the stamps. The whole thickness of cardboard, stamps, and waxed paper is then wire-stitched lengthwise in two operations, each of which makes a line of stitching down the middle of the sheet of stamps and down one side, so that there are four rows of stitching—two down the middle and one

on each side. When this has been done, the substance is cut across the narrow way of the sheet into ten "traverses" each containing four books of stamps—forty books of stamps, which are then cut up into single books. It will be observed that as the wire stitching must, in every case, be on the left of the stamps, so that the books will always open one way, it was necessary to print so that the King's head is reversed [in the first three vertical rows of a pane], and, consequently, the watermark is also reversed."

The special plate of the penny stamps which was made for these booklets was registered at Somerset House on the 18 September 1903.

The stock of the two lowest values left on hand at the end of 1910 when Messrs. De La Rue's contract expired proved insufficient for public requirements during the few months preceding the issue of the Georgian stamps, consequently the new printers, Messrs. Harrison and Sons printed a large supply from the plates of the Edwardian stamps, the penny value putting in an appearance on or about the 3 May 1911.

Messrs. Harrison's printings were all of the broken line variety, and the shades are almost as numerous as their contemporary printings of the Halfpenny value. To quote Mr. Stanley Phillips, the printings show a great variety of shades which may be divided roughly into two main groups, "rose-red" and "rose-carmine." There are also lighter printings in which the lack of ink makes the colour appear as "rose-pink." A rare colour, a copy of which I have seen postmarked 13 July 1911, is of a very deep, apparently aniline, shade of red, of which few copies are known.

The remarks on page 24 of the current volume as to distinguishing the De La Rue and Harrison printings also apply in the case of this value, so there is no need to repeat them.

Messrs. Harrison's printings were first perforated 14, and the compound one of 15×14 appeared on the 6 October 1911. Only one control, A 11, was employed, and it was similarly battered and chipped, although not to the same extent, as the Halfpenny value,—the "standardised" varieties being:—

- (i) All four feet defective.
- (ii) Horizontal cut through top of letter "A."
- (iii) Very thick control.

There are two varieties of the control, differing in the width of the space between the figures. In one the space measures 2 mm. and occurs with both perforations, but the other, measuring 1½ mm., is only found with the perforation 15×14.

In regard to the suggestion that the defects in the controls may have been intentional, which was first put forward by the late Mr. Ewen, the result of subsequent enquiries which I have made, points to the conclusion that the controls were printed from stereos attached to the plate, not direct from type, and that the white spots and other defects were the result of faulty stereotyping.

There are not many varieties of the Harrison printings—the principal one being the rare aniline shade before mentioned, and a sheet (perforated 14) is known to have been issued entirely without gum, from which I secured a block of six. The perforation 15×14 is also found with the large and small holes mentioned in my article on the Halfpenny.

The perforation varieties of the controls are:—

- (a) Both sides and bottom margins perforated :
Continuous lines. None.
Broken lines. E5, F6, F7, G7, G8, H8, H9, I9, I10, J10, A11 (perforated 14).
- (b) Both side and bottom margins imperforate :
Continuous lines.—A, B, C, C4, D4, D5.
Broken lines.—C, C4, D4, D5, E5, E6, F7, G7, G8, H8, H9, I9, I10, J10, A11 (perforated 14).
- (c) Side margin imperforate, bottom margin perforated :
Continuous lines.—A, B, C, C4.
Broken lines.—C4, D4, F7, G7, H9, I9, A11 (both perfs.).

(d) Side margin perforated, bottom margin imperforate :

Continuous lines.—A, B, C, C4, D4, D5.

Broken lines.—C, C4, D4, D5, E5, F7, A11 (both perfs.).

CHECK LIST.

DE LA RUE PRINTINGS.

Scarlet (slight shades), rose-red.

- (a) Continuous line, rounded and unbroken at the outer corners, but square at the inner corners. Lined blocks or pillars between the panes. Yellowish gum.

CONTROL LETTERS.

- A. (1.1.02). Cut under, 4, 11, 12, between 5 and 6 and dot under 9, 10 and between 10 and 11, between 11 and 12, between 5 and 6 and under 7 and 9.
- B. (22.12.02). Cut under 12, between 2 and 3, between 10 and 11, 10, two cuts under 1 and single under 5 and two under 6.
- C. (29.12.03). Cut under 1, 10, between 5 and 6, two cuts under 8, 9, 10, single cut under 7.
- C4. (6.2.04). Cut under 10, between 10 and 11, under 2 and 5 and 11, 5, 11, 10 and 12, 6, between 9 and 10 and under 10 and 11 and between 11 and 12.
- D4. (11.4.04). Cut under 2, 5, 11, between 10 and 11, under 4 and 5, between 1 and 2 and under 6 and 9, 10, between 11 and 12.
- D5. (21.7.05). Cut under 5.
- (b) Broken line; the outer corners are broken, with a small triangular piece at the angles; the inner corners are also broken, but there is no square dot or triangular piece.

CONTROL LETTERS.

- C. (29.12.03).
- C4. (1.2.04). Cut under 10, 11, 2.
- D4. (11.4.04). Cut under 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 11, 5, 7, dot under 2 and cut under 4.
- D5. (30.6.05). Cut under 1, 4, 6, two cuts under 6, 7.
- E5. (23.8.05). Cut under 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 6 and 12, 12, dot under 9 and cut under 11, 1 and 2, two cuts under 6, 7.
- E6. (10.7.06). Cut under 8, 3.
- F6. (12.9.06). Cut under 2, 2 and 5, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 1, 2 and 5.
- F7. (5.7.07). Cut under 5, 7, 2, 3.
- G7. (5.10.07). Cut under 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 10, single cut under 2 and two cuts under 5, curious "IV"-shaped cut under 6, single cut under 2 and 2 under 7.
- G8. (6.7.08). Cut under 1, 5, 6 and 11, 11, dot under 4 and cut under 5, dot under 1.
- H8. (1.10.08). Cut under 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 11, 2 and 3, 3 and 4, 2 and 11, dot under 1, 4, 6 and 11, 3 and 4 and 6 and 12, dot under 1 and two cuts under 4, 3 and 4 and 6 and 12 and two cuts under 7, 2 and 6 and 11.
- H9. (10.7.09). Cut under 2 and 4, 6, 7, dots under 6, 7, two cuts under 8, 5 and 7, 1, 3 and 4 dot under 6 and cut and dot under 7 and cut under 12, two cuts under 6, 8, 2, 3.
- I9. (8.10.09). Cut under 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 11, 8, 1 and 4, 5 and 7.
- I10. (5.7.10). Cuts under 6 and 8, 1 and 4, 12, two cuts under 5 and single cut under 6 and 8, 7, 5.
- J10. (15.9.10). Cut under 1, 6 and 12, 7, 1 and 2, 1 and 3, 2, 3, 4, 5, two cuts under 6, 7 and 8 and 10.

HARRISON PRINTINGS.

Rose-red (pale to deep).

(c) Broken line as before. White transparent gum.

CONTROL LETTERS.

AII. Perf. 14. (3.5.11). No cuts, cut under 3, 11, two cuts under 10, two cuts under 9, 8 and 10.

AII. Perf. 15×14. (6.10.11). Cut under 3, 11, two cuts under 8.

NOTE.—The dates given in brackets are those on which the particular controls are known to have been first seen, and doubtless there may be other "cuts" not included in the list, of which I have no record. Where cuts are mentioned as under the sixth or seventh stamps it should be understood that they are in addition to the normal breaks below those stamps in the "broken line" series.

ADDENDA TO THE HALFPENNY VALUE

(ante pages 27 and 28).

Several correspondents (to whom my thanks are due) have sent me particulars of additional "cuts" on the bottom marginal line, which should be added to the Check List, as follows:—

Continuous lines:

- A (deep green). Cut under 2, 12, two cuts under 3, two large white dots under 4.
- B (do.). Cut and dot under 4, cut under 5, 7, large break under 8.
- C (do.). Cut under 1, 2, single cut under 2 and two cuts under 3, 1 and 2 and 3.
- C4 (do.). Cut under 1 and 2, 4, single cut under 2 and two cuts under 3, two cuts under 4 and 6, single cut under 7, 1 and 2 and 3.
- D4 (do.). Cut under 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 12, two cuts under 4, single cuts under 1 and 2 and 3 and 4 and two cuts under 7 and large break under 8. 4 and 7. two cuts under 4 and single under 6 and 7. Single cut under 3 and two cuts under 7.
- D4 (yellow green). Cut under 4 and 7, single cut under 3 and two cuts under 4 and treble cuts under 6 and single under 8, 4 and 7.

Broken lines:

- C (deep green). Cut under 1, 2, 3.
- C4 (do.). Cut under 1 and 2, 3.
- D4 (do.). Cut under 1, 2, 5, 4, 7, 1 and 8.
- D4 (yellow green). Cut under 4, 7, 8, two cuts under 6.
- D5 (do.). Cut under 7, 2, no cuts.
- E6. Cut under 2, 5.
- F6. Cut under 2, no cuts.
- F7. Cut under 2, 1, 9, 7, no cuts.
- G7. Cut under 5, 7.
- G8. Cut under 3 and 4 and 9.
- H9. Cut under 2, 6, 8 and 12, 5 and 11, no cuts.
- I9. Cut under 1 and 5 and 11, no cuts.
- I10. Cut under 3 and 4.
- J10. Cut under 1, two cuts under 1, dot under 5, 1 and 11, 4, 3 and 7.
- AII. (perf. 14). Cut under 1, 2 and 3, 7, 8, two cuts under 1, 2 and 4.
- AII. (perf. 15×14). Cut under 2, two cuts under 1.

THE REGISTRATION ENVELOPES OF GREAT BRITAIN

By J. R. M. ALBRECHT

(Continued from page 63)

MAY, JUNE, 1878. SIZES H, I AND K.

The issue of the three largest size envelopes was noted in the *Post Office Guide* for April 1878, that is the first time the registered envelopes were included in it. The notice said: "Three larger sizes, 8in.×5in., 11½in.×6in. and 10in.×7½in. respectively will be ready for sale shortly, at the following prices, 2½d. and 3d. each envelope, or 2s. 7d. and 2s. 10d. for packets of 12." In the October guide this notice was removed and the large size envelopes were listed with the others in the usual way.

The envelopes were different from those used for the smaller sizes.

ENVELOPE TYPE 3.

The wording and the imprint are the same as on envelope type 2, but in a different type of letters. Size H has the instruction in thin block letters, capitals 5 mm. and small letters 4 mm. high. First line averages 144 mm. and the second 112 mm. in length. The word "Registered" with its frame measures the same as in envelope type 2, but is in thicker type. Sizes I and K have the instruction in square block letters, capitals measuring 5 to 5½ mm., small letters 4 mm. First line averages 182 mm., the second 149 mm. in length. "Registered" is in thick block letters 6½ mm. high and its frame 19×88 mm. The stamp frame and its inscription is the same in all sizes, that of envelope Type 2, but is set up according to the size of the envelope so as to come correctly close to the right upper corner.

The envelope is formed by turning up the bottom flap, which is the same length as the envelope, the sides are turned in and the front pasted to them, in a similar manner the edges of the address-side are folded over and pasted outside the back, the seams so formed being scalloped. The depth of the seams and number of scallop vary according to the size of the envelope.

Size H	depth of seam about	20mm.,	15 scallops on side flaps,	15 scallops on top flap
„ I	„ „	22mm., 20	„ „	22 „ „
„ K	„ „	25mm., 22	„ „	20 „ „

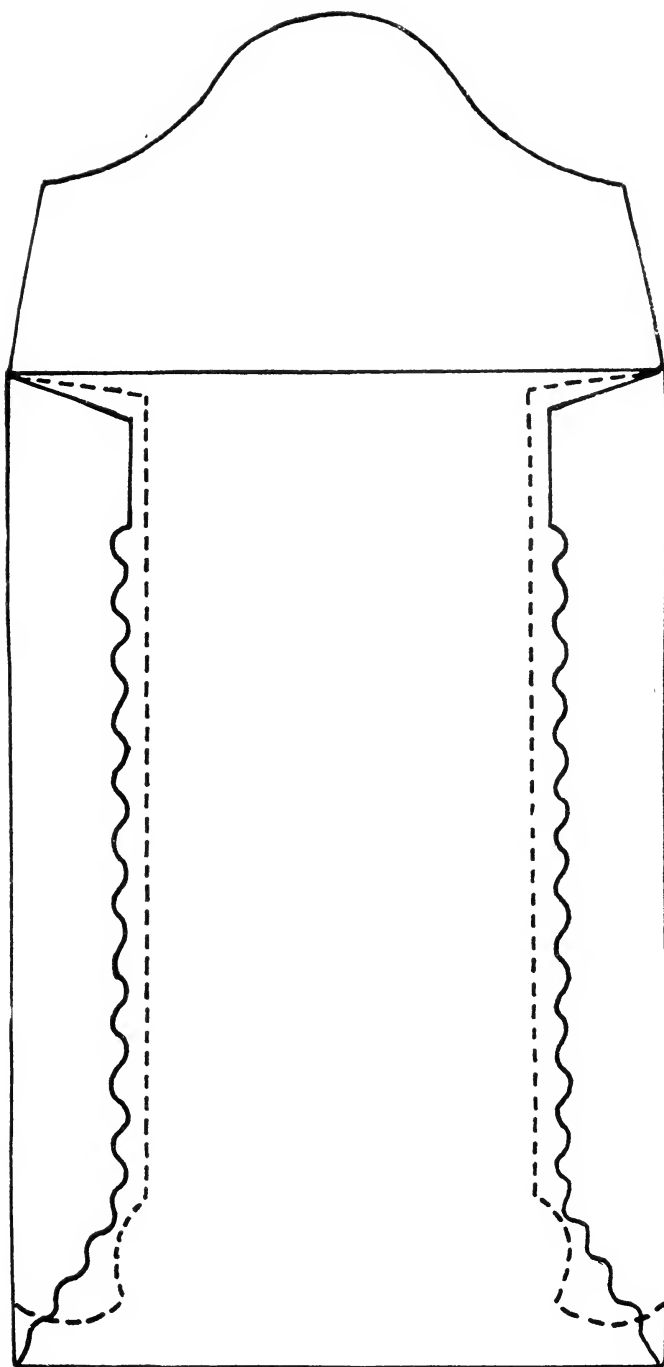
The top flaps were later made plain like the smaller sizes.

The earliest dates are as follows:—H Die 1, 9.5.78; I Die 1, 14.5.78 and K Dies 1 and 2, 1.5.78. The latest dates for varieties with top flap scalloped are: H Die 1, 15.8.78; I Die 1, 3.4.79; K Die 2, 8.7.78. The earliest dates with top flap plain are: H Die 1, 15.8.78; K Die 1, 22.8.78. It will be noted that size H at any rate was stamped with top flap both plain and scalloped on the same day. Size I with top flap plain is only known yet stamped with Dies 3 and 4.

Messrs. Philbrick and Westoby chronicle a variety of size H fl. sc. without any string lines or inscriptions on the address-side but with the string lines on the back as usual (*Philatelic Record*, Vol. VI., p. 197).

The printing of the instructions and stamp frame is clearer and there are no minor varieties such as occur in the two smaller sizes. Also there are no varieties of size in the stamp frame. An examination of a number of specimens shows that at least two different stamp frames were used; one has two curves in the bottom line, which are sometimes entirely broken through, the other often has the right upper corner open as mentioned by Mr. Firth. All the stamp frames measure 25½×21½ mm. or very near it. There is a variety of size, H Die 2, 29.6.78 with a slight double print due to the envelope being incorrectly placed at first. "The Post Office" and small portions of other words and the string lines are printed diagonally in addition to the normal lettering.

One or two varieties of the linen under the top flap are noted in the reference list.



ENVELOPE. TYPE 3

They may seem trivial, but are noted as any variation of this kind is of very rare occurrence.

Stocks of the I and K envelopes were in the various post offices for many years, and are found with the "R in oval" handstamped upon them, also with all the different adhesive labels denoting changes in the scale of insurance even to the one up to £120. Some have two or three of these labels one over the other. In fact, these envelopes could be obtained at country post offices until about four or five years ago, when a notice was sent out that all such old issues both adhesive and stationery were to be returned to headquarters.

2D. REGISTRATION STAMP. DIE I.*					
P.O. Size	Date	Instruction	Registered	Flap	Notes
G	29.3.78	Short	Tall	Sc	"Specimen" Marsh "Specimen" Marsh
G	3.4.78	Short	Short	Sc	
—	5.4.78	—	—	—	
G	6.4.78	Short	Short	Sc	
—	20.4.78	—	—	—	
G	29.4.78	Short	Short	Sc	
K	1.5.78	—	—	Sc	
K	7.5.78	—	—	Sc	
H	9.5.78	—	—	Sc	
I	14.5.78	—	—	Sc	
I	17.5.78	—	—	Sc	Marsh
I	20.5.78	—	—	Sc	
I	23.5.78	—	—	Sc	
I	27.5.78	—	—	Sc	
I	3.6.78	—	—	Sc	
H	5.6.78	—	—	Sc	
—	24.6.78	—	—	—	
H	25.6.78	—	—	Sc	
I	8.7.78	—	—	Sc	
I	15.7.78	—	—	Sc	
K	15.7.78	—	—	Sc	
F	16.7.78	Short	Short	Sc	
F	16.7.78	Short	Tall	Sc	
F	22.7.78	Short	Short	Sc	

2D. REGISTRATION STAMP. DIE I.					
P.O. Size	Date	Flap	Setting	Stamp Frame	Notes
G	1.8.78	Sc	C	25×21½	Instruction Short. Registered Short
I	1.8.78	Sc			
G	2.8.78	Sc	B		
F	3.8.78	Sc	—	—	
H	3.8.78	Sc			Marsh
G	9.8.78	Sc	A	24½×21	
H	15.8.78	Sc			
H	15.8.78	P			
H	22.8.78	P			
I	22.8.78	Sc			
K	22.8.78	P			
G	28.8.78	—	B		
—	29.8.78	—	—	—	
I	30.8.78	Sc			

* The author wishes to express his acknowledgments to Mr. Marsh for the kind loan of his collection. Dated copies noted therefrom are indicated in the lists which follow.

2D. REGISTRATION STAMP. DIE 1.—*contd*

P.O. Size	Date	Flap	Setting	Stamp Frame	Notes
I	6.9.78	Sc	—	—	"Specimen" Marsh
—	11.9.78	—	—	—	
G	11.9.78	Sc	A	$24\frac{1}{2} \times 21$	
G	11.9.78	Sc	C	$23\frac{1}{2} \times 20\frac{1}{2}$	
I	11.9.78	Sc	—	—	
I	18.9.78	Sc	—	—	
K	18.9.78	P	—	—	
I	9.10.78	Sc	—	—	
I	18.10.78	Sc	—	—	
—	24.10.78	—	—	—	Marsh
G	8.11.78	Sc	—	$23 \times 25\frac{1}{2}$	Marsh
F	21.11.78	P	D	$23\frac{1}{2} \times 20$	
F	22.11.78	P	D	$23\frac{1}{2} \times 20$	
F	27.11.78	P	D	$23\frac{1}{2} \times 20$	
G	27.11.78	Sc	E	25×23	
G	29.11.78	Sc	C	$25\frac{1}{2} \times 23$	
—	14.12.78	—	—	—	Marsh
—	16.12.78	—	—	—	Marsh
—	17.12.78	—	—	—	Marsh
—	18.12.78	—	—	—	Marsh
G	19.12.78	Sc	C	25×22	
—	20.12.78	—	—	—	Marsh
—	21.12.78	—	—	—	Marsh
F	24.12.78	P	D	$23\frac{1}{2} \times 20$	
F	30.12.78	P	D	$23\frac{1}{2} \times 20$	
G	31.12.78	Sc	A	$24\frac{1}{2} \times 21$	
—	16.1.79	—	—	—	Marsh
G	6.3.79	P	C	$25\frac{1}{2} \times 23$	Right flap serrated
—	7.3.79	—	—	—	Marsh
F	10.3.79	P	D	$23\frac{1}{2} \times 20$	
—	11.3.79	—	—	—	Marsh
—	13.3.79	—	—	—	Marsh
—	14.3.79	—	—	—	Marsh
G	18.3.79	P	C	$25\frac{1}{2} \times 23$	
—	19.3.79	—	—	—	Marsh
—	20.3.79	—	—	—	Marsh
—	21.3.79	—	—	—	Marsh
—	22.3.79	—	—	—	Marsh
—	25.3.79	—	—	—	Marsh
—	27.3.79	—	—	—	Marsh
—	28.3.79	—	—	—	Marsh
—	2.4.79	—	—	—	Marsh
I	3.4.79	Sc	—	—	
—	4.4.79	—	—	—	Month figure tilted to left.
—	10.4.79	—	—	—	Marsh
K	18.4.79	P	—	—	Handstamped R in oval
—	21.4.79	—	—	—	Marsh
K	22.4.79	P	—	—	
G	23.4.79	P	E	$24\frac{1}{2} \times 20\frac{1}{2}$	Right flap serrated
—	25.4.79	—	—	—	Marsh
—	28.4.79	—	—	—	Marsh
—	29.4.79	—	—	—	Marsh
G	8.5.79	P	E	$23\frac{1}{2} \times 20\frac{1}{2}$	Right flap serrated
—	9.5.79	—	—	—	Marsh
—	12.5.79	—	—	—	Marsh
—	14.5.79	—	—	—	Marsh

2D. REGISTRATION STAMP. DIE 2.

P.O. Size.	Date	Instruction.	Registered.	Flap	Notes
G	27.3.78	Short	Short	Sc	
G	29.3.78	Short	Short	Sc	
G	29.3.78	Short	Tall	Sc	
G	3.4.78	Short	Short	Sc	
G	6.4.78	Short	Short	Sc	Marsh
—	8.4.78	—	—	—	Marsh
G	9.4.78	Short	Short	Sc	
G	9.4.78	Short	Tall	Sc	
—	10.4.78	—	—	—	Specimen, Marsh
G	10.4.78	Short	Short	Sc	
—	11.4.78	—	—	—	Marsh
G	18.4.78	Short	Short	Sc	
K	1.5.78	—	—	Sc	
K	7.5.78	—	—	Sc	
K	8.5.78	—	—	Sc	
—	9.5.78	—	—	—	Marsh
K	10.5.78	—	—	Sc	
K	14.5.78	—	—	Sc	
H	17.5.78	—	—	Sc	
K	17.5.78	—	—	Sc	
H	20.5.78	—	—	Sc	
H	23.5.78	—	—	Sc	
K	27.5.78	—	—	Sc	
I	3.6.78	—	—	Sc	
I	3.6.78	—	—	Sc	Linen cut off square under flap instead of rounded.
K	3.6.78	—	—	Sc	
H	5.6.78	—	—	Sc	Specimen
H	5.6.78	—	—	Sc	
I	5.6.78	—	—	Sc	

(To be continued)

NEW ISSUES AND DISCOVERIES

British Guiana. We have received from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. the 24c. with head of King George chronicled in September last. The *Colonial Journal* states that the 60c. and 96c. have been sent to the Colony. The latter value is on surfaced-coloured paper.

British P.O. in the Levant. We have received from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. the current 1½d. overprinted as usual.
30p. on 1½d. red-brown

British Solomon Islands. "The ½d. and 1d. values have been supplied marked 'Postage and Revenue' instead of 'Postage' only and new plates are in preparation for the eleven new values, 2d., 2½d., 4d., 5d., 6d., 1s., 2s., 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s., and £1, all of which will be inscribed 'Postage and Revenue.'"—*Colonial Journal*.

Colombia. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly send us two new "Too late"

(Retardo) stamps, with Arms in centre.
Perf. 10.

2c. brown-violet
5c. blue-green

Dominica. The *Colonial Journal* states that the 5s. has been supplied in the King George design, and is printed in singly fugitive ink.

Dutch Indies. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us a specimen of the 5c. Postage Due (Type I) in a new colour. Perf. 12½.

5c. pale red

East Africa. The *Colonial Journal* states that the values 25c. and 75c. on surface-coloured paper have been supplied to the Colony.

Falkland Islands. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. report the arrival of the 10s. and £1 values with the head of King George.

10s. red on green
£1 black on red

Fiji. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. inform us that they have received the 1s. on surface-coloured paper.

1s. black on green (white back)

The *Colonial Journal* states that the 2d., 3d., 4d., 5d., and 6d. values have been supplied in the King George design, the last four values being printed for the first time in singly fugitive inks.

Great Britain. The set of Postage Due stamps, which was foreshadowed some months ago, was issued on 20 April. It consists of four values. All four exist with Controls D.14 and D.14. Wmk. G.R.V. repeated, sideways. Perf. 14 × 15.

½d. green
1d. lake
2d. agate
5d. fawn

Marsh's Weekly Philatelist chronicles the undermentioned controls of the current postage stamps.

3d. D.14
5d. D.14
6d. D.14
10d. D.14
1s. D.14

We have received from Mr. Oswald Marsh the following envelope dies for stamped to order stationery at Manchester.

½d. M2
1d. M2

Die M1 in each case does not appear to have been brought into use yet.

Grenada. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. report the receipt of the 3d. on surface-coloured paper. The *London Philatelist* adds the 1s. value.

3d. purple on yellow (white back)
1s. black on green (white back)

Honduras. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. inform us that the provisional 10c. on 6c. chronicled in February last exists with double surcharge.

Hong-Kong. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have received the 50c. and \$5 on surface-coloured paper. The *Colonial Journal* states that the 12c. has also been supplied.

India. C.E.F. Mr. W. T. Wilson kindly sends us three values of the Georgian series overprinted as usual for use with the Chinese Expeditionary Force.

3 pies, slate-grey
½a. „ green
1a. „ rose-carmine

Inhambane. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. inform us that they have received the permanent series with the figure of Agriculture. Values and colours as for St. Thomas and Prince chronicled last month.

Lourenço-Marquez. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. inform us that they have received the permanent series with figure of Agriculture. Values and colours as for St. Thomas and Prince and Tete chronicled last month.

Luxemburg. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly send us a new 10c. bearing a portrait of the Grand Duchess Marie Adelaide. It was issued on 1 May. Perf. 11½ × 11.

10c. lilac-rose

Malta. We have received from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. the 5d. in a rather brighter shade of sage-green than usual, and also three more values of the set with the head of King George. Wmk. multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.

1d. red
6d. purple and red-violet
2s. blue and purple on blue

Morocco Agencies. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly send us the current 1d. of Great Britain overprinted with name and equivalent in local currency.

10c. on 1d. red

Nigeria. The *Colonial Journal* states that the ½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 4d., 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d. 5s., 10s. and £1 in the same design as that for Northern Nigeria have been sent out to the Colony. The 3d., 4d., 1s., 5s., and 10s. are on surface-coloured paper. The last of the stock of white paper with coloured surface has been used for the new Nigeria stamps and all future supplies of stamps requiring coloured papers will be printed on paper coloured throughout its substance.

Panama (Canal Zone). Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. inform us that the 10c. (map design) has appeared in grey.

10c. grey

Portuguese Guinea. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. inform us that they have received the permanent series with figure of Agriculture. Values and colours as for St. Thomas and Prince chronicled last month.

Quelimane. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. inform us that the permanent series (Agriculture) has appeared for the series. Values and colours as for St. Thomas and Prince and Tete chronicled last month.

Roumania. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly send us the 10c. in the large head type. Perf. 13½.

10c. rose-carmine.

St. Vincent. The *Colonial Journal* states that owing to the difficulty experienced in reading pen cancellations on the 1s. stamp printed on green paper, the colour has been changed to a light brown on white paper

Salvador. In addition to the new value chronicled last month, Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly send us a 10c. of similar

design, with portrait of Rodriguez. Perf. 11½.

10c. orange and black

Siam. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly send us the current 12s. surcharged "10 Satang" and equivalent in Siamese in red. Perf. 14½.

10s. on 12s. sepia and grey

Sweden. Mr. W. T. Wilson kindly sends us the 4 öre official on paper watermarked with wavy lines. The *Monthly Journal* also reports the 30 öre on the same paper and the 1kr. wmk. crown.

Wmk. wavy lines

4 öre, lilac

30 öre, chocolate

Wmk. Crown

1 kr. black on yellow

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KRÖGER (J.) Die Revolutionsmarken der Epiroten. *I.B.-J.* 18 April

KRÖGER (J.) Albanisches Allerlei. *I.B.-J.*, 16 May

Austria.

ASCHER. Die Postkarten von Österreich (contd). *B.B.-Z.* 25 April

Belgium.

Etwas für Spezialsammler der belgischen Marken. *I.B.-J.* 2 May

LUCE (A.), Gibt es mehrere Typen der Ausgabe 1857-61 der Marken von Belgien? *G.B.* May

Brazil.

NAPIER (CAPT. G. S. F.) Brasilien. Verzeichniss der Briefumschläge, Streifbänder, Kartenbriefe und Postkarten (contd). *B.B.-Z.* 25 April

China.

Die Entwertung der chinesischen marken von 1878-1914. *M.* April

WIDLER (E.), Cancellations of Chinese stamps. *S.C.F.* 25 April

Falkland Islands.

NOKES (F. J.) The stamps of the Falkland Islands. *S.C.F.* 9 May

Formosa.

Formosa, von WOEMOS. II. *I.B.-J.* 2 May

France.

Étude sur les obliterations françaises, pp. 105-108.

[Serial inset in *J.P.* April.]

Germany.

Bayrische Briefmarken. Plattenfehler und Abnormitäten der Sammlung von A., Böttner, München (contd). *M.* March, April

OMMERBORN (C.) Von den ersten Markenausgaben des Deutschen Reichspostsgebiet (contd). *S.P.N.* April

Germany—(contd.)

OHRT (P.) Die Poststempel von Oldenburg, pp. 313-328.

[Serial inset in *M. March*]

PRIWE. Die deutschen Schiffsbrief-Entwertungen (contd.). *G.B. May*

SAUTER (L.) Die bayerischen Dienstkarten *G.B. May*

SCHNEIDER (F.) Katalog der bayerischen Postkarten nebst Preisverzeichnis (contd). *B.B.-Z. 25 April*

STENGER (Dr. E.) and SAUTER (L.), Die Postablagen-Landpostboten-und Posthilfsstellen-Stempel Bayerns (contd). *B.B.-Z. 11 and 25 April, 9 May*

Great Britain.

GREENWOOD (C. H.) Great Britain: the stamps of the Edwardian and Georgian eras (contd). *W.-E.P. April*

Hungary.

PAYER (BÉLA V.) Stern und Ziffer im Wasserzeichen "Krone" der ungarischen Markenausgaben seit 1898. *I.B.-J. 16 May*

India.

JONES (B. G.) India, 1834. *P.J.I. May*

Indian Native States.

Gwalior. *P.J.I. April*

Kishangarh. *P.J.I. April*

Italian States.

GOBBERT (F.), Die Briefmarken der ehemaligen souveränen Staaten Italiens. I. Der Kirchenstaat. *G. B. May*

Levant.

Les timbres du Levant (contd). *E. 15 April*

Mexico.

BARRON (J. H.) and CHAPMAN (S.), Mexican stamps of the 1868-72 issue, overprinted exceptionally, in Mexico City (contd). *M.J. April*

Morocco.

Über die Scherifische Post in Marokko und ihre Marken. *I.B.-J. 2 May*

New South Wales.

WEENEN (E. D. E. VAN) Unrecorded varieties of perforations in N.S.W. stamps. *A.P. April*

WILLIAMS (C. F.) The twopence re-engraved laureate of New South Wales. *A.S.J. March*

Norway.

ANDERSEN (J.) and DETHLOFF (H.), Norges Frimerker (contd.). *N.F.T. April*

Portugal.

WYETH (W. H.) Portuguese stamps used abroad. *P.C. April*

Portuguese India.

GODINHO (J.), A detailed account of the Portuguese India provisionals issued in January and February 1914 (contd.). *P.J.I. April, May*

Prince Edward Island.

DALWICK (R. E. R.) Prinz-Edward-Insel. *B.B.-Z. 25 April*

Queensland.

DALBY (S.) Queensland. Philatelic Fragments VIII. *P.J.G.B. April*

St. Vincent.

DARLOW (J. J.) The adhesive postage stamps of St. Vincent (contd). *M.R. May*

Samoa.

GRIEBERT (H.) Samoa Express stamps. *G.P.N. May*

Servia.

HANCAIU (L.) The first stamps of Servia. *M.J. April*

Spain.

MENNEVÉE (R.) Les émissions espagnoles (contd). *C. May*

Sudan.

MARRINER (T. F.) The postage stamps of Sudan (contd). *W.-E.P. April*

Turkey.

HEGER (E.) Ein Beitrag zur Feststellung der vollen Wahrheit über die türkischen Zeitungsmarken von 1891 und 1892 (concl'd). *G.B. May*

KOLB (C.) Die neuen türkischen Marken. *I.B.-J. 18 April, 2 and 16 May*

United States.

CHASE (C.) The transfer roll relief varieties of the 1c. U.S. 1851-57 issue. *P.G. April*

HINTON (T. H.) The Pioneer Posts of the United States of America. *P.J.G.B. April*

Uruguay.

AHRENS (H. M.) Uruguay. The 80c., 120c. and 180c. of the 1859 issue. *G.P.N. May*

Victoria.

HAUSBURG (L. L. R.) Further Notes on the first issue of Victoria. *L.P. April*

RUNDELL (W. R.) Victoria 4d. in colour of 2d. *A.P. April*

WILLIAMS (C. F.) Postal towns in Victoria represented by numbers between 1850 and '70 (contd.). *A.S.J. March*

Generalia.

BACON (E. D.) A rare die proof of Messrs. Perkins, Bacon and Co. *L.P. April*

BISHOP (P. C.) and CREEKE (A. B., jun.) The dictionary of stamp-collecting (contd). *S.C.F. 25 April*

BOYES (W. A.) Hints for detecting forgeries (contd.). *M.R. May*

JOYNT (W. R. LANE) The Leinster Collection of postage stamps in the National Museum, Dublin. *P.J.A. March*

MELVILLE (F. J.) Postage stamps in the making (contd). *M.J. April*

STENGER (Dr. E.) Die objektive Feststellung des Wasserzeichens in schwierigen Fällen. *B.B.-Z. 25 April*

SUPPANTSCHITSCH (V.) Bibliographie der in den Jahren 1892 bis einschliesslich 1910 in der deutschen philatelistischen Literatur erschienenen, die Ganzsachen betreffenden Werke und wichtigeren Zeitungsartikel und Notizen (contd). *B.B.-Z. 25 April*

AUCTION REPORT

The list given under this heading will contain a selection from the stamps recently sold at auction, and will generally include such stamps as are interesting owing to special character or condition, rarity of occurrence or price attained. The descriptions are those of the sale catalogues.

References.

- G. GLENDINING & Co. LTD. 1) 31 March and 1 April; 2) 28 and 29 April
 H. HARMER, ROOKE & Co. 4 April
 L. E. M. GILBERT-LODGE. 1) 7 April; 2) 23 April
 P. PLUMRIDGE & Co. 1) 2 and 3 April; 2) 16 and 17 April
 P.&S. PUTTICK & SIMPSON. 21 and 22 April
 V. VENTOM, BULL & COOPER 1) 2 and 3 April; 2) 23 and 24 April

	£	s.	d.
BARBADOES, 1878, 1d. on 5s. dull rose, on entire, very fine. V. 2	8	10	0
BREMEN, 1861, <i>percé</i> , 2gr. orange-red, superb. P. 1	5	5	0
BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA, March 1898, 1d., variety with centre omitted, pair, unused. P. 1	17	10	0
Ditto, 1d., imperf., strip of nine, unused. P. 1	22	10	0
BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA, 1896-7, 8d. olive-green and mauve on buff, horizontal pair, imperforate, mint. V. 1	14	0	0
BUENOS AIRES, 1858, 3p. green, fine, G. 1	9	15	0
Ditto, 4p. brick-red, very fine. G. 1	40	0	0
CANADA, 1852, 6d. dull purple, thick paper. L. 2	2	2	0
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, 1853-64, 1s. yellow-green, pair, very fine. V. 1	5	5	0
1861, woodblock, 1d. carmine, very fine. V. 2	7	7	0
Ditto, 4d. deep blue, very fine. V. 1	10	10	0
CEYLON, 1857-9, imperf., 4d. dull rose, very fine. V. 2	23	0	0
Ditto, 8d. deep yellow-brown, very fine. V. 2	15	0	0
Ditto, 9d. purple-brown, on entire, superb. V. 2	16	5	0
Ditto, 1s. 9d., exceptional margins, very fine. V. 2	7	0	0
Ditto, 2s. blue, extremely fine. V. 2	13	5	0
1857-8, imperf., ½d. lilac, horizontal pair, on entire, very fine. V. 2	5	0	0
1861, 4d. dull rose, very fine, unused with part gum. V. 2	10	0	0
Ditto, 8d. yellow-brown, extremely fine, unused. V. 2	9	10	0
1862, 1s. dull violet, mint. V. 2	10	0	0
A few lots from a very fine specialised collection of Ceylon, dispersed by Messrs. Ventom, Bull and Cooper, at their Sale of 23 and 24 April 1914			
CEYLON, 1857-9, 1s. 9d. green, superb. G. 1	4	10	0

CEYLON—(contd)

1862, no wmk., ½d. lilac, horizontal strip of five, fine. P. 2	£4	5	0
1872-80, 2r. 50c. dull rose, mint. G. 1	4	12	0
FIJI ISLANDS, 1875, 2d. on 12c. on 6d. rose, S.G. 69, plain edge at bottom, unused. G. 1	7	10	0
FRANCE, 1849-50, imperf., 1fr. orange-vermilion, very fine. G. 1	15	10	0
1853-60, imperf., 80c. rose, horizontal strip of four, one stamp <i>tête-bêche</i> . P. 2	18	0	0
Ditto, 20c. blue on green, mint. G. 2	10	0	0
1872-5, 15c. bistre on rose, error of colour, <i>se tenant</i> with the 10c., unused. G. 2	12	10	0
GIBRALTAR, 1904-7, multiple wmk., 6d. dull purple, mint. V. 1	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d. purple and carmine, pair, mint. L. 1	4	15	0
GREAT BRITAIN, 1840, 1d. intense black, block of six. P. 1	4	0	0
Ditto, 1d. black, strip of ten, two creased, otherwise very fine. P.&S.	5	10	0
1855, thick white paper, wmk. medium garter, 4d. rose, mint. P. 1	7	10	0
1867, 2s. brown, very fine. P. 1	3	7	6
Ditto, wmk. anchor, white paper, ½s orange, superb, mint. G. 1	6	5	0
1868, 2s. blue, Plate 3, imperf., unused. V. 2	14	0	0
1873, 2½ rose, error L H, F L, on piece of original. P. 1	2	4	0
1913, 9d. block of four, imperforate, doubly printed, showing control B 13. P. 1	6	5	0
I.R. Official, 1884, 5s. carmine, superb. P. 1	6	0	0
HAMBURG, 1859, imperf., 4 sch. green, very large margins, superb. P. 1	4	4	0
Ditto, ditto, another copy, very fine. G. 2	4	7	6
INDIA, 1854, ½a. blue, block of 32, with margins and inscription, August 1854, unused. P. 1	9	0	0
Ditto, ditto, complete sheet, with margins and inscription, July 1854, unused. P. 1	25	0	0
Ditto, 1a. red, block of 32, with margins and inscription, September 1854. P. 1	10	0	0
IONIAN ISLANDS, 2d. carmine, complete sheet of 120. H.	8	0	0
ITALY, 1911, 15c. black, printed both sides, unused. L. 1	2	12	6
MAURITIUS, 1848, 1d. orange-red on yellowish, medium early state, horizontal pair, superb. P. 1	16	0	0

MAURITIUS—(contd)

Ditto, 1d. vermilion, early impression, very fine. <i>V. 2</i> ..	£18	0	0
Ditto, 1d. red on white, pair, superb. <i>P. 1</i> ..	10	0	0
Ditto, 1d. red on bluish, intermediate state, very fine. <i>G. 1</i> ..	10	0	0
Ditto, 2d. blue, early impression, very fine. <i>V. 2</i> ..	21	0	0
Ditto, 2d. blue, medium early state, superb. <i>P. 1</i> ..	10	10	0
Ditto, 2d. deep blue, early impression, variety 'PENOE,' superb. <i>G. 1</i> ..	28	0	0
1859, 2d. blue, superb. <i>V. 2</i> ..	27	0	0
December 1859, 1d. red, large margins and very fine. <i>V. 2</i> ..	9	0	0
Express Delivery, 1903, 15c. on 15c. ultramarine, variety 'A' of 'INLAND' inverted. <i>V. 1</i> ..	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, variety 'INLAND' inverted. <i>V. 1</i> ..	6	0	0
MEXICO, 1864-6, 3c. yellow-brown, very fine, practically mint. <i>G. 1</i> ..	7	15	0
MODENA, 1852, 1l. on white, on piece of original, fine. <i>V. 2</i> ..	4	0	0
1859, 8oc. buff, very fine. <i>V. 2</i> ..	8	10	0
NAPLES, 1860, $\frac{1}{2}$ t. blue, arms. <i>G. 1</i> ..	13	0	0
NATAL, 1870, 1s. green, black overprint, S.G. 58, exceptionally fine. <i>G. 1</i> ..	10	10	0
NEVIS, 1867, 1s. yellow-green, mint. <i>V. 2</i> ..	9	0	0
NEW BRUNSWICK, 6d. yellow, superb. <i>P. 1</i> ..	3	5	0
NEW SOUTH WALES, 1850-1, Sydney View, 1d. rose, Plate I, horizontal pair, very fine. <i>P. 1</i> ..	7	0	0
Ditto, 2d. blue, Plate II, variety no whip, on entire, superb. <i>P. 1</i> ..	6	15	0
Ditto, ditto, horizontal pair, on piece of original, superb. <i>P. 1</i> ..	14	0	0
Ditto, 2d. lilac-blue, Plate V, variety fan with six segments, on entire, superb. <i>P. 1</i> ..	5	5	0
Ditto, 3d. green, superb. <i>P. 1</i> ..	4	15	0
Ditto, ditto, block of four, good margins. <i>P. 2</i> ..	10	0	0
December 1852, 3d. dull green on blue, block of six, fine. <i>P. 1</i> ..	7	10	0
NEW ZEALAND, Official, 1907, £1 rose, mint. <i>P. 2</i> ..	3	10	0
NEWFOUNDLAND, 1857, 1s. scarlet-vermilion, very fine. <i>G. 1</i> ..	8	10	0
OLDENBURG, 1859, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. <i>P. 1</i> ..	6	15	0
Ditto, 2gr. black on rose, fine. <i>G. 2</i> ..	3	10	0
Ditto, 3gr. black on yellow, exceptionally fine. <i>G. 2</i> ..	3	7	6
ORANGE RIVER COLONY, 1900, V.R.I., 2nd printing, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. blue, variety with roman 1 and antique 2 in fraction, mint. <i>P. 6-S.</i> ..	20	0	0
PERU, 1858, $\frac{1}{2}$ p. rose-red, error of colour, very fine. <i>G. 1</i> ..	10	0	0
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, 1855, 5c. bright red, very fine. <i>G. 1</i> ..	3	3	0

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—(contd)

January, 1863, 1r. rosy mauve, unused. <i>G. 1</i> ..	£3	10	0
RUSSIA, Levant, 1865, 2kr. brown and blue, very fine. <i>G. 1</i> ..	7	10	0
Ditto, 2okr. blue and red, very fine. <i>G. 1</i> ..	8	7	6
ST. VINCENT, 1880, 5s. rose-red, superb, mint. <i>V. 2</i> ..	11	0	0
Ditto, another copy, fine, used. <i>G. 1</i> ..	10	5	0
SAXONY, 1850, 3pf. red, fine, unused. <i>V. 2</i> ..	11	0	0
SICILY, 5ogr. brown-lake, fine. <i>V. 1</i> ..	4	0	0
Ditto, another copy, on entire, fine. <i>V. 2</i> ..	10	0	0
SPAIN, 10r. green, superb. <i>L. 2</i> ..	3	5	0
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, 1885, 3c. on 5c. purple-brown, block of four, mint. <i>P. 2</i> ..	6	10	0
1885-7, 2c. on 5c. blue, variety double surcharge. <i>P. 2</i> ..	3	0	0
1903, \$1 on \$2, variety 'E' inverted, S.G. 71, mint. <i>P. 2</i> ..	3	7	6
Bangkok, 1868-82, 2c. on 32c. red, S.G. 12, very fine, unused. <i>G. 1</i> ..	4	0	0
Negri Sembilan, 1889, 4c. on 3c., block of four, showing double surcharge, <i>uncatalogued</i> . <i>P. 1</i> ..	5	15	0
SWITZERLAND, Basle, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ r., used on piece of original, fine. <i>V. 2</i> ..	10	0	0
Geneva, 1843, 5+5c. yellow-green, very fine. <i>V. 2</i> ..	36	0	0
Ditto, another copy, cut into. <i>G. 1</i> ..	10	0	0
Ditto, Envelope stamp, 5c. yellow-green, very fine. <i>V. 2</i> ..	2	0	0
1849 (Vaud), 4c. black and red, little thinned. <i>V. 2</i> ..	21	0	0
Zurich, 1843, 4r. black, vertical lines, very fine. <i>G. 1</i> ..	13	15	0
6r. black, vertical lines, very fine. <i>P. 1</i> ..	2	5	0
TRANSVAAL, 1882, 1d. on 4d. sage-green, surcharge inverted, mint. <i>G. 1</i> ..	5	12	6
1903, £5 orange-brown and violet, fine. <i>L. 1</i> ..	7	0	0
1905-9, 1d. carmine, error of wmk, anchor, superb. <i>P. 2</i> ..	15	0	0
UNITED STATES, 1845, New York, 5c. black, on original. <i>L. 1</i> ..	2	5	0
1847, 5c. orange, pair, superb. <i>L. 1</i> ..	2	0	0
Ditto, 5c. pale brown, pair, on piece of original. <i>L. 1</i> ..	1	11	0
Ditto, 5c. red-brown, showing double line frame at top, superb. <i>L. 1</i> ..	1	10	0
Ditto, 10c. black, pair on entire, superb. <i>L. 1</i> ..	8	0	0
Newspaper stamps, 1879, complete set in strips of three, mint. <i>L. 1</i> ..	42	0	0
WESTERN AUSTRALIA, 1865, 2d. mauve, error of colour, superb, unused. <i>G. 1</i> ..	12	0	0
WURTEMBERG, 1873, 70kr. superb. <i>P. 1</i> ..	5	10	0

NOTES & NEWS

A Society for British Entireties. We have had occasion to refer to the revival of interest shown by collectors in stamped postal stationery, and to express our view that no specialised collection, at least, of a country can pretend to be considered complete which does not contain its envelopes, postcards, etc. Although there have been a most conspicuous neglect by English collectors of this branch of philately, there has always existed, nevertheless, a small number who have devoted attention to the entireties of our own country and who have found in the somewhat extensive series a good field for study and discovery. We learn that it is proposed to establish the "British Envelope and Postcard Society," to bring together those interested therein, and Mr. W. S. Webb writes us that he has secured the co-operation of such well-known philatelists as Mr. Dendy Marshall, Major Evans, and Mr. Albrecht, all of whom have made a special study of British entireties. The work of organising the proposed society is still under consideration, and all philatelists interested should communicate with Mr. Webb, whose address is Walpole, Halesworth. The subscription, it is suggested, would be a nominal one only.

We have pleasure in drawing attention to the tentative effort, which we hope will result in the formation of an effective Society and will help to restore to its proper place in British philately the too long neglected postal stationery. We have always failed to see why 'specialising' societies of this kind are not more common; the kindred interest which often unites a number of collectors in more or less desultory correspondence could be much better developed by a bond of union such as a defined society, however small, must offer, and if any particular instance is required in evidence of this we would refer to the Philatelic Literature Society, which, with a high subscription, has a membership of close upon a hundred and which combines the researches and interest of collectors in all parts of the world. Infinitely preferable to our mind is such an association of specialists in a defined object to the heterogeneous assembly of collectors so often found in the general philatelic society, each probably with his favourite country or countries and an invulnerability to all else, which causes the attendance at meetings to dwindle to the few enthusiasts on whom the burden of every society seems to fall.

The Philatelic Congress of Great Britain. As we go to press the Sixth Philatelic Congress has just terminated, after an interesting and enjoyable meeting, attended by a large number of delegates and visitors and favoured with delightful weather. We propose to give in our next number an account of the Congress and of its deliberations, and we refer here to the same in order to draw the attention of our readers to a publication which was issued during the Congress. This is a

"History of the Philatelic Congress of Great Britain," compiled by the Official Recorders of Congress, and issued by the Permanent Philatelic Congress Committee, a volume of 144 pages, published at the extremely reasonable price of one shilling, excellently produced and a work which should be of value to every collector whose interest in philately and its history extends beyond stamps alone. The volume contains further a summary of the work of the first four congresses, 1909 to 1912, and whatever may have been the past or may be the future of this annual convention it cannot be denied that its work has been of sufficient value to ensure the notice of all who recognise nationality in any study or pursuit. We shall review the volume in future pages, but we consider it worthy of mention here for a definite reason. It was stated in the Congress that there had been but an indifferent appreciation of a similar work by the same compilers, the Record of the Fifth Congress, and not a little of the work of the Congress just concluded turned upon the annual official report. When the amount of work necessary for producing such a report is considered, it is indeed an unsatisfactory termination to what is at best a thankless task when the product falls unappreciated, and financial loss is added as a further deterrent to praiseworthy enterprise. We learn, however, that delegates to the Congress so appreciated these facts that there seemed every possibility that the whole edition of the forthcoming Report of the Sixth Congress would be speedily exhausted, so that applications for the same should be made immediately, as the edition is strictly limited.

THE PHILATELIC RECORD

EDITED BY L. W. FULCHER, B.Sc.

MAY 1914

CONTENTS

PAGE

The Postage Stamps of Sweden, 1855-1905 (contd)	73
The Edwardian One Penny. By SAM. C. BUCKLEY	76
The Registration Envelopes of Great Britain (contd). By J. R. M. ALBRECHT	82
New Issues and Discoveries	86
Bibliography	88
Auction Report	90
Notes and News	92
Advertisements	xlii-i

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THE PHILATELIC RECORD



VOLUME XXXVI

JUNE 1914

CONTENTS

	PAGE
The Edwardian Fivepence. By SAM. C. BUCKLEY . . .	93
The Postage Stamps of Sweden, 1855-1905 (contd) . . .	96
The Registration Envelopes of Great Britain (contd). By J. R. M. ALBRECHT . . .	99
Sixth Philatelic Congress of Great Britain, London . . .	102
Reviews	103
Bibliography	105
New Issues and Discoveries	106
Auction Report	107
Notes and News	109
Correspondence	112
Advertisements	lii—lx



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- 1914—September 24th and 25th.
October 8th and 9th; 22nd and 23rd.
November 5th and 6th; 19th and 20th.
December 3rd and 4th; 17th and 18th.
- 1915—January 14th and 15th; 28th and 29th.
February 11th and 12th; 25th and 26th.
March 11th and 12th; 25th and 26th.
April 8th and 9th; 22nd and 23rd.
May 6th and 7th; 20th and 21st.
June 10th and 11th; 24th and 25th.

Owners desiring Special Days of Sale should kindly communicate with Messrs. VENTOM, BULL & COOPER as early as possible, as the dates are already being booked. The Auctioneers have during the last 25 years dispersed many of the Largest Collections that have been disposed of, including those belonging to

M. P. CASTLE, Esq., M.V.O., J.P.; A. STEUDEL, Esq.; ROBERT REID, Esq.;
ALFRED A. GOOD, Esq.; EMIL TAMSEN, Esq.; Sir HENRY BUNBURY, Bart.;
G. NORMAN, Esq.; W. G. AIKMAN, Esq.,

etc., etc., these having realised from £1,000 to considerably over £10,000 each, and amongst the many RECORD PRICES that can be mentioned are WESTERN AUSTRALIA 4d. blue with inverted Swan, £400; CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, block of four 1d. wood-blocks containing the error, £350; SYDNEY VIEWS, 1d. red, mint block of five, £235; MAURITIUS, Post Paid, 2d. blue unused, £140; a used specimen, £92; CEYLON, 1st issue 4d. rose, unused, £130; BADEN, 9kr. green, £100; CANADA 12d. black, £101; BARBADOS 1d. on half 5/- mint pair, £105; NEW BRUNSWICK, 1/- violet, unused, £63; NEWFOUNDLAND, 1/- carmine, £61; 1/- orange, £62.

Owing to the large number of applications that the Auctioneers receive from America and the Continent for their Catalogues, these are issued, when practicable, one month before the date of Sale. In order to facilitate this arrangement, owners intending to include stamps should forward them at the earliest possible moment.

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The Philatelic Record

EDITED BY

L. W. FULCHER, B.Sc.

Volume XXXVI

JUNE 1914

No. 6

THE EDWARDIAN FIVEPENCE

By SAM. C. BUCKLEY

This was a further value adapted from the Queen's Head series. It shows the profile of the King facing to the left on an uncoloured ground in an octagonal frame of pearls surmounted by the crown: below the octagon is a shield containing the Arms of the United Kingdom, at each side of which is an uncoloured five-sided tablet containing the value "5d." in uncoloured letter and figure on a background of horizontal lines: at the bottom, to the left of the shield is "POSTAGE" and to the right "& REVENUE" in small uncoloured letters on solid ground: whilst the space to left and right of the portrait octagon contains heraldic roses and crosses *paté* also on solid ground. The value tablets are printed in blue, and the rest of the design in a purple, normally dull, but varying to pale and slaty shades.

The sheets are composed of 240 stamps in two panes of 120 stamps each, in ten rows of twelve, printed on machine-made white wove paper, watermarked with the Crown of 1880, and perforated 14. The space between the panes is without the lined blocks or pillars as was usual with stamps printed in two colours.

The *imprimatur* sheet was registered at Somerset House on the 3 May 1902; the first delivery by the printers was made two days earlier, and the issue took place on the 14 May.

The stamps were printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co., Ltd., on the "ordinary" paper down to the 19 May 1906, when the chalk-surfaced paper was brought into use—the Fivepence being the last of the Edwardian series to be printed on that paper.

An essay was prepared showing a three-quarter face photographic portrait of the King in a Field Marshal's uniform, looking to the left, enclosed in the frame design of the Queen's head value then current. The result, owing to the smaller size of the portrait as compared with a similar essay for the One Penny value, was, in my opinion, very effective—certainly better than the truncated head finally adopted.

On examining a sheet of these stamps it will be observed that the blue line of the "Duty" plate is quite out of place for the "Head" plate. At the top of the sheet it is superimposed upon the purple line, whilst at the bottom it is quite an eighth of an inch below the purple. The same "Duty" plates appear to have been used for all the issues of this denomination as were employed for the Queen's Head stamps; and, owing to the Crown being introduced into the design, it became necessary to bring the frame enclosing the portrait and the value tablets slightly lower down than in the Queen's Head series.

The first issue showed a continuous purple line all round the panes, the corners of which were rounded and unbroken: short blue bars were at the sides and top and bottom of the panes opposite the tablets of value—those at the sides being somewhat longer in comparison with the tablets than are the others. This is the only variety on “ordinary” paper.

On the 19 May 1906 the above variety appeared on chalk-surfaced paper, but some time afterwards (the exact date is unknown) the purple line was broken into short lengths with triangular pieces at the outer corners and small square blocks at the inner corners between the panes, and the *short blue bars* before mentioned. This latter variety, in my opinion, comes next in point of rarity to the Threehalfpence value with the square corners.

In 1910 the sheets appeared with both the purple and blue lines continuous all round the panes—this being the last of the De La Rue printings.

The first printing of this denomination by the Stamping Department at Somerset House appeared on the 7 August 1911. The purple portion of the stamp is much deeper in shade than formerly, whilst the blue is considerably brighter than De La Rue, and the impression from the “Head” plate seems to be heavier. It was printed on ordinary paper with both the coloured lines continuous. On the marginal line of the lower pane there is a cut under the seventh stamp, and two cuts under the eleventh (2mm. apart). There are no cuts in the upper pane, but coloured dots appear above the last stamp of the first and eleventh rows, and beneath those of the tenth and twentieth rows on the right-hand side of the sheet. The blue line on the bottom margin of the sheet is broken under the division after the third, sixth, and ninth vertical rows of stamps,—no doubt to facilitate the division of the sheet into quarters—and the blue line at the sides is cut opposite the second, fourth, and seventh rows of each pane, counting from the bottom upwards. These cuts are evidently intended to be made exactly level with the tops of the stamps and differ therefore from the other class of cuts made opposite the centre of a stamp.

About the middle of November impressions came out in a paler shade of purple. There exists a watermark variety in this issue, the crown being cut in half by the vertical perforations.

On the 11 February 1912 the next printing appeared showing the purple line broken. The double cuts were now beneath the eleventh stamps in the bottom row of *both* panes—being differently shaped in each half; those in the upper pane measure 2 mm. and are situated under the fourth quarter of the shield, and those in the lower pane, which measure $1\frac{3}{4}$ mm., are below the harp. The coloured dots appear at the right-hand corners of the sheet. The purple of this printing is of a pale shade, and some sheets have evidently been printed from a very worn “Duty” plate. I have a curious pair of this issue—the right-hand value tablet on the left-hand stamp is almost blank, and that on the left of the right-hand stamp shows only half of the figure. This has doubtless been caused through a narrow strip of paper getting between the plate and paper whilst in the press. The gentleman from whom I bought it tells me that the counter clerk stated that there were two or three other adjoining stamps on the sheet which also showed the same fault, but these had already been disposed of in the ordinary course of business.

About the end of April 1912 another printing was observed in which the double cuts were shifted to below the twelfth stamp in the lower pane, sloping slightly to the left and closer together, being $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. apart, and they disappeared from the upper pane. The coloured dots remained as before.

Later printings of the last-mentioned issue show the following minor varieties:—

- (i) An apparent thickening in the purple line under the eleventh stamp where the “11” cuts have been filled up.
- (ii) The purple line under the eleventh stamp in the upper pane shows a “nick” exactly where the first of the double cuts formerly appeared.

- (iii) The first (and sometimes the second) string of the harp on the shield of the eleventh stamp of the bottom row is broken ("Broken String variety").
- (iv) The blue line is broken under the tenth stamp of the bottom row in imitation of the double cuts—this, however, is of no particular importance.
- (v) A distinct break in the line of the King's forehead on the twelfth stamp in the bottom row of the upper pane.

In February 1913 the coloured dots at the corners of the sheet disappeared, but the double cuts were in the usual place. The purple line under the eleventh stamp in the bottom row shows clearly the remains of the second of the double cuts. There is a very curious variety that was constant for some time—the second of the three lions in the first quarter of the shield on the twelfth stamp in the bottom row is minus his head!

The last mentioned printing is somewhat scarce, as shortly after its issue, another printing was made which showed a white dot in the first vertical bar on the right counting from the bottom, otherwise the marginal lines appear to be identical.

CHECK LIST.

DE LA RUE PRINTINGS. Dull purple and blue (shades).

Ordinary Paper.

- (a) Continuous purple line, corners rounded, blue bars at the sides and top and bottom of the panes opposite the tablets of value. Blank space between the panes. Yellowish gum. (14 May 1902).
Chalk-surfaced Paper.
- (b) As above. (19 May 1906).
- (c) Broken purple line, triangular corner pieces at outer corners, square blocks at inner corners, blue bars as before. (?).
- (d) Both lines continuous with rounded unbroken corners. Yellowish streaky gum. (? 1910).

SOMERSET HOUSE PRINTINGS.

Dull to deep purple, pale or bright blue.

- (e) Both lines continuous, corners unbroken. Cuts: "I" under seventh stamp, and "II" under eleventh. Purple dots near the right-hand corners. White transparent gum. (7 August 1911).
 - (f) Purple line broken, triangular pieces at outer corners and square blocks at inner corners. Cuts: "II" under eleventh stamps of both panes. Purple dots as before. (11 February 1912).
 - (g) As last. Cuts: "II" under twelfth stamp in bottom pane only. White or slightly yellowish gum. (April, 1912).
 - (h) As last, but the purple dots disappear. (February 1913).
 - (i) As last, but with white dot in the side bar opposite last stamp in bottom row. (March 1913).
-

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF SWEDEN, 1855-1905

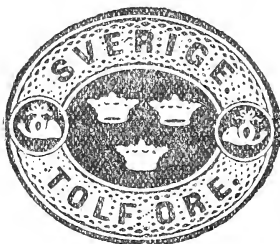
Compiled by the
SVERIGES FILATELIST-FÖRENING

Translated by L. HARALD KJELLSTEDT
V.

(Continued from page 76)

ORDINARY POSTCARDS.

Not only do the blanks for the postcards show a number of different types, but the dies used for the value stamps also present a number of types, and in this way several combinations of text and stamp types have been created. For the 12 öre postcards the same die was used as for the first stamped envelopes, and consequently the die was soon worn out and had to be retouched. It was the white network in the ground around the centre field which was worked upon, but the attempt only served to make the die worse, the white lines being so poorly drawn that they form a jumble of curved lines intersecting each other, instead of the original symmetrical network. The difference between the original and the retouched die is best observed



Type I.

when comparing the ground around the words TOLF ÖRE in impressions made by the two dies. The row of dots formerly found in this place has nearly disappeared from the re-touched die. Both die types occur on cards with inverted frame.

For the 6 öre cards there were no less than three different dies, of which one was most likely never put to use. The first die (Type I) differs from the second (Type II) most distinctly, in that on the former there are four dots in line above each other after



Type II.

the letter E in 'SEX' while in the latter only one dot is found after the same letter. In Type I, further, the back of the letter G 'SVERIGE' covers half of a row of dots adjacent to it, while in Type II the corresponding row of dots does not touch the letter mentioned. After E in 'SVERIGE' there are in Type II two smaller dots right opposite the middle stroke of the letter, but in Type I there is only one dot. The letter ö in 'ÖRE' is round in Type I, but more oblong in Type II. Finally the ribbon knots above the posthorns show perceptible differences between the two types. The



Type I.



Type II.

marks for recognising the third type are given herewith in case postcards with this type of value stamp should be discovered. This type of die comes between the two types just described, inasmuch that like Type I it has four dots after E in 'SEX,' but which are partly covered by the letter, in similarity with Type II it has a free row of dots behind the back of the letter G. It differs from both types in having no dot after the letter E in 'SVERIGE.' The ribbon knots above the posthorns resemble most those of Type I.

Of the two types of value stamp known to date, Type I is usually found on postcards with the text types A and B, and Type II on cards with the text type C. As an exception Type I is found on cards of the third type, which then have the text and the value stamp of the paler colour, which is characteristic of the first issues. The last-mentioned combination occurs more seldom in the full violet colour of stamp as well as text, which distinguishes for the text Type C. Less frequently still is the value stamp of Type II found on cards of Type B. On all known copies on which this combination occurs, the second text line has a length of 57 mm. instead of 56½ mm., and as this variety is only found on the double cards of Type B, it can be assumed that all postcards with the last-mentioned combination of types are copies of double cards divided in two. Of the double cards Type A is only known with the die Type I. Type B only occurs with the die Type II, and all such cards have the 57 mm. long text line referred to above. Type C also is only known with the die Type II. The type of the value stamp is always the same on both cards.

As no date could be obtained bearing on the time when the different dies were brought into use, a basis is also lacking for an investigation of the possible existence of other type combinations than those described above, although such have hitherto escaped the observations of collectors. For the sake of a better understanding, a table of the type combinations known to date is furnished below.

Post Cards of small size.									
56 mm. text line					48 mm. text line				
Type A			Type B		Type C				
12 öre	6 öre	10 öre	6 öre	10 öre	6 öre	10 öre			
Single & Double			Single & Double		Single & Double				
Single	Single	Single	Single	Double	Single	Double	Single	Double	Double
Type I	Type II	Type I	Type I	Type II	Type I	Type II	Type I	Type II	Type II
a b	a b	a b							

NOTE.—A, B and C stand for different text types, I and II for different die types, and a and b for normal and inverted frame respectively.

As mentioned above, no data could be obtained from the firm which delivered the printed postcard blanks as to the time when the first cards of each different type were delivered, and consequently it is not possible to decide with certainty how many postcards were issued of one or the other type of each separate value. The first delivery of blanks by the firm at Norrköping took place towards the close of 1871, when 100,000 were delivered. These were of Type A which also was the case with

the 50,000 single and 50,000 double postcard blanks delivered during 1872. The high rate for postcards, 12 öre in 1872 and 10 öre during 1873-1876, caused a very small demand, but the reduction, from the beginning of 1877, in the price of the cards increased the consumption to a great extent. In order to enable the purveyor to print the great number of blanks which was now required, it became necessary to etch a number of new stones, on which occasion, as mentioned before, the third type originated. This type could thus be considered as having come into existence in 1877. The first appearance of Type B occurred during the period 1873-1877, not earlier than the year first mentioned, and probably nearer to the latter, because die Type II, which was not brought into use until Type I was worn out, is found on the cards of the B type. The existence of die Type II on Types B and C makes it probable that postcard blanks of both types were available for the stamping at the same time. During 1873-1876 only *one* delivery was made of single blanks, namely in May 1874, when 102,000 were turned over to the supply store. Among these there were probably several of Type B, and as postcards of this type are quite scarce there is reason for supposing that only one of the designs etched on the stone was drawn according to Type B, while the other were of Type A. Fifty thousand double blanks of Type A were delivered during 1872. Afterwards 5,000 were delivered to the supply store on 5 November 1876, but as these made up for a corresponding shortage in the first delivery it is uncertain if the blanks were printed at the same time as those first-mentioned, and were mislaid and recovered in 1876, or if the cards were not printed until the year last mentioned. In the former case these cards were of Type A, and in the latter case probably of Type C. Thereafter double blanks were only delivered once before 1897, namely on 27 December 1877, when 50,450 were delivered, making the total number 105,450. Of these, 87,410 were stamped with the 6+6 öre value, and 16,929 with 10+10 öre. One thousand one hundred and eleven were spoiled in the stamping.

The card of the postcard blanks varies considerably, especially after 1876, both in thickness as quality of surface. It was originally white; the more or less yellow-brown colour sometimes found was caused by outside influences such as sunlight, dust, etc. The blanks were delivered in lots from the postal department's exchequer office to the postage stamp purveyor for the value stamping. The number in each lot corresponded with the number of finished postcards ordered at the same time. The blanks were stamped in a machine one by one, and it could easily happen that two blanks passed through the machine at the same time. The upper would then receive a coloured impression while the lower would only get an uncoloured, embossed impression of the die. Such postcards, stamped without colour, are found amongst all the values, double as well as single. A 12 öre postcard of this kind is known which even passed through the post.

12 öre blue, 1872, appeared in January of that year after having been announced in the General Postal Directorate's circular of 20 December 1871. As mentioned, the same die which was used for the first stamped envelopes, was also used for the stamping of this card, Type I of the 12 öre dies. On account of the large quantities of postcards and envelopes which were stamped with this die during 1871 and 1872—10,000 and 21,873 in 1871, and 40,000 and 797,426 in 1872—a total of 869,299 the die was soon worn out. For this reason the attempt at re-engraving the die was made, and it is probable that the last lot of 12 öre post cards, 10,000 copies, was stamped with this re-engraved die. Envelopes stamped with the re-engraved die are not known, but on the other hand envelopes are found stamped with the very worn, original die described above.

The colour of the text and the frame was the same on all cards of this value, and this is generally the case with the colour of the value stamp. The impressions from the re-engraved die have nevertheless a deeper appearance on account of the blurred print.

(To be continued)

THE REGISTRATION ENVELOPES OF GREAT BRITAIN

By J. R. M. ALBRECHT

(Continued from page 86)

2D. REGISTRATION STAMP. DIE 2. (contd)

P.O. Size	Date	Flap	Setting	Stamp Frame	Notes
H	13.6.78	Sc	—	—	
H	13.6.78	Sc	—	—	Red threads in linen under flap
G	14.6.78	Sc	A	25½×23	Letters in stamp frame widely spaced. "Placed Here" 17½ mm. long
G	14.6.78	Sc	B	26×21½	Letters in stamp frame normal. "Placed Here" 16½ mm. long
K	24.6.78	Sc	—	—	
K	25.6.78	Sc	—	—	
H	28.6.78	Sc	—	—	
H	29.6.78	Sc	—	—	The words "the Post Office" printed twice
K	8.7.78	Sc	—	—	
G	16.7.78	Sc	C	23½×20½	
G	16.7.78	Sc	B	26×22	
G	22.7.78	Sc	A	25½×21½	
G	22.7.78	Sc	C	25×22	
—	1.8.78	—	—	—	Marsh
—	9.8.78	—	—	—	Marsh
G	15.8.78	Sc	A	24½×21	
I	16.8.78	Sc	—	—	
—	20.8.78	—	—	—	Marsh
—	28.8.78	—	—	—	Marsh
G	11.9.78	Sc	B	25×21	
G	11.9.78	Sc	C	25×21	
I	18.9.78	Sc	—	—	
H	26.9.78	P	—	—	
K	26.9.78	P	—	—	
G	3.10.78	Sc	A	24½×21	
H	3.10.78	P	—	—	
H	9.10.78	P	—	—	
—	18.10.78	—	—	—	Marsh
—	30.10.78	—	—	—	Marsh
I	8.11.78	Sc	—	—	
G	21.11.78	Sc	B	26×22	
G	22.11.78	Sc	A	24½×21	
—	16.12.78	—	—	—	Marsh
—	18.12.78	—	—	—	Marsh
G	19.12.78	Sc	E	25½×23	
—	20.12.78	—	—	—	Marsh
—	24.12.78	—	—	—	Marsh
F	27.12.78	P	D	23½×20	
—	28.12.78	—	—	—	Marsh
F	30.12.78	P	D	23½×20	
G	12.3.79	P	E	25½×23	Right flap serrated
—	13.3.79	—	—	—	Marsh

2D. REGISTRATION STAMP. DIE 2.—*contd.*

P.O. Size	Date	Flap	Setting	Stamp Frame	Notes
F	17.3.79	P	D	23½×20	
—	20.3.79	—	—	—	Marsh
—	25.3.79	—	—	—	Marsh
G	27.3.79	P	C	25½×23	Right flap serrated
—	28.3.79	—	—	—	Marsh
—	29.3.79	—	—	—	Marsh
—	3.4.79	—	—	—	Marsh
—	4.4.79	—	—	—	Marsh
G	5.4.79	P	C	25½×23	Right flap serrated
—	16.4.79	—	—	—	Marsh
G	21.4.79	P	E	24×21	Right flap serrated
—	13.5.79	—	—	—	Marsh
—	14.5.79	—	—	—	Marsh
—	15.5.79	—	—	—	Marsh
—	28.5.79	—	—	—	Marsh
F	13.6.79	P	F	23½×21	

DIES 3 AND 4

THIRD ISSUE—*continued.* SIZES F and G.

The earliest date recorded for Die 3 is 21.5.79, the latest date 19.10.80. The dates for Die 4 are, earliest date 4.7.79, latest date 11.2.81. It will be seen that this die was used for over eighteen months, a longer time than the dies usually lasted. As supplies of the envelopes seem to have been stamped daily there would be about four hundred and seventy different dates for this die, which would form a considerable collection in itself if it were possible to obtain a complete series. The envelopes are the same as those used for Dies 1 and 2, but all are with the stamp flaps plain. There is an improvement in the printing, which is clearer, and most noticeable in the later dates, but the varieties of inscription and stamp frames are still very complicated and it is difficult to say which are worthy of being classed as separate settings. But keeping the number as low as possible there are clearly six fresh settings in addition to those found with Dies 1 and 2. In four of them the difference is in the stamp frame, the other two being the varieties with tall capital letters on one side of the string line and short on the other. The fresh settings are:—

G.—The "P" of "Post" is over the curved part of the "d" in obtained. Oblong ends under space between "e" and "c" of "Receipt." Instruction capitals short. Large letters in the stamp frame.

H.—The "P" of "Post" is over the "e" in "obtained." Oblong ends under "c" of "receipt." Instruction capitals are tall on the left half and short on the right half. Small letters in the stamp frame. (Firth. Issue V, setting D.)

I.—The vertical line of the "P" of "Post" is over the vertical line of the "d" in "obtained." Oblong ends under "c" of "Receipt." Instruction capitals short. Stamp frame oblong instead of rectangular (as in Fig. 4). (Firth. Issue 4, setting D.)

J.—The "P" of "Post" is over the curve of the "d" in "obtained." Oblong ends under the "e" of "Receipt." Instruction capitals short. Stamp frame oblong instead of rectangular (Fig. 4). (Firth. Issue V, variety 4.)

K.—The vertical line of the "P" in "Post" is over the vertical line of the "d" in "obtained." Oblong ends under space between "e" and "c" of "Receipt." Instruction capitals short on the left half and tall on the right half. No stop after "it" at the end of the instruction. Large letters in the stamp frame (Firth. Issue IV, setting G.)

L.—The "P" in "Post" is over the "e" in "obtained." Oblong ends under

space between "e" and "e" of "Receipt." Large letters in the stamp frame. (Firth. Issue IV, setting E.)

The large letter varieties in the stamp frame differ not only in the size of the letters but in the setting up as well. In the large type the capitals measure about 3 mm. in the small type they measure about 2 mm. in height. In the small letters the first "e" of "Here" is directly under the "e" of "be." In the large letters, the word "Here" is more to the left so that the first "e" of "Here" is under the space between the "b" and "e." The latter setting also is the one used with setting F.

On first consideration it does not seem likely that the same setting of stamp frame would be used with different settings of the instruction. But from a careful examination this seems to be so. The stamp frames of all specimens of settings I and J which are all clearly printed look exactly alike and the Die 4, size F, 26.7.80 and 16.9.80 which are "L" and "K" settings respectively have the same breaks in the stamp frame. More information about the method of printing is required before these varieties can be satisfactorily dealt with; also more specimens for examination. The dated dies with envelope Type 2 are not so plentiful as the later ones with rosettes in the date holes.

There is a minor variety on Die 3, Size F, 28.5.79, which has another stop above the usual one after the "Registered" within the oblong, which makes a colon instead of a full stop.

With regard to the series of scratches, one of the wear marks of Die 3, there is no sign of these on 7.6.79 but on 18.6.79 they are beginning to appear.

In the "Postage Stamps of the United Kingdom" (p. 76) Mr. Westoby says: "The contractors having changed the firm into a limited company during the first six months of 1880 the left portion of the imprint under the flap in the envelopes of size G stamped in July 1880, is found changed to "McCorquodale & Co.—Limited," in two lines. This change in the imprint was extended to all the other sizes printed subsequently."

The latest date at present known without "Limited" is Die 4 Size G, 15.6.80, the first with "Limited" Die 3, Size G, 12.7.80. This leaves a gap of twenty-one days.

SIZES H, I AND K.

The earliest and latest dates for these sizes are as follows: H, Die 3, earliest date 25.7.79 latest 12.8.79. K, Die 3, 16.8.79 the only date stamped on this size yet noted. Size I, Die 4, earliest date 30.8.79 and latest 1.9.79. The writer has not seen any specimens of H or K stamped with Die 4, but Mr. Firth gives H as being stamped with it.

Although there are only a few printings of the larger sizes there are some interesting varieties. On the first specimen of Size H, Die 3, 8.8.80 listed there is no sign of the large blotch below the pendant curl, while on the next specimen of the same date it is beginning to appear. On 9.8.78 the whole blotch has taken the peculiar shape by which Die 3 can always be recognised.

Size H, Die 3, 28.7.78 has a small stamp frame measuring $24\frac{1}{2} \times 20\frac{1}{2}$. It is a clearly printed variety and does not seem due to any accidental moving of the frame lines. Mr. Firth notes it and by his system it measures 24.5×20.25 mm (*English Specialists' Journal*, p. 205). But it is an error to state that this is the normal size of stamp frame for Dies 3 and 4. The normal stamp frame for the larger sizes is $25\frac{1}{2} \times 21\frac{1}{2}$ as for Dies 1 and 2. In some specimens the measurement is $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. larger either way due to a heavy printing. The stamp frames appear to be exactly the same as previously described (*Philatelic Record*, p. 82). The only small stamp frame out of a large number measured is the one mentioned by Mr. Firth, and which was in his own collection. All varieties of the large envelopes have Messrs. McCorquodale's imprint without the word "Limited." It was not added until the R in oval type was brought into use.

(To be continued)

SIXTH PHILATELIC CONGRESS OF GREAT BRITAIN

LONDON, 20 to 22 MAY, 1914

The sixth Philatelic Congress of Great Britain was opened at 11 a.m. on 20 May in the large Library at 4 Southampton Row. In the unavoidable absence of the Postmaster-General, the Right Hon. C. E. Hobhouse, M.P., Captain Cecil Norton, M.P., Assistant Postmaster-General, declared the Congress open in a cordial and sympathetic speech. Mr. M. P. Castle, the President of the Royal Philatelic Society, being in the Chair. The Chairman in proposing a vote of thanks to Captain Cecil Norton, which was carried unanimously, alluded to the assistance which philatelists were ready to give to the Post Office in the detection of forgeries and congratulated the Post Office on the present issue of stamps, which, though capable of improvement, were an advance on their predecessors.

The meeting next proceeded to the election of a Recording Committee, and Messrs. F. A. Bellamy and J. J. Darlow, the two official Recorders appointed at the Fifth Congress were re-elected.

The following Resolution was moved in the name of the Permanent Committee of Philatelic Congresses of Great Britain by the Hon. Secretary, Mr. Franz Reichenheim, and seconded by Mr. J. J. Darlow, and carried :—

“Members of Sub-committees (now in existence and hereafterwards to be elected) who are not especially elected Delegates, shall be entitled to speak and to vote during the Congress at which their Reports are presented.”

The following resolution was moved by Mr. J. J. Darlow and seconded by Mr. F. A. Bellamy :

“No other but the officially appointed Shorthand Reporter be allowed to take down Verbatim Reports of the proceedings of the Congresses and this motion be added to the Standing Rules governing the Philatelic Congresses of Great Britain. Nevertheless nothing in this Rule shall prevent any person giving in language of his own a description of the various meetings and the happenings thereat.”

Considerable discussion followed and Mr. T. H. Hinton having moved an amendment, this was ultimately incorporated in a new motion from the Chair, proposed by Mr. Castle and seconded by Mr. Oldfield, to the effect that the Report prepared by the Recording Committee should be recognised as official, but that otherwise there should be absolute freedom to all to report the proceedings of the Congress. This was carried.

The Report of the Permanent Congress Committee for the season, 1913-14, was presented by the Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. Franz Reichenheim, and duly adopted, auditors being appointed to audit the Accounts of the Permanent Congress Committee and of the Forgery Sub-Committee.

The election of the Permanent Congress Committee for 1914-15 concluded the business. Mr. R. B. Yardley having expressed a wish to retire, Mr. F. J. Melville was elected with the eight retiring members.

The second session of the Congress was held at 3 p.m. in the Council Chamber at 4 Southampton Row, Mr. M. P. Castle in the Chair.

The report of the Forgery Sub-Committee was presented by Major E. B. Evans, approved and adopted, and the Committee re-appointed. In the course of the discussion Mr. F. H. Oliver, delegate of the Stamp Trade Protection Society, detailed the great expense incurred by the Society in proceedings against forgers, and appealed for more assistance from philatelists, several cases in his experience, which would probably have been successful in the Law Courts, having broken down owing to the philatelist, who would have been the chief witness, having refused to give evidence.

The following resolution, proposed by Mr. R. Hollick and seconded by Mr. F. A. Bellamy was carried unanimously :—

“That in the opinion of the Congress it is desirable that every Philatelic Society shall have a Junior Section.”

This resolution evoked an interesting discussion and various practical suggestions were made as to the training of young philatelists.

The Report of the National Collection Sub-Committee was then presented by Mr. Percy C. Bishop, in which it was stated that no action has been taken by the Committee pending the consideration by the Royal Philatelic Society of a scheme for enlarging and making available to the public the special collection, now in course of formation by the Society. The report was received and adopted, and on the motion of Mr. Leon Adutt the National Committee Sub-Committee was re-appointed for the ensuing year.

In the evening the delegates and their friends attended a *Conversazione* given by the Council and Fellows of the Royal Philatelic Society in the large Library at 4 Southampton Row the chief attraction being an exhibition of rare stamps and other objects of philatelic interest. The most notable items comprised a very complete collection of Mafeking stamps exhibited by His

Majesty the King, including the scarce varieties; a block of 75 unused 4d. Cape Triangular and a reconstructed plate of the Registered New South Wales by Mr. G. B. Bambridge; some very little known and interesting essays of Great Britain, by Capt. A. S. Bates; some rare unused blocks of Griqualand, by Mr. W. Dörning Beekton; British Guiana 1853, and New Zealand, including the recently discovered 1d. wmk. Star, Colonial printing, dated 19 January 1857, by Mr. M. P. Castle; Moldavia, Cape "Woodblock" and Hawaii, many rarities in superb condition, by Mr. H. J. Duveen; some fine blocks of early British Guiana, by Mr. A. D. Ferguson; Colombia, 1861 and 1863 issues and Mexico, 1868, including the recently discovered retouches, by Mr. T. W. Hall; Victoria, reconstructed settings, Peru, reconstructed settings of first issue and the 5 types of the medio peso, both in rose and yellow, transfer varieties of Venezuela, and a complete sheet of the 20c. of 1860 of Colombia, with the error of value 3c. for 20c. and inverted stamp, by Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg; early Victorian and Western Australia including the 4d. inverted swan, by Mr. M. H. Horsley; France, including 1 franc orange of 1849 used and unused, by Mr. F. Reichenheim; Ceylon pence issues, by the Baron de Worms and rare and interesting proofs and essays by Mr. R. B. Yardley.

On Thursday the 21 May the delegates and their friends visited Windsor Castle, by the gracious invitation of his Majesty. The weather was superb and everyone was unanimous that a most enjoyable day had been spent. The official banquet was held in the evening at the Trecadero Restaurant. About 163 ladies and gentlemen attending, among the guests the Postmaster-General.

The Third Session was held in the Council Room at 4 Southampton Row. Mr. E. D. Bacon presiding, in the unavoidable absence of Mr. Castle. A considerable part of the sitting was devoted to the discussion of the Resolution of the Congress at its first sitting with regard to the Official report of the Proceedings, and a motion was brought forward to rescind that resolution and to substitute in its place the original motion. After considerable debate the question was ruled out of order, as no notice had been given of the motion. The debate brought out information on the lack of support given to the Official Report of the previous Congress, and eventually resulted in a spontaneous effort on the part of Delegates to rectify this; the whole of the remaining stock of the Report was quickly subscribed, and many subscriptions were received both for the Report of the Sixth Congress and for the official summary of all foregoing congresses issued during the week.

The Resolution by the Oxford Philatelic Society, "That in view of the absence of numbers to the titles (in heavy type) in the Crawford Catalogue of Philatelic Literature, and of the labour and increasing convenience in quoting the journals, it is desirable that a hand list of these titles, with consecutive numbers prefixed, be prepared and printed in octavo size" was not proceeded with, being withdrawn by the Mover and Seconder.

The Report of the Auditors of the Permanent Congress Committee and of the Forgery Subcommittee having been presented and approved, the President declared the Congress closed, as Major Evans was prevented by indisposition, to the manifest disappointment of all present, from giving the Closing Address which has hitherto been one of the most popular features of the Congress.

On Friday afternoon a large party of Delegates and visitors attended the Garden Party, given by the President of the Royal Philatelic Society and Mrs. Castle at their residence at Seven-oaks, which, favoured by excellent weather, was in every way a very successful termination of the annual gathering.

REVIEWS

Stamp Collectors' Annual 1914. A Year-Book of Philately. Edited by Douglas B. Armstrong. 8vo. 154 pp. illus. London: *The Philatelic Press*, 22 Chancery Lane, W.C. 1s. net.

We are glad to welcome this Annual which has now taken a permanent place as a work of reference for active philatelists. The general contents are similar to those of last year and the more important features may be classed in three categories—(1) contributions to philately, (2) Guides to philatelic literature, and (3) General directories. The most important contri-

bution under (1) is an article by Mr. A. C. Tatham on "Norway: Types of the Issue 1867-68" in which the author upholds the thesis that two dies were employed in the production of this issue, one for the 2sk value and the other for all the remaining values. This is an interesting point and may serve to call attention to the stamps of this country which have been undeservedly neglected, as there are many obscure problems to be solved in the various issues which on the surface appear to be sufficiently straightforward. Other articles under this head are "The stamps of the European P.O.'s in Egypt," by 'Sphinx,' "

and "Great Britain: the Georgian Series." and there is also a list of the new issues during the year. Under Bibliography we find a short review of the chief works with a tentative check list of all the more important philatelic works published during the year, a guide to the various journals published all over the world, with subscription rates and a Philatelic Literary Index to periodical literature published during the year, which, however, is disfigured by exceedingly numerous blunders in the titles of articles written in the German language. The Directories include a list of the philatelic societies of the world with their chief officers, a list of British Stamp Exchange Clubs with names and addresses of their secretaries, and a useful Directory of the Stamp Trade, including Philatelic Auctioneers.

PHILLIPS (S.) *The Stamps of Great Britain (1911-14)* 2nd edition. 8vo. 96 pp. illus. London: Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., 391 Strand, W.C.

The first edition of this work was only published last year and the exhaustion both of the original edition and a reprint is evidence that a very large number of collectors are actively engaged in studying the numerous varieties of British stamps which have appeared during what may be regarded as a transition period in the manufacture of the postage labels of this country. Although the first edition was so recently published so many new varieties have been issued and so much more information has accrued during this short interval that a thorough revision was necessary for a new edition. This revision has been conscientiously performed and the additional matter incorporated into the text. The author has had access to some important collections for his material and the work may be regarded as a good general survey of the subject. A special feature of the book are the enlarged illustrations of the original and deepened dies of the first $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d. Georgian dies, which, otherwise, are adequately described in the text. The check list at the end of the book appears to have been very carefully drawn up. It is

interesting to note that of the Edwardian 6d. printed at Somerset House eight shades are catalogued, one both on ordinary and chalk-surfaced paper. This stamp has continually offered some surprise in store for the collector during the period under review and what is termed in this work as the "magenta" shade on chalk-surfaced paper, a printing of 1911, must be an exceedingly rare stamp. The reviewer must admit he has not seen a copy. A supplementary chapter on Harrison and Somerset House printings overprinted for use in British Post Offices abroad has been added to this edition.

BRIGHT & SON'S "A B C," Descriptive Priced Catalogue of the World's Postage Stamps, etc. Part II. Entires. 10th edition. 8vo. 396 pp. illus. London, 1914: Bright & Son, 164 Strand, W.C. 2s. net.

This is the only Catalogue of Entires published in the English language, and Messrs. Bright & Son are entitled to the gratitude of the small, but we believe increasing, band of collectors of envelopes and postcards for their enterprise in bringing out edition after edition of this Catalogue and their efforts to improve each successive issue. The work before us bears evidence of an extensive revision and contains no less than 100 more pages of matter than the last. Many countries have been rewritten and more information as to the existence of varieties is contained in the notes. With regard to the list of the entires of Great Britain we should like to see in a future edition the excision of all private postcards and compound envelopes, and the substitution thereof of a priced list of the numbered dies of British envelope stamps. We believe the last mentioned item would be of interest to a considerable number of collectors and quite likely to be a popular feature, especially when it is fully realised that they are fully legalised for use as adhesives. The trouble arising from the scarcity of some and the difficulty in general of securing specimens with legible die numbers should add to the zest of collecting them.

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West-End Philatelist W.-E.P.
- Albania.**
 Albanie. *Post.* 25 May
 FREYSE (G.). Albanien. *M.* May; *P.* June
 KRÖGER (J.). Albanisches Allerlei (contd). *I.B.-J.* 1 June
 KRÖGER (J.). Albanien. Die Revolutionsmarken der Epiroten. *I.B.-J.* 13 June
- Bosnia.**
 Falsche gestempelte Probedrucke der bosnischen 5 Kronen-marken von 1906. *G.B.* June
- Brasil.**
 NAPIER (Capt. G. S. F.). Brasilien. Verzeichnis der Briefumschläge, Streifbänder, Kartenbriefe und Postkarten (contd). *B.B.-Z.* 6 June
- British Somaliland.**
 Britisch-Somaliland. *M.* May
- Falkland Islands.**
 NOKES (E. J.). The stamps of the Falkland Islands (contd). *S.C.F.* 23 May
- Formosa.**
 Formosa, von WOEMOS. II. *I.B.-J.* 1 June
- Germany.**
 Oldenbourg. *Post.* 10 June
 OMMERBORN (C.). Von den ersten Markenausgaben des Deutschen Reichs-Postgebiets (contd). *S.P.N.* May
 PRIWE. Die deutschen Schiffsbrief-Entwertungen (contd). *G.B.* June
 PRIWE. Einiges über deutsche Levante Ausgabe 1884. *B.B.-Z.* 6 June
 SAUTER (L.). Die bayerischen Dienstkarten (contd). *G.B.* June
 SCHNEIDER (F.). Katalog der bayerischen Postkarten nebst Preisverzeichnis (contd). *B.B.-Z.* 6 June
 STENGER (Dr. E.). Die rote Gummierung bei Bayernmarken. *B.B.-Z.* 6 June
 STENGER (Dr. E.) and SAUTER (L.). Die Postablagen- Landpostboten- und Posthilfstellen- Stempel Bayerns (contd). *B.B.-Z.* 23 May, 6 June
- Great Britain.**
 GADSBY (D. J.). The Postcards and Letter Cards of Great Britain. *S.L.* June
 HALL (J. W.). The Georgian stamps of Great Britain. *S.C.F.* 23 May
- Greece.**
 Epirus. Argyrokastron-Ausgabe. *M.* May
- Holland.**
 WARREN (A. J.). The plating of early Holland. *P.J.G.B.* May
- Indian Native States.**
 EVANS (E. B.). The stamps of some of the native states of India (contd). *Cochin.* *M.J.* May
- Jamaica.**
 EDWARDS (W. B.). Notes on the stamps of Jamaica. *M.J.* May
- Mexico.**
 TITTMANN (A. O.). Revolutionsmarken des mexikanischen Bundesstaates Sonora. *D.B.-Z.* June
- New South Wales.**
 WILLIAMS (C. F.). The plating of the Three-pence laureate of New South Wales. *A.S.J.* April
 WILLIAMS (C. F.). The plating of the Six-pence laureate of New South Wales. *A.S.J.* May
- Norway.**
 ANDERSEN (J.) and DETHLOFF (H.). Norges Frimerker (contd). *N.F.T.* May
- Papua.**
 BAGNALL (C. L.). The postmarks of Papua (formerly British New Guinea). *S.C.F.* 23 May, 6 June
 MATTHES (W. H.). The main varieties of the bi-coloured Papuan stamps. *A.S.J.* May
- Roumania.**
 ZOSCSAK (P.). Postalische Neuerungen und Veränderungen in Rumänien. *D.B.-Z.* June

Servia.

HANCIAU (L.) The first stamps of Servia (contd). *M.J.* May

United States.

HINTON (T. H.) The Pioneer Posts of the United States of America (contd). *P.J.G.B.* May

SMITH (B. T. K.) The "Franklin" Carriers' stamp. *M.C.* May

Uruguay.

HANCIAU (L.) Die Briefumschläge von Uruguay. *B.B.-Z.* 6 June

Victoria.

WILLIAMS (C. F.) Postal towns in Victoria represented by numbers between 1850 and '70 (contd). *A.S.J.* May

Generalia.

The Sixth Philatelic Congress of Great Britain, London, 1914. *L.P.* May

NEW ISSUES AND DISCOVERIES

Belgium. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly send us the 20c. with the redrawn (large) head of King Albert. Perf. 14.
20c. olive-green

British P.O. in the Levant. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. report that they have seen used copies of the 5 piastres overprinted on the 1s. value of Great Britain.

Cuba. We have received from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. the set chronicled in April last. The design is a map of Cuba.

Denmark. Mr. W. T. Wilson informs us that he has received the current 1 øre value with the new watermark. Wmk. multiple crosses. Perf. $14 \times 14\frac{1}{2}$.
1 øre, orange

Great Britain. The following new controls are listed by *Marsh's Weekly Philatelist*.

1d. red	D14
2d. orange	D14
2½d. blue	C14

The same journal also publishes the following dates of registration for the ½d. and 1d. Georgian envelope dies.

Somerset House Series.

½d. Dies 1—11	13.5.13
½d. Dies 12—17	15.7.13
½d. Dies 18—24	22.8.13
½d. Dies 25—30	14.10.13
1d. Dies 1—9	28.1.13
1d. Dies 9—12	14.10.13

Wolverton Series.

½d. Dies 1—4	28.1.13
½d. Dies 5—7	13.3.13
½d. Dies 8—11	15.7.13
½d. Die 12	14.10.13
1d. Dies 1—8	28.1.13
1d. Dies 9—12	14.10.13

Mr. W. A. V. Neill kindly sends us a Registration Envelope, Size G, with Die 18. Control M.G.

Hungary. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co., in sending us the 1f. value, inform us that the following denominations of the Postage Due

stamps have appeared on the paper with the new wmk. of wavy lines. Perf. 15.

1f. dark green and black
2f. " "
5f. " "
10f. " "
20f. " "
50f. " "

Greece. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly send us two more Charity stamps. Zig-zag roulette 14.

2l. carmine
5l. blue

Holland. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly send us the 50c. in new colours. Perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$.

50c. grey and violet

Indian Native States. *Kishengarh*. We have received another value of the current design from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. Rouletted.

¼a. peacock-blue

Norway. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly send us three values issued to commemorate the centenary of Constitutional Law. The design shows Deputies listened to Deputy Chr. Magnus Falsen reading the committee's proposal for Constitutional Law. Wmk. Posthorn. Perf. $13\frac{1}{2}$.

5 øre, green
10 øre, carmine-rose
20 øre, indigo

Nyasaland Protectorate. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. write that they have received the £10 value with the head of King George, chronicled in April 1913.

Siam. We have received from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. two provisionals with new value surcharged in blue on stamps of the current issue. Perf. $14\frac{1}{2}$.

5s. on 6 sat. carmine
15s. on 28 sat. sepia

From the *London Philatelist* we learn that another similar one, with the surcharge in red is to be added to the list.

10s. on 12 sat. grey and sepia

AUCTION REPORT

The list given under this heading will contain a selection from the stamps recently sold at auction, and will generally include such stamps as are interesting owing to special character or condition, rarity of occurrence or price attained. The descriptions are those of the sale catalogues.

References.

- G. GLENDINING & CO. LTD. 1) 12 and 13 May; 2) 26 and 27 May
 H. HARMER, ROOKE & CO. 16 and 18 May
 P. PLUMRIDGE & CO. 1) 30 April and 1 May; 2) 14 and 15 May
 P.&S. PUTTICK & SIMPSON. 1) 5 and 6 May; 2) 19 and 20 May
 V. VENTOM, BULL & COOPER 1) 7 and 8 May; 2) 28 and 29 May

- AFGHANISTAN, 1876-7 (1294) entire sheet of forty, all values. V. 2 £9 0 0
 1877-8 (1295) shahi black, sheet of forty, unused. V. 2 .. 8 0 0
 BRITISH EAST AFRICA, 1891, ½a. on 2a., vermilion, S.G. 36. V. 1 .. 4 4 0
 BRITISH HONDURAS, 1888-9, wmk. CC, perf. 12½, 3c. on 3d. brown, fine. P. 2 .. 6 10 0
 BRUNSWICK, 1862-4, *percé*, ½ sgr. black on green, block of four, mint. P. 2 .. 10 0 0
 CANADA, 1851, 6d. purple-black, horizontal pair, on original, very fine. G. 1 .. 6 5 0
 Ditto, 12d. black, fine copy with margins. G. 1 .. 102 0 0
 1852-7, ½d. rose, block of four, with marginal imprint, very fine, unused. G. 1 .. 11 10 0
 Ditto, ditto, horizontal strip of five, two stamps a little close, very fine. G. 1 .. 6 0 0
 Ditto, 6d. greenish black, on original, very fine. G. 1 .. 3 3 0
 Ditto, 6d. greenish black, large margins and exceptionally fine. G. 1 .. 3 12 6
 Ditto, 7½d. green, brilliant mint. G. 1 .. 11 0 0
 Ditto, ditto, very fine. G. 1 .. 5 5 0
 Ditto, 10d. blue, brilliant mint. G. 1 .. 10 0 0
 Ditto, ditto, on original, little close at top. G. 1 .. 5 0 0
 Ditto, ditto, horizontal pair, on piece of original. G. 1 .. 6 10 0
 Ditto, ribbed paper, ½d. rose, horizontal pair, very fine. G. 1 .. 5 0 0
 Ditto, ditto, 3d. vermilion, horizontal pair, one with small hole, otherwise mint. G. 1 .. 9 10 0
 1858, perf. 12, ½d. rose, superb mint. G. 1 .. 3 7 6
 Ditto, 6d. brown-purple, brilliant mint. G. 1 .. 13 5 0
 Ditto, 6d. grey-purple, very fine. G. 1 .. 6 10 0
 July 1859, 10c. black-brown, horizontal pair, superb. G. 1 .. 6 0 0

CANADA (contd)

- 1868-80, laid paper, 1c. brown red, unused. G. 1 .. £13 0 0
 A few of the more important lots from a superb specialised collection of Canada, dispersed by Messrs. Glendining and Co. Ltd. at their sale of 12 and 13 May 1914
 CANADA, 1852-7, 7½d. green, on entire, superb. P. 2 .. 4 12 6
 CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, 1853-8, 1d. brick-red on *bleuté*, block of four, exceptionally fine. P.&S. 2 5 5 0
 1861, woodblock, 1d. red, lightly pmkd. and fine margins, superb P. 2 .. 8 5 0
 Ditto, 1d. scarlet, very fine. P.&S. 2 7 5 0
 August 1880, 3 on 3d. dull rose, vertical strip of three, the centre stamp without overprint, the others S.G. 52 and 53, mint. G. 1 .. 56 0 0
 CEYLON, 1855-7, 5d. chestnut, strip of three, fine. P.&S. 2 3 15 0
 Ditto, 6d. purple-brown, strip of three, very fine. P.&S. 2 5 10 0
 Ditto, 8d. brown, nice margins but outer line just touched in one place, very fine. P.&S. 1 10 15 0
 Ditto, 1s. 9d. green, very fine. P.&S. 2 4 0 0
 Ditto, 2s. blue, large margins, superb. P. 2 7 0 0
 1861, 8d. brown, fine. P.&S. 2 5 5 0
 1872-80, perf. 14×12½, 32c. slate, brilliant mint. G. 2 9 0 0
 FRANCE, 1849, 15c. green, horizontal pair. P. 1 1 12 0
 1853-60, 80c. rose, block of six, one *tête-bêche*. G. 2 16 0 0
 French Colonies, 1871-6, 4c. grey, pair. P.&S. 1 3 7 6
 GAMBIA, April 1906, ½d. on 2s. 6d., variety 'HALF PENNY,' mint. P. 1 2 10 0
 GIBRALTAR, 1886, 1s. yellow-brown, mint. V. 1 2 6 0
 November 1889, 10c. carmine, error, value omitted, mint. P.&S. 1 15 10 0
 1903, £1 purple and red, mint. V. 1 2 15 0
 GREAT BRITAIN, 1840, 2d. blue, horizontal strip of four, very fine. V. 2 3 3 0
 1867-73, wmk. cross, 10s. grey, very fine. P.&S. 2 3 3 0
 Ditto, £1 brown-lilac, very fine. P.&S. 2 4 5 0
 1880, 2s. brown, very fine. P.&S. 2 4 15 0
 1884, wmk. crowns, £1 brown, mint. P. 1 5 5 0

GREAT BRITAIN (*contd*)

1914, Proof sheet of forty of the 2s. 6d. in lake on yellow paper, imperf. P. 2	£10	0	0
Govt. Parcels, 1897, 1d. lilac, overprint inverted, mint. H...	10	10	0
GRENADA, 1875, 1s. deep mauve, error 'SHILLING,' P. 2	4	5	0
GWALIOR, 1899, 3p. carmine, over- print inverted, horizontal pair, mint. V. 2	10	0	0
INDIA, Scinde District, 1852, $\frac{1}{2}$ a., horizontal strip of three, fine. P. 2	3	3	0
1854, $\frac{1}{2}$ a. red, unused. P. 1	5	15	0
MAURITIUS, 1848, Post Paid, 1d. orange, medium impression, very fine P.&S. 2	8	5	0
Ditto, 1d. orange, late medium impression, pair, very fine. P.&S. 2	10	5	0
March 1859, 2d. blue, pair, very fine. P.&S. 2	7	0	0
NATAL, 1891, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 4d. brown, vertical strip of three, the centre stamp with double over- print. G. 1	11	0	0
NEVIS, 1878, lithographed, 4d. yel- low, mint. P.&S. 2	4	5	0
Ditto, 6d. grey, mint. P. 1	3	12	6
NEW BRUNSWICK, 1851, 1s. bright purple, faint crease, otherwise superb. G. 2	11	0	0
NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney View, 1850-1, 1d. red, plate I, very fine. P.&S. 2	4	7	6
Ditto, 1d. carmine, laid paper, pair. P.&S. 2	10	10	0
Ditto, 2d. dull blue, plate I., very fine. P.&S. 2	4	4	0
NEW ZEALAND, 1855, London print, 2d. deep blue on <i>bleuté</i> , pair, very fine. P.&S. 1	6	0	0
1862, imperf., 3d. deep mauve, horizontal pair, very fine. P. 2	7	5	0
1863-6, imperf., 6d. pale brown, pair, unused. G. 2	5	5	0
NEWFOUNDLAND, 1857, 4d. scarlet- vermilion, on original, very fine. G. 1	14	10	0
NOVA SCOTIA, 1851, 1d. red-brown, strip of three, on original, very fine. G. 1	8	0	0
Ditto, 6d. yellow-green, pair, ex- ceptionally fine. G. 1	6	0	0
Ditto, 6d. deep green, used on small piece with half a 3d., ex- ceptionally fine. G. 1	5	10	0
QUEENSLAND, 1860, imperf., 1d. carmine. P.&S. 2	3	3	0
REUNION, 1852, 15c. black, slight thinning and some small tears, unused. G. 2	12	0	0
RHODESIA, April 1896, 1d. on 4s. grey, variety with only one bar, mint. P.&S. 1	6	0	0
St. LUCIA, 1885-6, 1s. orange-brown, mint. P.&S. 2	3	0	0
St. VINCENT, 1880, 5s. rose-red, fine. P.&S. 2	8	2	6

ST. VINCENT (*contd*)

1880-1, 4d. on 1s. vermilion. P.&S. 2	£9	10	0
SICILY, 1859, 50gr. brown-lake, fine. P.&S. 1	4	0	0
SIERRA LEONE, 1907, £1, block of four, superb. H.	5	5	0
SUDAN, Army Official, 1905, 1m., overprinted horizontally, <i>un-</i> <i>catalogued</i> . G. 1	5	12	0
Army Service, 1906-11, 10p. black and mauve, mint. G. 2	3	12	0
TASMANIA, 1853, 1d. blue, from corner of the sheet, showing large margins and inscriptions, on entire. P.&S. 1	3	15	0
1892-9, £1 green and yellow, mint. P. 1	6	0	0
TOBAGO, 1879, wmk. CC, 5s. slate, mint. P. 1	3	3	0
TONGA, June 1897, T.L. on 1d. red and black, error '1889,' mint. P. 1	3	15	0
TRANSVAAL, 1869, imperf., 1d. red, S.G. 1, small thin spot, other- wise superb, mint. G. 1	8	0	0
April 1871, imperf., 3d. pale lilac, <i>tête-bêche</i> pair, mint. G. 1	21	0	0
1877, imperf., 1d. bright red, S.G. 154, unused. G. 1	20	0	0
1877, fine roulette, 1d. bright red, S.G. 155, block of four, mint. G. 1	15	10	0
1877, wide roulette, 6d. dull blue, S.G. 184, very fine. G. 1	13	0	0
October 1877, imperf., 1d. red on blue, error 'TRANSVAL,' S.G. 204, small defect. G. 1	43	0	0
Ditto, fine roulette, 1d. red on blue error 'TRANSVAL,' S.G. 217. G. 1	72	0	0
1877, fine roulette, 6d. blue, var- iety overprint omitted, S.G. 218, very fine. G. 1	60	0	0
Ditto, 1d. red on orange, variety rouletted 16x6 $\frac{1}{2}$, <i>uncatalogued</i> , G. 1	10	0	0
August 1879, fine roulette, 1d. red on orange, S.G. 254, mint. G. 1	13	0	0
1900, V.R.I., £5 green, mint. P.&S. 1	2	2	0
TRINIDAD, 1859, 6d. yellow-green, very fine. P.&S. 2	5	12	6
TUSCANY, 1853, 1 soldo buff, hori- zontal pair, superb. P. 1	3	5	0
UNITED STATES, 1861, 3c. rose, block of four, imperf. H.	2	2	0
WESTERN AUSTRALIA, 1857, 6d. gold-bronze, impression defec- tive in right top corner, very fine. P.&S. 2	5	5	0
Ditto, 6d. black-bronze, on entire, very fine. P.&S. 1	5	10	0
ZULULAND, 1894-6, £5 purple and black, very fine. G. 2	6	7	6
Postal fiscals, £1 green, mint. G. 2	3	3	0
Ditto, £5 green and red, mint. G. 2	10	0	0
Ditto, £10 green and black, mint. G. 2	33	0	0

NOTES & NEWS

Permanent Congress We have received the following report for publication :—

This is the third time that I have, as Hon. Secretary and Treasurer to the Permanent Congress Committee, the honour of presenting the Annual Report of that Committee to the Delegates of the Philatelic Societies of Great Britain.

As I found it impossible to get the prescribed quorum of four out of seven members, of whom four were residing in the country, and the fifth (Mr. C. J. Phillips) was often away on business, I proposed at the last Congress, held in Edinburgh, the following alteration of paragraph 8 of the then existing Rules and Regulations governing the Philatelic Congresses of Great Britain :—

"A Committee of Nine, of whom at least five shall reside within easy reach of London, shall be appointed to act as a Permanent Congress Committee from one Congress to another, with power to add to their number. Five Members to form a quorum."

This motion, duly seconded by Mr. Wilmot Corfield, was passed unanimously by the Delegates. Out of fourteen Gentlemen, duly proposed and seconded, the following were elected by ballot to serve on the Permanent Congress Committee for 1913-14 :—

Major E. B. Evans, Messrs. E. D. Bacon, M. P. Castle, M.V.O., J.P., W. Wilmot Corfield, J. J. Darlow, R. Hollick, Chas. J. Phillips, R. B. Yardley, and myself.

At the constituting Meeting, held at the Balmoral Hotel, Edinburgh, on Wednesday, April 23rd, 1913, and attended by six Members, Major Evans was re-elected Chairman, and myself Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

As Mr. F. A. Bellamy's motion, that a Recording Committee should be appointed for the purpose of revising, editing, printing and selling the Verbatim Report of the proceedings of each Congress, was referred by the Delegates to the Permanent Congress Committee, another Meeting was held on the following day, when it was unanimously decided to recommend the principle of Mr. Bellamy's proposition to the Delegates. The revised motion was unanimously adopted by the Congress, and Messrs. Bellamy and Darlow were elected to that office.*

I am sure everyone will agree with me that those gentlemen carried out the work of their office to the satisfaction of everyone.

In consequence of divergent opinions as to what Societies are entitled to send Delegates to the Congresses, the last Congress accepted unanimously Major Evans' definition, which reads as follows :—

"A Philatelic Society is a body whose

chief aim is the study of Stamps, and which holds Meetings at which papers are read or discussions take place upon subjects connected with Stamp Collecting."

A new edition of the Rules and Regulations containing the alteration of the former paragraph 8 (now paragraph 9) and the above-mentioned definition of a Philatelic Society (for the purpose of the Congresses) was printed and sent in May last to all Philatelic Societies, to the Members of the various Committees and the Philatelic Press.

Only one other Meeting of the Permanent Congress Committee was held during the past season, on February 17th, and was attended by seven Members out of a total number of nine. At this Meeting it was unanimously decided to add the following paragraphs to the Rules and Regulations governing the Philatelic Congresses of Great Britain :—

1. Arising out of Mr. Bellamy's motion, which was unanimously passed at the Fifth Philatelic Congress :—

"A Recording Committee shall be appointed by each succeeding Congress which shall take in hand the printing and publishing of a Verbatim Report of such Congress, the Inviting Society to be responsible for the provision of a Shorthand Writer and of a transcript of the Shorthand Report."

The Executive Committee of this Congress has accepted the recommendation of the Permanent Congress Committee and provided a Shorthand Reporter at its own expense.

2. For the purpose of regulating the right of speaking and voting of retiring and newly-elected Members of this Committee, it was deemed necessary to make the following addition to paragraph 9 of the then existing Rules and Regulations :—

"Members of the Permanent Congress Committee shall remain in office and be entitled to exercise the powers of office until the close of the last Session of the Congress appointing the new Committee."

In accordance with the decision of the Permanent Congress Committee, the Rules and Regulations, including the two new paragraphs, were reprinted in February last and copies sent to the Hon. Secretaries of all Philatelic Societies of Great Britain, to all the Members of the various Committees, to the Philatelic Press, and to all Delegates appointed to this Congress. As, so far, no objection has been raised, I take it that these two new Rules are unanimously approved.

It was further unanimously decided that :—

"The present Recording Committee (Messrs. F. A. Bellamy and J. J. Darlow) be invited to prepare a history of the Congress and a precis of the First, Second, Third and Fourth Congresses, and to publish it in the same form as the Verbatim

* See Verbatim Report of the Fifth Congress, pages 20-25 and 33.

Report of the Fifth Congress. Such Report to be on sale at a price of one shilling. All the expenses in connection with the same to be borne by the Permanent Congress Committee."

Copies are now on sale.

It was also suggested that a permanent Attendance Book should be provided, and every Delegate and Member of the various Committees attending the Congresses should sign the same. Such book has been provided and will be kept by the Hon. Secretary of the Permanent Congress Committee and forwarded every year to the Hon. Secretary of each succeeding Congress.

The Society of Stamp Collectors sent me the following Resolution passed at their Meeting, held on March 10th last:—

"That this Society is of opinion that the Newspaper Press should be admitted to the Annual Congresses of British Philatelists, and allowed freely to report their proceedings; and that copies of this Resolution be forwarded to the Permanent Congress Committee."

As this question had to be decided without delay, and it would have been impossible to get the prescribed quorum at an urgent Meeting, I ascertained the opinion of the Members of this Committee by letter asking them to give their votes in writing. Only one Member voted in favour of it and all the others against it. As the Executive Committee of the Congress, to whom a copy of this Resolution was also sent, came to the conclusion that it was not advisable to deviate from the course adopted at previous Congresses, but recommended that the final decision should be left in the hands of the Delegates, if the Society of Stamp Collectors should wish to formally bring their Resolution as a Motion before the present Congress, the Members of this Committee agreed unanimously in writing to adopt this course. But the Society of Stamp Collectors declined to do so.

As usual, I also acted as Hon. Secretary to the two existing Sub-Committees:—

The "Forgery" Sub-Committee,

The "National Collection" Sub-Committee.

Their Reports will be submitted to you by Major E. B. Evans and Mr. Percy C. Bishop respectively, in due course.

In my capacity as Hon. Treasurer I should like to make a short statement:—

	£	s.	d.
The Balance in hand from last Account (1912-1913) amounted to	8	5	11
Annual Contributions received from 39 Societies during the Season 1913-1914 amounted to	13	10	0
Total	£21	15	11

The Expenditure during this Season amounted to ..	£12	12	4
so that there is a Balance in hand of	9	3	7
Total	£21	15	11

As soon as the Auditors are appointed by the Congress, I shall hand over to them all Vouchers of Receipts and Expenditure, and they will present their Report on the Accounts at Friday's meeting.

I was also appointed Hon. Treasurer for the Funds of the "Forgery" Sub-Committee and, with your permission, I shall hand over to the same Auditors all the Vouchers concerning this Account. It has, however, been decided that this Account shall not be published.

After my Report has been approved by the Delegates, and formally accepted, and the Accounts of the Permanent Congress Committee have been audited and found correct, I shall ask permission to print the Report and Accounts, and to send a copy of them to the contributing Societies, the Members of the various Committees, and the Philatelic Press as I did in former years.

The heartiest thanks of the Permanent Congress Committee and of the "Forgery" Sub-Committee are due to the Managing Directors of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., and to Mr. Hugo Griebert, for their great kindness in having placed rooms at our disposal for our Meetings.

In concluding my Report, I express the hope that the Sixth Philatelic Congress of Great Britain will confirm the institution of a Permanent Congress Committee on the same lines as heretofore.

FRANZ REICHENHEIM,

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

29, HOLLAND VILLAS ROAD,
KENSINGTON, LONDON, W.
June, 1914.

PERMANENT COMMITTEE OF PHILATELIC CONGRESSES OF GREAT BRITAIN.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, SEASON, 1913-1914.

	£	s.	d.
By Balance from last Account ..	8	5	11
„ Contributions from 39 Societies for 1913-1914	13	10	0
	£21	15	11
	£	s.	d.
To Subscriptions to 1 Set of Newspaper Cuttings, <i>re</i> Sixth Congress	0	15	0
„ Printing and Stationery ..	5	1	0
„ Clerical Assistance and Typing ..	3	16	3
„ Binding Circulars and Reports and Attendance Book ..	0	17	11

To Postages, etc.	£2	1	11
.. Commission on Irish Cheque	0	0	3
.. Balance at Bank	9	3	7

£21 15 11

(Signed) FRANZ REICHENHEIM.

Hon. Treasurer.

20, HOLLAND VILLAS ROAD,
KENSINGTON, LONDON, W.
5th May, 1914.

We have examined the foregoing Accounts, and have seen the vouchers and receipts appertaining thereto, and we hereby certify that the Accounts have been correctly kept and that the balance shown is a true one and is standing to the credit of the Hon. Treasurer in the books on the London & South-Western Bank, Ltd.

(Signed) W. G. COOL, } *Hon.*
JNO. J. DARLOW, } *Auditors.*

20th May, 1914

Manchester Philatelic Society. The 23rd Annual Meeting was held on Friday May 8th 1914, the President, Mr. W. Dorning Beckton, in the Chair. The resignation of Mr. W. A. Boughey was accepted with regret, Mr. A. C. Humphrey elected to membership, and Messrs. J. A. Taylor, N. Burgen and the Rev. A. E. Smith nominated for election at the commencement of next session.

The statement of accounts, printed on the notice calling the meeting, was read by the Hon. Secretary and showed a balance in hand of £12 14s. 5½d. The Librarian reported the largest number of books borrowed in one session on record, several valuable additions to the library, and a small balance in hand towards binding of books. The Hon. Secretary's report gave the membership 97 against 98 last year, and recorded the great loss sustained by the Society in the decease of the senior Vice-President, Mr. Abbott, and the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. Coote. The average attendance showed the substantial increase of five on last year's figures, which he attributed largely to the excellent papers and displays on the Syllabus. The Packet Comptroller's Report was also very satisfactory, although a smaller quantity of sheets had been sent in the sales for the packets returned were greater by £16, and he had experienced much less difficulty in obtaining settlement of the accounts.

The election of officers for the next session resulted as follows:—President, W. Dorning Beckton; Vice-Presidents, W. G. Hammersley, G. B. Duerst, and W. W. Munn; Hon. Treasurer, Benj. Goodfellow; Hon. Secretary, J. Stelfox Gee; Hon. Assistant Secretary, Mendel Albrecht; Hon. Librarian, J. R. M. Albrecht; Packet Comptroller, John H. Taylor; Committee, John K. King, J. S. Higgins, jun., Capt. Hearsay; Packet Committee, J. R. M. Albrecht, C. H. G. Sprankling; Auditors, C. H. G. Sprankling, T. R. Carr.

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(c) Corresponding members. (h) Honorary members.

The Abbott Collection. We are indebted to Mr. Gee, Honorary Secretary of the Manchester Philatelic Society, and also to Mr. Buckley for one of the most interesting communications relating to philately which we have ever received, conveying information which will be welcomed throughout the philatelic world. We give verbatim the following paragraph which appeared in the *Manchester Guardian* of the 8th inst.:—

POSTAGE STAMPS.

COLLECTION PRESENTED TO THE WHITWORTH GALLERY.

The Whitworth Art Gallery has received a collection of postage stamps from Miss Abbott, of Stafford House, Heaton Mersey. The collection was formed by her brother, the late Mr. James H. Abbott, who died recently. Mr. Abbott was the senior Vice-President of the Manchester Philatelic Society, and he collected stamps for many years. It includes specimens of the stamps of sixty countries or colonies. There are many of America, Canada, Newfoundland, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince

Edward Island, as well as of the Cape, the Orange River Colony, and the Australian Commonwealth. Stamps issued by countries outside the British Empire, include those of Egypt, Hayti, Roumania, Servia, Norway, and Sweden, and these countries are also represented by exceptionally fine specimens.

The collection will not be open to view until towards the autumn, as cases have to be prepared for its exhibition. Provision for its complete inspection will be made on lines similar to those adopted for the exhibition of the Tapling collection in the British Museum, the cases being double-sided and capable of being drawn out for closer examination. Miss Abbott has undertaken to provide the cases. At present the stamps are contained in 28 books, and they will, of course, have to be annotated.

In connection with the gift it is suggested that there should also be a loan collection of stamps of countries not represented in Miss Abbott's gift, and several members of the Manchester Philatelic Society have promised their help. It is pointed out by Mr. Bateman, curator of the Whitworth Art Galleries, that there are only three public collections of postage stamps in this country so far as he is aware—the Tapling collection in the British Museum, the collection in the National Museum in Dublin, and that in the National Museum in Edinburgh, so that the Whitworth collection will hold a unique position.

This generous gift is a fitting memorial to the deceased collector who did so much for Manchester philately. It reflects not only Miss Abbott's regard for the study and pursuit and philatelic standing of her brother, but also a magnanimity all too rare in any form of collecting. It exceeds indeed, in this respect, the great gift of the Tapling collection to the nation, for that was the legacy of the collector himself, this an example of disinterested generosity which must go far to retrieve accepted ideas of women as legatees of the results of the collecting instinct. We congratulate Manchester not only in the possession of this valuable collection, for the reception of which the donor has also wisely made special provision, but also for the possession of so public-spirited a citizen.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE EDWARDIAN PENNY.

2, SHOLEBROKE MOUNT,
CHAPELTOWN ROAD,
LEEDS;

June 8, 1914.

To the Editor of the "Philatelic Record."

DEAR SIR,

May I point out what seems to be a small inaccuracy with regard to the A 11 control in Mr. S. C. Buckley's excellent article on the Edwardian One Penny.

It is stated the variety with wide 11 meas-

uring 2 mm. between the figures occurs in both perforations, but the close 11 measuring $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. is found perforated 15×14 only.

This I think should be, the wide 11 occurs only perforated 14, but the close 11 is found with both perforations.

The normal variety perforated 14 is, of course, the wide 11, but there seems to have been a small printing at the end with the figures close. At least two plates were used, one of which has a cut in the line above the control. They were issued about the 27 October 1912 or three weeks after the 15×14 perforation had made its appearance (*Even'e Weekly Stamp News*, 3 Feb. 1912).

The A 11 close perforated 14 is coupled with the B.11 Georgian S.H. print, in the same paper for Feb. 24, 1912, as being the rare control varieties issued since the new printers took over the work.

All the control corners I have seen with the close 11 perforated 14 have both margins imperforate, save for the single hole extension at the side which shows the perforating to have been done by a horizontal comb machine. These imperforate margins are also a scarce feature in the Harrison Edwardian penny. Mr. Buckley's list indicates that in the compound perforation they are unknown.

Yours faithfully,

W. A. TOWN.

THE PHILATELIC RECORD

EDITED BY L. W. FULCHER, B.Sc.

JUNE 1914

CONTENTS

	PAGE
The Edwardian Five Pence. By SAM. C. BUCKLEY	93
The Postage Stamps of Sweden, 1855-1905 (contd)	96
The Registration Envelopes of Great Britain (contd). By J. R. M. ALBRECHT	99
Sixth Philatelic Congress of Great Britain, London	102
Reviews	103
Bibliography	105
New Issues and Discoveries	106
Auction Report	107
Notes and News	109
Correspondence	112
Advertisements	lii-lx

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Communications relating to the literary contents should be addressed to The Editor, 37 Kempshott Road, Streatham Common, London, S.W. Those relating to Annual Subscriptions, Advertisements and to the Sale of Publications of The PHILATELIC RECORD, should be addressed to the Business Director, Mr. P. J. Evans, 124 Brownhill Road, Catford, S.E.

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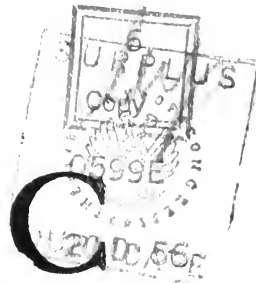
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VOLUME XXXVI

JULY 1914

CONTENTS

	PAGE
The Edwardian Sevenpence. By SAM. C. BUCKLEY	113
Notes on the Stamps of Hyderabad. By CAPT. H. F. MURLAND	115
Review	119
New Issues and Discoveries	120
Bibliography	122
Auction Report	123
Notes and News	124
Advertisements	lxii—lxx



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In commemoration of the inauguration
of the Mozart House, at Salzburg, in August,
1914, the Imperial Postal Authorities have
decided to establish a special Post Office for
this day, which will be provided with a
special Cancellation Stamp (Postmark) to
be used only on this particular day.

The Mozart Administration is issuing a
Festival Postcard designed by Jules Diez,
of Munich, bearing impressed 5 heller or
10 heller postage stamps, which will be
despatched to applicants, on receipt of 30
pfennigs and 40 pfennigs respectively, by
the Festival Post Office, the postcards
being postmarked with the special one day
cancellation stamp.

ADDRESS:—

MOZART-GEMEINDE,
SALZBURG, Austria.

Periodical Sales by Auction of
RARE POSTAGE STAMPS
HELD BY MESSRS.
VENTOM, BULL & COOPER
(WHO ORIGINATED THEM IN THIS COUNTRY),
AT THE
CAXTON HALL, CAXTON STREET,
Victoria Street, S.W.

(Adjoining St. James' Park Station on the District Railway.)

Messrs. VENTOM, BULL & COOPER beg to announce that they have fixed the following dates for their periodical Sales by Auction of Rare Postage Stamps for the ensuing season, 1914-1915.

- 1914—September 24th and 25th.
 October 8th and 9th; 22nd and 23rd.
 November 5th and 6th; 19th and 20th.
 December 3rd and 4th; 17th and 18th.
 1915—January 14th and 15th; 28th and 29th.
 February 11th and 12th; 25th and 26th.
 March 11th and 12th; 25th and 26th.
 April 8th and 9th; 22nd and 23rd.
 May 6th and 7th; 20th and 21st.
 June 10th and 11th; 24th and 25th.

Owners desiring Special Days of Sale should kindly communicate with Messrs. VENTOM, BULL & COOPER as early as possible, as the dates are already being booked. The Auctioneers have during the last 25 years dispersed many of the Largest Collections that have been disposed of, including those belonging to

M. P. CASTLE, Esq., M.V.O., J.P.; A. STEUDEL, Esq.; ROBERT REID, Esq.;
 ALFRED A. GOOD, Esq.; EMIL TAMSEN, Esq.; Sir HENRY BUNBURY, Bart.;
 G. NORMAN, Esq.; W. G. AIKMAN, Esq.,

etc., etc., these having realised from £1,000 to considerably over £10,000 each, and amongst the many RECORD PRICES that can be mentioned are WESTERN AUSTRALIA 4d. blue with inverted Swan, £400; CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, block of four 1d. wood-blocks containing the error, £350; SYDNEY VIEWS, 1d. red, mint block of five, £235; MAURITIUS, Post Paid, 2d. blue unused, £140; a used specimen, £92; CEYLON, 1st issue 4d. rose, unused, £130; BADEN, 9kr. green, £100; CANADA 12d. black, £101; BARBADOS 1d. on half 5/- mint pair, £105; NEW BRUNSWICK, 1/- violet, unused, £63; NEWFOUNDLAND, 1/- carmine, £61; 1/- orange, £62.

Owing to the large number of applications that the Auctioneers receive from America and the Continent for their Catalogues, these are issued, when practicable, one month before the date of Sale. In order to facilitate this arrangement, owners intending to include stamps should forward them at the earliest possible moment.

VALUATIONS MADE IF REQUIRED.

ADVANCES made on COLLECTIONS pending REALISATION if desired.

CATALOGUES OF ALL SALES may be obtained of

Messrs. VENTOM, BULL & COOPER,
 (Philatelic Department), 35 Old Jewry, LONDON, E.C.

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Telephone Number: 3392 Central.

Established 1761

The Philatelic Record

EDITED BY

L. W. FULCHER, B.Sc.

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JULY 1914

No. 7

THE EDWARDIAN SEVENPENCE

By SAM. C. BUCKLEY

The first intimation of the pending issue of the Sevenpence stamp, a value hitherto unknown in our collections of the Stamps of Great Britain, was given in Oswald Marsh's Weekly Circular of the 30 April 1910, and the actual issue was announced in the Post Office Circular of the 3 May, as follows :

“ Introduction of a 7d. Postage Stamp.

Arrangements have been made for the introduction of a 7d. postage stamp. The new stamps are of grey colour, and are printed in sheets of 240, value £7.

The stamps are now ready for issue, and the first opportunity should be taken, in making the usual requisitions for stamps, to obtain a supply of 7d. stamps at all head offices and at all those sub-offices where they are likely to meet with a sufficient sale to justify a stock being kept (the 7d. stamps will be chiefly used for parcels and telegrams). Pending a reprint of the Stamp Requisition Form the necessary entry respecting the 7d. stamps should be inserted in the proper place in ink.

Sorting officers and other officers concerned should take the first opportunity to make themselves acquainted with the appearance of the new stamp.

The stamp is the handsomest of the Edwardian series, and is doubtless modelled upon the stamps of the Nyasaland Protectorate. The design shows the profile of the late King facing to the left within a shaded oval surrounded with a single line of pearls, surmounted by the Imperial crown. Below the portrait oval are the words “POSTAGE & REVENUE” in uncoloured sans serif letters on a curved label of solid colour : two shields, also of solid colour, one in each upper corner, have the value “7d.” whilst the rest of the design consists of foliate ornamentation. Like the Fourpence orange the space between and round the stamps is filled in with fine lines of shading stopping short at the “Jubilee” line.

The stamps were printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co., Ltd. in the first instance. The imprimatur sheet was registered on the 21 April 1910, and the issue took place on the 4 May. The sheets were composed of 240 stamps in two horizontal panes of 120 stamps each in ten rows of twelve ; the panes being separated by the lined blocks or pillars, and the marginal lines are exactly the same as in the Fourpence orange, with a cut in the line under the second stamp of the bottom row. The paper is white wove machine-made, watermarked with the crown of 1880, and the stamps are perforated 14 all round. The colour of the stamp is slate-grey, and exists in dark and pale shades.

This value is of great use both for telegrams and parcels, but evidently the postal officials did not grasp its real usefulness as the Postmaster-General found it necessary to issue a notice ordering them to use it more freely.

A very large quantity was in stock at the date of the expiry of Messrs. De La Rue's contract, and it was thought there would be no necessity for further printings pending the issue of the Georgian stamps of the same denomination.

Expectations, however, proved incorrect, and specimens printed at Somerset House were noticed on or about 1 August 1912. The colour is very similar to the De la Rue prints,—if anything, a trifle greyer—but the impressions are not so fine, whilst the thin transparent gum allows the design to appear more or less plainly on the back of the stamps. A variety is known with shiny yellow gum.

The first issue of the Government printers was on rough unsurfaced paper. On the lower marginal line there is a single cut under the second stamp, and the double cuts, which are upright in shape and measure 1 mm in width, are very fine and found under the “& R” of the inscription “POSTAGE & REVENUE” below the twelfth stamp. There are no cuts in the upper panes, nor are dots at the right hand corners to be found in any of the printings of this value from Somerset House.

The printing on rough paper is very scarce, as shortly after its issue a second printing appeared on paper known as plate-glazed, a process which imparts a smooth and glossy surface to the paper. The shade of this last mentioned printing was of a paler tone; the impression was clearer, with the result that the stamps closely approached the De La Rue standard, and the gum was thicker. Later printings reverted to the earlier and deeper shade, but the surface of the stamps retained its glossy appearance.

In December 1912 the third printing made its appearance. There is a single cut found under the first stamp in the bottom row, and the double cuts, this time slanting to the left, are situated below the “RE” of “REVENUE,” and they are slightly closer together than before.

In the fourth and last printing which appeared in May 1913, the double cuts are extremely fine and very close together, so much so as to be easily overlooked. They are found beneath the “&” of the inscription. No other cuts appear in the bottom marginal line.

In one of the printings (I am unable to say which) the lower portions of the last pillar under the sixth stamp and the first pillar under the seventh, show small scoops, but in the other plate or plates the scoops do not appear.

CHECK LIST.

DE LA RUE PRINTINGS. Slate-grey (dark and pale).

- (a) Thin line in the colour of the stamps broken at regular intervals all round the panes, corners cut away. Cut under second stamp. Yellowish gum (4 May 1910).

SOMERSET HOUSE PRINTINGS. Slate-grey (pale).

- (b) Thin broken line as before. Single cut under second stamp and “11” under twelfth below “& R”. On rough unsurfaced paper. White transparent gum. (1 August 1912).
 (c) As last, but on plate-glazed paper. (? 1912).
 (d) Thin broken line as before. Single cut under first stamp and “11” under twelfth below “RE”. Plate-glazed paper. (December 1912).
 (e) Thin broken line as before. “11” cuts under twelfth stamp below “&”. No other cuts. (May 1913).
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NOTES ON THE STAMPS OF HYDERABAD

By CAPT. H. F. MURLAND

In common with those of the other Feudatory States of India, the stamps of Hyderabad have received very little attention from philatelic writers. There is, however, one important article, by Major Evans, which appeared in the *Monthly Journal* some years ago (Vols. XI–XII), and which constitutes practically the only source of our information about these stamps, with the exception of occasional paragraphs in various journals, notably *Le Timbre-Poste*, the *Philatelic Journal of India*, and the *Monthly Journal*.

Having had the opportunity, while in Hyderabad, of paying several visits to H.H. the Nizam's Mint, where the stamps are printed, and so obtaining some additional information on various minor points, I think it as well to place these on record with a view to amplifying where possible the excellent account of these stamps given by Major Evans and, I hope, assisting some better-qualified writer of the future. I regret that these notes are of such a disjointed nature, but want of time has prevented me from putting them in a more connected form.

I propose in the first instance to take the various issues in order, as far as I have anything to add, and then to give a short account of the present system of producing the stamps.

1869. I ANNA, OLIVE-GREEN.

On my first visit to the Mint, I was informed that the plate of these stamps was still in existence, but when I asked to see it, I was shown a new plate* from which blue fiscal stamps for petitions, etc., are now printed. Eventually an employé was found who remembered the original plate being destroyed—this was done in 1908, and it is very satisfactory to know for certain that it is no longer in existence.

There is still a small remainder of the reprints at the Government Treasury, which are offered for sale at three times face value. When the present head of the Mint took over charge, these reprints were handed over to him as original stamps and up to about two years ago they could be passed through the post, which accounts for the copies found with various cancellations. This stamp is the only Hyderabad stamp not now accepted for postage.

It may be as well to summarize here the uses to which this plate was put :—

- (a) *Plate Proofs* on white card. Imperf. In carmine, green, red-brown, slate, purple, and pale blue. These proofs were taken before the Urdu inscription was added at the top of the plate.
- (b) *Postage Stamps*. Perf. 11½. Sometimes found with perforations omitted.
- (c) *Fiscal Stamps*. Perf. 12½. In blue, red and yellow. These are found postmarked, but it was quite possible to get anything postmarked in Hyderabad.
- (d) *Reprints*. Perf. 12½. Easily distinguished by their colour, which is a yellowish olive-green—originals are deep olive-green, sometimes so deep as to verge on black.
- (e) *Fancy Impressions*. Perf. 12½. In various shades of brown and green. I have only seen one shade of green.

1871. THE SO-CALLED "SKELETON" ISSUE.

These plates were engraved locally on copper, all the stamps on the plate differing from each other. The name of the engraver is not known. They were destroyed in 1908, and a man who was present at the time told me that the ½a. plate was in

* This plate was obtained from Wyon in 1905, and was copied from the old one, with the exception of the date, which reads 1323 instead of 1283, so that stamps printed from it are easily distinguished from the blue fiscals printed from the original plate.

two pieces—Major Evans has already recorded the fact that only the lower portion (nine rows) of this plate was used for reprinting. It may be noted that an article by Mr. T. W. Hall on the 1882 issue of the Argentine Republic (*L.P.* 1908) gives the incorrect information that these plates were produced by the pantograph process by Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co. There are, as a matter of fact, machines for this process at the Mint, but they were never used for the purpose of producing postage-stamps.

There is a small remainder of the reprints at the Treasury, and these may still be used to prepay postage by anyone who cares to pay three times face value for them. They are easily distinguished from the originals by their colour, and are also perf. 12½, while the originals are perf. 11½, but in spite of this they may frequently be seen figuring as originals in dealers' stock books.

I am quite convinced that laid paper does not exist—copies may be found with indistinct lines in the paper, but this is only caused by the impression of the cloth or other material laid on the damp sheets in the printing-press, as is known to have happened in certain other instances.

I have never seen any imperforate copies of these stamps, but they may possibly exist. There are fancy impressions of the ½ anna in various colours, all perf. 12½.

THE "POST STAMP" ISSUE OF 1871-1900.

I have practically nothing new to add about this issue. No one in the Mint knew anything about the proof prints first recorded by E. L. Pemberton, or the printing on blue laid paper, but there appeared to be no records whatever of the history of the earlier stamps in any of the departments.

The ½ anna, *magenta*, is supposed to have been printed in this colour either as an experiment or by mistake, but it appears to me to be simply an extreme shade of the rose stamps. No doubt the printers realised that they were going too far as after a few sheets had been issued, a return was made to shades of brown and red.

A ½ anna, *black-brown*, is catalogued by Kohl, and this shade really appears to have been issued in the ordinary course, but I have no belief in the 2 annas on laid paper given in the same catalogue.

In 1906 the 2 annas was recorded in *blue*, but this I believe to be only a chemical changeling, though I have seen copies in almost the exact shade of the 12 annas, blue, which had done postal duty.

The 1 anna is the only value I have seen imperforate, but Major Evans records the 3 annas thus, and Möens includes the ½ anna and 4 annas. Several of the values exist imperf. between, and with double perforation.

THE PROVISIONAL ¼ ANNA OF 1900.

These could apparently be obtained with the surcharge facing to any point of the compass, according to the taste of the purchaser. I have seen them with surcharge inverted, sideways and omitted, and also with double perforation. The brass hand stamp, with which the surcharge was applied, is still in existence at the Mint.

THE ¼ ANNA OF 1902.

This stamp is ascribed by Gibbons' Catalogue to one Abdul Chany, but I saw the latter at the Mint, where he is now employed as Second Engraver, and he informed me that he had not made the plate. It was made by his brother, Khusratullah, who is still working as an engraver in Hyderabad. The design was first of all engraved on steel: from this a "male die" was made, and this was stamped the required number of times on a mild steel plate carefully ruled out beforehand: the plate was then hardened. There are said to have been two plates, but I unfortunately forgot to ask at the time if this was the case.

As regards the more recent issues of postage-stamps, I have nothing to add to the note which has already appeared in the *Philatelic Record* (October, 1913). It

may, however, be of interest to mention that the 12 annas green, a value of which comparatively few are used, is still current in the "POST STAMP" type of 1871, though it has been in use for some time in the new "POSTAGE" type with the "Sarkari" overprint.

THE "SARKARI" STAMPS.

As regards the service stamps with the Urdu overprint "*Sarkari*," I do not propose to add anything to what Major Evans has already written as far as the first four types of overprint are concerned. There is, however, a certain amount of confusion in the catalogues between these and later overprints, and this I wish to rectify.

When, about 1909, it was decided to reintroduce service stamps, it was found that the four dies previously used had disappeared. I do not know what had become of them, but there is no record of their having been destroyed, and they are not now in existence at the Mint, Treasury, or Post Office in Hyderabad. It was found necessary to make new dies, and three brass handstamps, all exactly similar but differing from the previous four, were prepared, and the overprinting commenced by hand. This was, naturally, found to be a very slow process, so 240 replicas of the first three were made in brass, and clamped together in a chase in 16 rows of 15, the overprinting being then continued in a hand-press, a sheet of stamps at a time. This new overprint, which only exists in black, I call Die V to distinguish it from the four original handstamps, from which it differs both in the size and shade of the letters, which are much thicker and larger.

I am unable to state with certainty on which stamps the first four dies were respectively used, and consequently I bracket these together in the reference list given below, but no doubt in course of time it will be possible to divide them further. I include, of course, in this list only the horizontal overprints—the varieties with vertical overprint in red or black, and those with overprint in violet are only fancy impressions, though they are found postmarked and may quite possibly have done postal duty. There are quantities of forgeries of these stamps, but the majority are comparatively easy to detect.

Early in 1911 a new overprint, very much smaller than the previous types, was brought into use. As before, 240 brass dies were prepared and clamped together, and the stamps were overprinted a sheet at a time. This overprint I call Die VI—it exists only in black. Up to date, only the stamps given in the reference list have appeared with this overprint, but the remainder of the current series will be issued in due course as the stocks with the larger overprint (Die V) become exhausted.

REFERENCE LIST.

A. DIES I TO IV.

October 1873. I.—*Overprinted on the issue of 1869.*

(a) *In black*

1a. olive-green

(b) *In red*

1a. olive-green

II.—*Overprinted on the "Skeleton" issue of 1871.*

(a) *In black*

$\frac{1}{2}$ a. brown

2as. green

(b) *In red*

$\frac{1}{2}$ a. brown

2as. green

III.—*Overprinted on the "POST STAMP" issue of 1871.*(a) *In black*

- $\frac{1}{2}$ a. red-brown ; orange-brown
- 1a. purple-brown
- 2as. green
- 3as. chestnut
- 4as. slate
- 8as. deep brown
- 12as. dull blue

(b) *In red*

- $\frac{1}{2}$ a. red-brown ; orange-brown
- 1a. purple-brown
- 2as. green
- 3as. chestnut
- 4as. slate
- 8as. deep brown
- 12as. dull blue

B. DIE V.

1909-1911. I.—*Overprinted in black on the "POST STAMP" issue of 1871-99.*

- 1a. grey-black ; black
- 2as. sage-green
- 3as. orange-brown
- 4as. olive-green

II.—*Overprinted in black on the "POSTAGE" issue of 1905.*

- $\frac{1}{2}$ a. vermilion

III.—*Overprinted in black on the "POSTAGE" issue of 1908-11.*

- $\frac{1}{2}$ a. green
- 1a. carmine
- 2as. lilac
- 4as. olive-green (1911)
- 8as. purple (1911)
- 12as. blue-green (1911)

C. DIE VI.

1911-14. I.—*Overprinted in black on the "POSTAGE" issue of 1908-11.*

- $\frac{1}{4}$ a. grey
- $\frac{1}{2}$ a. green
- 1a. carmine (1912)
- 2as. lilac (1912)
- 4as. olive-green (1913)

II.—*Overprinted on the new plates of 1912.*

- $\frac{1}{4}$ a. black (1914)
- $\frac{1}{2}$ a. green (1913)

Before bringing these scattered notes to an end, I propose to add a few remarks on the methods employed to produce the various classes of stamps in the Hyderabad Mint. This, I am afraid, is a very dry subject, but some of the facts may be of use hereafter so it is just as well to record them.

It must be remembered that the Mintmaster is not merely responsible for the manufacture of the coinage and stamps—this forms only a small part of his many activities—but also supervises the whole electric power system of Hyderabad and a vast amount of other engineering work, consequently, when compared with the mediæval methods of a few years ago, the present state of efficiency to which the manufacture of the stamps has been brought is really remarkable.

(To be continued)

REVIEW

STANLEY GIBBONS PRICED CATALOGUE
OF STAMPS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE
(1914-15). 25th edition. 8vo. 391pp.
illus. London: Stanley Gibbons.
Ltd., 391 Strand, W.C. 2s. 6d. n.

The interest of the new "Gibbons" centres in the extension of the list of Great Britain to include British stamps used abroad, Control letters, coloured postmarks, varieties of obliteration and many other errors and varieties which have not hitherto been included. This feature will no doubt be very welcome to the "many hundreds of specialists on the stamps of our own country" for whom it has been introduced as it is generally recognised that the inclusion of a variety in Gibbons standardizes the financial value of that particular variety and those among the "many hundreds" aforesaid who are fortunate enough to have amassed a considerable collection of these varieties now added to the Catalogue will materially benefit if they should happen to want to part with their collections. The philatelic importance of these new inclusions is, however, very variable. The fact seems to be that the continued upward tendency of prices forces moderate collectors into finding side issues on which to specialise, and when the collecting instinct is satisfied the philatelic importance of the collection sinks into the second place. Speaking generally the collection of postmarks in relation to the stamps postmarked is of interest and importance for many reasons, but in the case of British stamps used abroad the interest is mainly as showing (in most cases) that British stamps were employed previous to the issue of definitive stamps for the colony or other locality in question. For example, taking the first entry under British West

Indies—Jamaica—it adds to the interest of a collection of the stamps of this colony to commence with one or two British stamps, on original envelopes, used in Jamaica, to show the fact that British stamps were first employed there, but we do not see the necessity of endeavouring to collect all the values or varieties of British stamps which were so employed. The same idea in our opinion would apply to a collection entirely confined to British stamps used abroad.

The next section including "special varieties, etc." is a very miscellaneous conglomeration of odds and ends, including varieties of considerable philatelic interest with others totally devoid of it, such as our old friend the "ivory head." We also fail to understand the psychology of the postmark collector who having say a "blue Maltese cross" postmark on the 1d. wants it on the 2d. also.

The final section of Control letters is, we are glad to find, soberly and adequately listed. We are thankful in this connection to be spared the perf. and imperf. margins which so many collectors seem to seek with what object we entirely fail to understand. The collection of controls eminently appeals to the collecting instinct, but their importance is apt to be over-rated. Their only value seems to lie in the fact that they *may* afford an approximate date of issue to some particular shade or other.

We must not forget to add that these extensive additions to the Catalogue of British stamps have been most admirably prepared by Mr. C. Nissen.

The remaining revisions in this edition are somewhat more numerous than usual. The "pence issues" of Ceylon have been considerably revised and extended. The 1861 issue, wmk. Star, has been divided

into "clean cut" "intermediate" and "rough" perforations. The 1865-67 issue has also been divided into the two types of the Crown and C C watermark. New South Wales has been rewritten throughout and based on the reference list published by the Royal Philatelic Society in their new Handbook. In this connection a very welcome improvement consists in the re-arrangement of the numerous recent perforations, each stamp being followed by the perforations with which it is found, rendering the Catalogue much easier to follow than heretofore. We may also note that the prices of "Sydney Views" appear to have been doubled. In

New Zealand the list of the stamps of the first type has been re-written and the series with watermark "N Z" has now been divided into the Dunedin and Auckland perforations. The whole list of Prince Edward Island has been rewritten and the different perforations properly divided and classified. Finally, in the issues of Victoria from 1862 to 1876 the perforation 12, 13 and compound have been separated and classified. The importance and variety of these numerous revisions are obvious and the resultant improvement of this new edition of the Catalogue is consequently very pronounced.

NEW ISSUES AND DISCOVERIES

Bechuanaland Protectorate. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly send us the current British stamps 1s. and 5s. overprinted for use here.

1s. umber
5s. carmine

The *Colonial Journal* states that the $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., 2d., $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., 3d., 4d., 6d. and 2s. 6d. have been similarly overprinted.

British Guiana. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly send us a copy of the 48c. King George chronicled in September last.

British Solomon Islands. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly send us the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d. Postage and Revenue, from the new De La Rue plates, foreshadowed in May last. Wmk. multiple Crown C A. Perf. 14.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d. green
1d. red

Cayman Islands. The *Colonial Journal* states that the $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 5s. in the King George design have been supplied.

Dahomey. We have received from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. a specimen of a new series of Postage Due stamps, figures of value in centre. The set is said to comprise the following values. Perf. $14 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.

5c. green
10c. carmine
15c. grey
20c. brown
30c. blue
50c. black
60c. orange
1fr. violet

East Africa and Uganda. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. inform us that they have received the two values, with white backs, chronicled in May last.

Fiji. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly send us the $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. King George, and inform us that they have received the values foreshadowed in May last. The £1 is also said to have been issued. Wmk. multiple Crown C A. Perf. 14.

2d. grey
3d. purple on yellow
4d. black and red on yellow
5d. purple and olive
6d. purple

French Establishments in India. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly send us specimens of a new issue, comprising the undermentioned values. Perf. $14 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.

1c. grey and black
2c. purple and black
3c. brown and black
4c. orange and black
5c. green and black
10c. carmine and black
15c. violet and black
20c. vermilion and black
25c. blue and black
30c. ultramarine and black
35c. brown and black
40c. vermilion and black
45c. green and black
50c. carmine and black
75c. blue and black
1fr. yellow and black
2fr. violet and black
5fr. blue and black

Great Britain. *Marsh's Weekly Philatelist* chronicles the undermentioned new controls:

$1\frac{1}{2}$ d. D14
8d. D14

Messrs. C. Nissen and Co. also very kindly submit the $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. with control E 14.

Greece. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly send us another value of the current series lithographed instead of recess-printed.
20l. lilac

Japan. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. in sending us a copy of the current $\frac{1}{2}$ sen on a new granite paper watermarked with wavy lines, inform us that they have received the undermentioned values on the same paper.

- $\frac{1}{2}$ sen, brown
- 1 sen, orange
- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ sen, pale blue
- 2 sen, green
- 3 sen, rose
- 5 sen, violet
- 10 sen, deep blue
- 20 sen, claret
- 25 sen, olive
- 1 yen, chocolate and pale green

Japanese P.O. in China. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co., inform us that they have received the undermentioned values of the stamps on granite paper with watermark wavy lines chronicled above, with the usual overprint.

- 1 sen, orange
- 25 sen, olive
- 1 yen, chocolate and pale green

Luxemborg. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly send us further values of the same design as the 10c. chronicled in May. Perf. $11\frac{1}{2} \times 11$.

- 12c. sap-green
- 15c. sepia
- 25c. ultramarine

Mauritius. The *Colonial Journal* states that the 25c. has again been supplied on C A yellow paper.

Montserrat. The *Colonial Journal* states that the 3d. has been supplied on yellow paper, multiple Crown C A. This stamp has been in use on surface-coloured paper, so that it now reverts to its original condition, but possibly the shade will be distinguishable from the original printing.

Morocco Agencies. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly send us the current British 5s. stamp overprinted MOROCCO AGENCIES—6 PESETAS in black.

6 pes. on 5s. carmine

Nigeria. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. inform us they have received the new series from $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to £1 as chronicled in May last.

Norway. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly send us a 15 öre Postage Due stamp of the current design. Perf. $14 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.

15 öre, brown

Nyasaland. The *Colonial Journal* states that the 3d. in the King George design has been supplied.

Surinam. We have received from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. the 5c. Postage Due, with white centre. Perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$.

5c. carmine

Switzerland. Mr. W. T. Wilson and Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly send us copies of a new series for this country. The three lower values show William Tell, the 3 and 5 frs. landscapes, and the 10 fr. an allegorical figure of Helvetia with landscape. Wmk. Cross. Perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$.

- 10c. carmine on buff
- 12c. brown on buff
- 15c. violet on buff
- 3fr. dark green
- 5fr. deep bright blue
- 10fr. purple

Trinidad and Tobago. We have received from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. with a new overprint of OFFICIAL in tall Roman caps. Wmk. multiple Crown C A. Perf. 14.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d. green

The *Colonial Journal* states that the 5s. and £1 "Trinidad and Tobago" have been supplied.

Turkey. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly send us the 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ piastres value overprinted with a blue star for foreign correspondence.

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- Alfred Smith & Son's Monthly Circular* M.C.
Australian Philatelist A.P.
Australian Stamp Journal A.S.J.
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British Philatelist B.P.
Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste C.
Deutsche Briefmarken-Zeitung D.B.-Z.
Echo de la Timbrologie E.
Germania Berichte G.B.
Griebert's Philatelic Notes and Offers G.P.N.
Illustriertes Briefmarken-Journal I.B.-J.
Journal des Philatelistes J.P.
London Philatelist L.P.
Mitteilungen der Firma Paul Kohl M.
Monthly Report of the Herts Philatelic Society M.R.
Nordisk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift N.F.T.
Philadelphia Stamp News P.S.N.
Philatelic Gazette P.G.
- Philatelic Journal of America* P.J.A.
Philatelic Journal of Great Britain P.J.G.B.
Philatelic Journal of India P.J.I.
Der Philatelist P.
Postage Stamp P.S.
Postillon Post.
Revista de la Sociedad Filatélica Argentina R.
Stamp Collector S.C.
Stamp Collector's Fortnightly S.C.F.
Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal M.J.
Svensk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift S.F.T.
Schweizerische Philatelisten Nachrichten S.P.N.
Stamp Journal S.J.
Stamp Lover S.L.
Timbre-Poste T.-P.
Vertrauliches Korrespondenz-Blatt V.K.-B.
West-End Philatelist W.-E.P.
- Albania.**
 SEHN. Albanien, seine Post und seine Marken *B.B.-Z.* 27 June
- Bosnia.**
 Gibt es falsch gestempelte Probedrucke von Bosnien 1906 5 Kronen? *I.B.-J.* 4 July
- China.**
 PEMBERTON (P. L.) China. *P.J.G.B.* June [Retouches on the 1c. Waterlow print]
- France.**
 BRUNEL (G.) The French stamps of the Bordeaux issue. *G.P.N.* July
 Étude sur les oblitérations françaises, pp. 109-112. [Serial inset in *J.P.* June]
- German P.O. in the Levant.**
 PRIWE. Einiges über deutsche Levante Ausgabe 1884. *B.B.-Z.* 27 June
- Germany.**
 Baden, I kreuzer II Ausgabe, tête-bêche. *D.B.-Z.* July
 Oldenbourg (contd). *Post* 25 June, 10 July
 STENGER (Dr. E.) and SAUTER (L.) Die Postablagen-, Landpostboten- und Posthilfstellen-Stempel Bayerns (contd) *B.B.-Z.* 27 July
- Great Britain.**
 GREENWOOD (C. H.) Great Britain: the stamps of the Edwardian and Georgian eras (contd). *W.-E.P.* July
- India.**
 WETHERELL (E. W.) The "Local Fund Service" stamps. *P.J.I.* June
 Errors in King Edward stamps for India surcharged "On H.M.S." *P.J.I.* June
- Indian Native States.**
 GODINHO (J.) Paucity of King George stamps in the Convention States of India. *P.J.I.* June
 GODINHO (J.) Kishengarh. *P.J.I.* June
 GRIEBERT (H.) An error of Jhind. *G.P.N.* July
- Mexico.**
 HAUSBURG (L. L. R.) Mexico. A note on one of the Plates of the 4 Reales, first type. *M.J.* June
 GRIEBERT (H.) Mexico 1872. 25 centavos. *G.P.N.* July [A new retouch]
- Norway.**
 ANDERSEN (J.) and DETHLOFF (H.) Norges Frimerker (contd). *N.F.T.* June
- Papua.**
 BAGNALL (C. L.) The Postmarks of Papua (contd). *S.C.F.* 20 June, 4 July
- Queensland.**
 DALBY (S.) Queensland. Philatelic Fragments. IX. *P.J.G.B.* June
- Spain.**
 MENNEVÉE (R.) Les émissions espagnoles (contd). *C.* July
- Sudan.**
 MARRINER (T. F.) The postage stamps of Sudan (contd). *W.-E.P.* July
- United States.**
 LAMB (F. F.) The stamps of the United States. How to collect them. *P.J.G.B.* June
- Generalia.**
 MELVILLE (F. J.) Postage stamps in the making (contd). *M.J.* June

AUCTION REPORT

The list given under this heading will contain a selection from the stamps recently sold at auction, and will generally include such stamps as are interesting owing to special character or condition, rarity of occurrence or price attained. The descriptions are those of the sale catalogues.

References.

G.	GLENDINING & CO. LTD. 1) 9 and 10 June; 2) 23 and 24 June				
P.	PLUMRIDGE & CO. 1) 11 and 12 June; 2) 25 and 26 June				
P.&S.	PUTTICK & SIMPSON. 16 and 17 June				
V.	VENTOM, BULL & COOPER. 19 June				
BRITISH BECHUANALAND, Protec-		£	s.	d.	
torate, 1888, ½d. slate, double overprint, one inverted, mint.					
P.&S.		6	0	0	
BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA, 1891-5, ½d. brown. G. 1		5	5	0	
1898, 1d. red and blue, imperf., unused. P.&S.		3	3	0	
BRITISH EAST AFRICA, November 1895, 2a. blue, variety 'BRITISH' S.G. 87, unused. G. 1		6	0	0	
BUENOS AIRES, 1858, 5p. orange, very fine. G. 1		36	0	0	
CANADA, 1851, 12d. black, very fair. V. 1		35	0	0	
1852-7, 7½d. green, good margins and very fine. G. 1		3	5	0	
Ditto, thick paper, 6d. purple, superb. G. 1		3	3	0	
1858, perf. 12, 6d. purple, mint. G. 1		5	0	0	
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, 1855, 1s. yellow-green, magnificent pair, unusual shade. P. 1		7	5	0	
1861, Woodblock, 4d. vermilion, error of colour, defective. G. 1		11	15	0	
1863, 1d. carmine-red, corner block of eighteen, mint. P. 2		14	10	0	
CEYLON, 1883-4, wmk. CA, 16c. lilac, S.G. 109, unused. G. 2		7	0	0	
1885, 5c. on 8c. yellow, variety overprint double, uncatalogued. G. 1		2	2	0	
Ditto, 28c. on 48c. rose, variety overprint double, uncatalogued. G. 1		2	15	0	
CYPRUS, 1882, wmk. CC, ½pi., S.G. 22, unused. G. 1		6	5	0	
GIBRALTAR, 1903, ½l black on red, superb. P. 2		3	3	0	
1907-11, 8s. purple and green, superb. P. 1		2	2	0	
GERMANY, China, Tientsin provisionals, 3, 5, 10, 20, 30, 50 and 80 pf., all mint. P. 2		27	0	0	
GREAT BRITAIN, 1840, V.R., 1d. black, with white trial cancellation, very fine. G. 1		9	15	0	
Ditto, 2d. blue, block of four, unused. P. 1		9	0	0	
I.R. Official, 1884, wmk. crowns, ½l brown, surcharged 'SPECIMEN,' mint. P. 1		8	15	0	
HANOVER, 1863, imperf., 3pf. green, horizontal pair, with marginal control number, fine. P. 2		2	0	0	
MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN, July 1864, 4/4 sch. red, rouletted, on piece of original, very fine. V.		12	12	0	
MODENA, 1852, 40c., error '4E.' on small piece of original. G. 1		£2	8	0	
NATAL, 1857, 1s. buff, on piece of original. P.&S.		5	5	0	
1870, 1s. green, with black overprint, S.G. 59a., small defect. G. 1		9	0	0	
1902-3, ½s mauve and black, fine. P. 1		1	12	0	
Ditto, ½s green and orange, fine. P. 1		3	17	6	
NEW BRUNSWICK, 1851, 1s. bright purple, margins on all sides, superb. P. 2		20	10	0	
Ditto, ditto, pen-cancelled, superb. P. 2		6	10	0	
NEW SOUTH WALES, 1850-1, Sydney View, 2d. lilac-blue, plate IV, variety no clouds, superb. P. 1		5	0	0	
1851-3, 8d. orange-yellow, large margins. P.&S.		3	10	0	
1885-98, compound perf., ½l, S.G. 319, mint. G. 2		4	15	0	
NEW ZEALAND, 1856, 6d. brown, pin-perf. 10, fine. P.&S.		4	0	0	
November, 1906, 1d. marone, error of colour, mint. G. 2		3	3	0	
NIGER COAST, December 1893, Half penny in blue on 2d., S.G. 23, horizontal pair. G. 1		9	0	0	
August 1894, ½ in black on half 1d. vermilion, on piece of original. P. 2		3	7	6	
Ditto, ½ in blue on half of 1d. vermilion, bisected diagonally, on piece of original. P. 2		3	5	0	
NOVA SCOTIA, 1851, 1s. purple, small margins but very fine. V.		12	0	0	
OLDENBURG, 1855, ½sgr. green, very fine. V.		4	4	0	
Ditto, 1859, ½sgr. black on green, very fine, unused. V.		8	0	0	
Ditto, 2gr. black on rose, very fine. V. 1		4	10	0	
Ditto, 3gr. black on yellow, very fine. V. 1		4	10	0	
PARMA, 1859, 80c. deep orange, unused. P.&S.		4	7	6	
QUEENSLAND, 1860-1, wmk. small star, clean cut perf., 3d. brown, fine, unused. P.&S.		5	5	0	
REUNION, 1852, 15c. black, defective, unused. G. 2		6	10	0	
ROUMANIA, Moldavia, 1858, 54p. blue on green, slightly cut into. G. 1		7	10	0	
ST. VINCENT, 1886-9, 5s. carmine-lake, entire sheet of twenty, mint. V.		9	0	0	
SAXONY, 1850, brownish-red, fine. V.		16	0	0	
SPAIN, 1850, 6r. blue, horizontal pair on piece of original, very fine. P. 2		3	10	0	

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, 1912, \$500 surcharged "SPECIMEN," mint. P. 2 £5 0 0	
SUDAN, Army Official, 1905, 1m., overprinted horizontally, <i>uncatalogued</i> , mint. G. 2 6 0 0	
Army Service 1906, 5m. carmine and black, variety overprint inverted, <i>uncatalogued</i> . G. 2 .. 2 6 0	
UNITED STATES, 1901, Pan-American	

issue, 1c. green and black, variety centre inverted, mint. P. £8 10 0	
VRYBURG, 1899, ½d. and 1d., two copies of each value <i>se tenant</i> , one of each showing surcharge 12 mm. high. G. 1 12 0 0	
ZULULAND, 1888, 5s. rose, superb. P. 1 2 6 0	
1894-6, £5 purple and red, very fine. P.&S. 6 10 0	

NOTES & NEWS

Permanent Congress We have received the *Committee*.

following items of information for publication:—

It may be of interest to Philatelists to hear that the "Forgery" Sub-Committee of the Permanent Congress Committee and the Stamp Trade Protection Association have appointed a Joint Committee to deal with the burning question of the manufacture and sale of forged stamps.

For the
STAMP TRADE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION, LTD.,
(signed) Lance E. Hall, *Secretary*.

For the
"FORGERY" SUB-COMMITTEE,
(signed) Franz Reichenheim, *Hon. Secretary*.

Publications of the Permanent Philatelic Congress Committee (London).

- (1) Report of the Fifth Philatelic Congress of Great Britain, held at Edinburgh, 1913. Verbatim and full record. 68pp. May 1913. Price 2s. 6d.; by post 2s. 7½d.
- (2) A history of the first four philatelic congresses of Great Britain, held at Manchester, London, Birmingham, and Margate, in 1909-1912. 128pp. May 1914. Price 1s.; by post 1s. 3d.
- (3) Glossary of philatelic terms. Edited by the Sub-Committee appointed by the Second and Third Congresses. Published on behalf of the Congress by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons & Co., Ltd. 3d.; by post 4d.
- (4) Report of the Sixth Philatelic Congress of Great Britain, held at London, 1914. Verbatim and full record. Edited by the Recorders (J. J. Darlow and F. A. Bellamy). Price 2s. 6d.; by post 2s. 7½d.

Copies of Nos. 1, 2 and 4 may be obtained (money should accompany the application) from Mr. F. Reichenheim, 29 Holland Villas Road, Kensington, London, W.; Mr. J. J. Darlow, Bankfield, Winsford, Cheshire; Mr. F. A. Bellamy, 4 St. John's Road, Oxford; and from stamp dealers in London. No. 3 should be obtained from Messrs. Stanley Gibbons and Co.

Monograph on the Stamps of Norway. A series of articles on the stamps of Norway, by Dr. Justus Anderssen and Mr. Henrik Dethloff, has been in course of publication for some time in the *Nordisk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift*, and we learn from the latter of the two authors that it is proposed to reprint the articles in book form. Special permission of the Government has been granted for

reprints to be made in colour from the original dies and plates still existing, comprising the following:—1855 4sk., 1856 2, 3, 4 and 8sk., 1867 8sk. The reprints will be printed under the same control as that affecting the production of the current stamps of Norway; they will be mounted in the book and no more will be made than are necessary to provide for the actual number of copies subscribed for. The work will be issued at cost price, and will not exceed 3s. 4d. plus postage, and it is anticipated that it will appear in January 1915.

Collectors interested in this monograph should send in their subscriptions to Mr. Dethloff, A/S, Christiania, Norway, and all orders must be booked on or before 10 August 1914.

Mr. Dethloff writes us that no profit or payment will attach to the authors and that the book is issued with the sole object of placing before philatelists the fullest information on the stamps of Norway, and in view of the very moderate price and of the fact that the reprints alone must represent considerably more in value than the cost of the book we hope that the circulation looked for by the publishers will be warranted. Even those not directly concerned with these stamps might well support so laudable an effort.

THE PHILATELIC RECORD

EDITED BY L. W. FULCHER, B.Sc.

JULY 1914

CONTENTS

	PAGE
The Edwardian Sevenpence. By SAM. C. BUCKLEY	113
Notes on the Stamps of Hyderabad. By CAPT. H. F. MURLAND	115
Review	119
New Issues and Discoveries	120
Bibliography	122
Auction Report	123
Notes and News	124
Advertisements	lxvii—lxx

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1914. October 6th and 7th, 20th and 21st; November 3rd and 4th, 17th and 18th; December 1st and 2nd, 15th and 16th.

1915. January 12th and 13th, 26th and 27th; February 9th and 10th, 23rd and 24th; March 9th and 10th, 23rd and 24th; April 20th and 21st; May 4th and 5th, 18th and 19th; June 1st and 2nd; 15th and 16th.

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THE PHILATELIC RECORD



VOLUME XXXVI

AUGUST 1914

CONTENTS

	PAGE
Notes on the Stamps of Hyderabad (contd). By CAPT. H. F. MURLAND	125
The Edwardian Ninepence. By SAM. C. BUCKLEY	127
The Registration Envelopes of Great Britain (contd). By J. R. M. ALBRECHT	130
New Issues and Discoveries	134
Bibliography	135
Notes and News	136
Correspondence	136
Advertisements	lxxii—lxxviii



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12th, 13th, 23rd, 26th, 27th ; Dec. 7th, 10th and 11th.

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 November 5th and 6th; 19th and 20th.
 December 3rd and 4th; 17th and 18th.
1915—January 14th and 15th; 28th and 29th.
 February 11th and 12th; 25th and 26th.
 March 11th and 12th; 25th and 26th.
 April 8th and 9th; 22nd and 23rd.
 May 6th and 7th; 20th and 21st.
 June 10th and 11th; 24th and 25th.

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etc., etc., these having realised from £1,000 to considerably over £10,000 each, and amongst the many RECORD PRICES that can be mentioned are WESTERN AUSTRALIA 4d. blue with inverted Swan, £400; CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, block of four 1d. wood-blocks containing the error, £350; SYDNEY VIEWS, 1d. red, mint block of five, £235; MAURITIUS, Post Paid, 2d. blue unused, £140; a used specimen, £92; CEYLON, 1st issue 4d. rose, unused, £130; BADEN, 9kr. green, £100; CANADA 12d. black, £101; BARBADOS 1d. on half 5/- mint pair, £105; NEW BRUNSWICK, 1/- violet, unused, £63; NEWFOUNDLAND, 1/- carmine, £61; 1/- orange, £62.

Owing to the large number of applications that the Auctioneers receive from America and the Continent for their Catalogues, these are issued, when practicable, one month before the date of Sale. In order to facilitate this arrangement, owners intending to include stamps should forward them at the earliest possible moment.

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The Philatelic Record

EDITED BY

L. W. FULCHER, B.Sc.

Volume XXXVI

AUGUST 1914

No. 8

NOTES ON THE STAMPS OF HYDERABAD

By CAPT. H. F. MURLAND

(Continued from page 119)

PRINTING.

All the postage, and many of the fiscal, stamps are printed from engraved steel plates, which have been obtained for the most part from Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co. At the time of my first visit to the Mint five men were employed in printing blue receipt stamps in a hand press from a pair of these plates (there are two plates in simultaneous use for nearly all the stamps), so as the method is the same as for the postage stamps I shall describe this.

The first man was responsible for mixing the ink, and keeping a supply in readiness. No. 2 had an ink-roller, which he covered evenly with the ink, and then took one of the plates from No. 3, ran the roller over it, and gave it back. No. 3 wiped the plate as clean as he could with jute, over a charcoal fire—which keeps the plate warm and facilitates cleaning—and handed it on to No. 4., who completed the cleaning process with a cloth dipped in French chalk, and then gave the plate to No. 5, the actual printer. The latter took a sheet of damp paper from a pile beside him, laid it on the plate (which appeared to be slightly curved by the constant pressure of the cylinder), put a leather pad on top, and put it through the machine. By the time he had done this the second plate was ready for him and he continued the process, the two plates passing backwards and forwards from hand to hand.

The workmen employed are, of course, natives, and anyone who knows the haphazard methods of the Aryan brother will readily understand how it is that such various results can be produced from one and the same plate as may be seen in any issue of Hyderabad stamps. Unless the closest supervision is exercised, the ink is wrongly mixed or the plates are not cleaned, the result being a sheet of appalling blurs.

Besides the hand-presses, there are two large "Wharfedale" machines for surface-printing, but so far these have not been used for postage-stamps, though I understand that it is the intention to adopt this method at some future date. On my last visit to the Mint one of these machines was turning out blue "Diwani" stamps printed in pairs at the top of sheets of foolscap from brass dies, made in three pieces so that the date and the name of the Jaghirdar can be altered, and beautifully fitted together. The Residency stamps are also printed by this process.

PERFORATION.

There are four single-line "guillotine" machines in the Mint, operated by a single man. With these machines, and especially when the operator is a native, it is small matter for surprise that at times a few rows of stamps are left without perforation, so that many varieties found imperforate, imperforate between, or doubly perforated are easily accounted for. I give below further particulars of these machines. In a recent issue of the *Monthly Journal*, the discovery of certain varieties of perforation was recorded, but as I have "pulls" from all four machines and have measured the perforation most carefully, I do not see how there can be any variation from $12\frac{1}{2}$, with the possible exception that machine No. 1 might have been used for some sheets, which would give a perforation of 12.

PERFORATING MACHINES.

- No. 1. By Dickenson. Used only for perforating fiscal stamps. This machine gives a perforation of $12\frac{1}{2}$ for about 6 inches at one end, the remainder being 12.
- No. 2. By Harold. Used only for perforating fiscal stamps. Perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$.
- No. 3. By Harold. I was told that this machine is now the only one used for perforating postage stamps. About 1910 it was fitted with a new die plate punch. The holes are rather larger than those of No. 2, but the perforation is the same.
- No. 4. By Harold. This machine was also fitted, about 1910, with a new die plate punch, but as there were not enough needles of one size, the holes at one end are very much smaller than those at the other, though the perforation is uniformly $12\frac{1}{2}$. This machine is, owing to this defect, now only used for perforating cheque counterfoils and similar work.

GUMMING.

The gum I saw being applied by two very grimy individuals sitting on the floor, who smeared the gum on the sheets with large brushes, and then hung them on a line to dry. Not unnaturally, the brushes and the gum attract a considerable amount of "foreign matter," with the result that, while undeniably sticky, the backs of the stamps have anything of an inviting appearance. I was told that ordinary white gum was used, but "white" can only be a comparative term. Dexterine had been given a trial, but was found ineffective, probably owing to the climate.

DISTRIBUTION.

The stamps are not issued direct from the Mint to the General Post Office but are supplied on indent to the Government Treasuries in the principal towns whence in turn they are issued to Post Offices and petty vendors as required.

Many of the Post Offices are in very small and distant villages, and it is no doubt from these that the large number of postal curiosities, such as fancy impressions and fakes which have done postal duty, has emanated, the rural Postmaster, having no philatelic conscience to contend against, being quite satisfied to accept anything in the shape of a stamp.

THE EDWARDIAN NINEPENCE

By SAM. C. BUCKLEY

The design of this value was the same as that of the Queen Victoria denomination with the exception of the change in the portrait and the inclusion of the Imperial crown. The King's profile, facing to the left, is on a solid ground of colour, within an octagonal frame: curved uncoloured tablets to the left and right are inscribed "POSTAGE" and "& REVENUE" respectively in small coloured sans serif capitals and the rest of the impression from the "head" plate is filled out to a cross *paté* shape. The Imperial crown occupies the top limb of the cross *paté*, whilst the lower limb is filled in with fanciful ornamentation. The value "9d.," in white figures and letters upon a diapered background, occupies the space between each two limbs of the cross, and the space between and around the stamps is lined similar to the Fourpence.

The stamp is another of the bi-coloured series—the centre being in a dull purple colour and the frame in blue. The paper is machine-made white wove, watermarked with the crown of 1880, and perforated 14.

The imprimatur sheet was registered on the 5 April 1902; the first delivery by the printers was on the 7 April, and the stamps were issued the same day.

The stamps are printed on special paper containing 160 stamps in eight panes in pairs, side by side, each pane containing twenty stamps in four rows of five, and the sheets were always divided into halves before being issued. The central stamps can be distinguished from the bottom ones by the sizes of the crosses watermarked in the side margins, which are about 16 mm. high in the centre, but only about 10 mm. high at the corners. Round each pane are two continuous lines, the inner in blue and the outer in purple. Between each pane is a series of horizontal lined blocks, alternately purple and blue; and below the top pair of panes are two horizontal rows of blocks—a blue one nearest the pane and a purple one next. Above the bottom pair of panes are also two rows of blocks—blue being nearest to the pane and next a purple. The spaces between the lower two pairs of panes are similarly treated. In the full mill-sheet there are 320 crown watermarks arranged in a square of 16 panes, each containing 20 watermarks in four rows of five. The space between the two pairs of each group of four panes (which constitute a sheet *as issued*) is watermarked "POSTAGE" in large open fancy capitals.

The stamps were printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co., Ltd., on ordinary unsurfaced paper until June 1905, when the chalk-surfaced paper was substituted.

As before stated, the panes were surrounded by two continuous lines which at first were unbroken, but very soon a cut was placed in the purple line over the first stamp of a pane.

This value was the first of the Edwardian series to be printed upon the chalk-surfaced paper, the earliest date known being the 29 June 1905. Evidently two plates were in use as, in addition to the cut over the first stamp on one plate, the other had a cut over the second stamp.

The De La Rue stamps on ordinary paper vary little in shade, being dull to slate-purple and pale to bright blue. The colours on the surfaced paper are slate-purple and bright blue.

The Somerset House printings appeared on the 24 July 1911, printed upon ordinary unsurfaced paper with the marginal lines as before. The first issue was in a light shade of purple, of a redder hue than formerly, and the blue was rather paler than the De La Rue shade. There were no "cuts" whatever shown on this printing, which is a scarce one, but my entire pane (the upper right-hand one) shows a white dot in the vertical purple line opposite the first stamp in the top row.

A second printing in dark purple and bright blue was observed in October 1911. It should here be noted that, on all the Somerset House printings of this value, the double cuts are only to be found beneath the penultimate or last stamps in the bottom row of the fourth or right-hand lower pane of a Post Office sheet of 80 stamps in four panes. The cuts on this printing measure $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. in width, both cuts being to the right of the star below the portrait. I have a specimen—the first stamp in the top row of the right-hand upper pane—which shows the vertical blue line broken.

A third printing in which both colours were paler followed shortly afterwards on which the double cuts measured $2\frac{3}{4}$ mm. in width, the first cut being exactly under the star.

In November 1911 a fourth printing was chronicled, the cuts being replaced by two purple dots $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. apart. This is a rare and interesting variety, and one that has caused some speculation as to the mode in which the dots were impressed. There are copies in existence showing undoubtedly double impressions of the dots. The late Mr. Ewen was of opinion that they were not on the plate but were hand-struck on the sheets after printing, and instanced a pair which had been submitted to him on which the dots were struck too high, one of them being almost merged in the line above, and a second impression had been made lower down. It seems to be the fact that the dots are found to vary a little in position. I cannot express a decided opinion upon the question, but it appears to me inconceivable that the printers should adopt so laborious a course as to apply the dots by hand.

Specimens from a fifth printing were noticed in March 1912. There are two shades—the earlier being in a distinct black-purple and deep blue shade and is somewhat scarce, and the latter in a dull reddish-purple and bright blue. The cuts are very fine and close together under the last stamp of the lower right-hand pane—the first cut being underneath the star. In the early examples there is an apparent thickening in the line under the adjoining stamp where the cuts formerly were, but in the later printings very clear traces of the cuts show.

In the sixth printing (dark purple and bright blue) the cuts are a little further apart, placed to the right of the star—the first being thicker than the second, and traces of the cuts under the fourth stamp also show, but not so clearly as those last mentioned.

The seventh printing which appeared in January 1913, was in two shades, the early one being similar to the scarce first Somerset House printing—for which it may easily be mistaken—the colour being similar, viz., a reddish purple and pale blue, but the first printing can be distinguished from this by its glossy surface which is always free from specks. Later printings are in a slightly deeper shade of both colours. The double cuts are midway in width between those of the fifth and sixth printings, the first being beneath the star, and both are serrated or “corkscrew” in shape. There are no traces of the cuts below the fourth stamp, but the line is thinned where they formerly appeared.

The eighth and last printing appeared in February 1913. There are also two shades, the first being deep reddish-purple and bright blue, whilst the latter is of a much deeper tone of purple (inclining to slate) and pale blue. The double cuts are to the right of the star, and much thicker than before—the second being deformed.

The vertical purple line near the corners between the panes is, on some of the later printings, bent inwards, and there is a variety showing the same line broken at the south-east corner of one of the panes. Specimens are also known showing the King with a shortened beard or minus that appendage, but these freaks are merely due to the paper not being in proper contact with the plate during the printing, owing, possibly, to that portion of the underlay having become detached.

It should be noted that, in the case of this value, there were no coloured dots at the right-hand corners of the sheets as was usual in the early printings from Somerset House.

I am glad to have this opportunity of mentioning that the statement contained in my book on "Marginal Varieties" (page 42) that cuts were to be found in the upper panes of the second Somerset House printing is entirely erroneous. As a matter of fact, there never were any cuts in the upper panes of the Ninepence. The mistake arose through my confusing upper "*halves*," as given in the lists published in *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*, with upper "*panes*."

CHECK LIST.

DE LA RUE PRINTINGS. Ordinary paper.

- (a) Dull to slate-purple, pale to bright blue. Continuous lines round the panes, the inner blue, outer purple; corners rounded and unbroken. Long and short horizontal lined blocks in alternate colours between each pane. Yellowish gum. Cut over first stamp. (7 April 1902.)

Chalk-surfaced Paper.

- (b) Slate-purple, bright blue. Continuous lines as before. Probably two plates—one with cut over first stamp, other with cut under second. Yellow streaky gum. (29 June 1905).

SOMERSET HOUSE PRINTINGS. Ordinary Paper.

- (c) Reddish-purple, pale blue. Continuous lines as before. No cuts in lower marginal line. White transparent gum. (24 July 1911.)
- (d) Dark purple, bright blue. Continuous lines as before. Cuts: "11" under fourth stamp in right-hand lower pane, $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. wide, to the right of the star below the portrait. (October 1911.)
- (e) Paler shades of purple and blue. Continuous lines as before. Cuts: "11" under fourth stamp, $2\frac{3}{4}$ mm. wide—first cut underneath the star. (? 1911.)
- (f) Deep purple, blue. Continuous lines as before. "11" cuts replaced by two purple dots, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. wide, under fourth stamp. (November 1911.)
- (g) Black and dull reddish-purple, deep and bright blue. Continuous lines as before. Cuts: "11" (fine and close together) under fifth stamp—first cut placed under the star. Traces of cuts below fourth stamp show more or less clearly. (March 1912.)
- (h) Dull purple, bright blue. Continuous lines as before. Cuts "11" (a little wider apart) under the fifth stamp, placed to right of the star. Traces of cuts under fourth stamp sometimes show. (? 1912.)
- (i) Reddish-purple, pale blue (shades). Continuous lines as before. Cuts: "11" midway in width between those of (g) and (h) under fifth stamp, first cut beneath the star. (January 1913.)
- (j) Deep and dark reddish-purple, bright and pale blue. Continuous lines as before. Cuts: "11" (thicker than before) under fifth stamp, to the right of the star. (February 1913.)
-

THE REGISTRATION ENVELOPES OF GREAT BRITAIN

By J. R. M. ALBRECHT

(Continued from page 101)

2D. REGISTRATION STAMP. DIE 3.

P.O. Size	Date	Setting	Stamp Frame	Notes
—	21.5.79	—	—	Ewen
F	23.5.79	F	23×21	
F	28.5.79	F	23½×21	Colon after "Registered." No Scratches
—	30.5.79	—	—	Marsh
—	7.6.79	—	—	Identified by date. No die number or wear visible.
—				Marsh
—	12.6.79	—	—	Marsh
—	14.6.79	—	—	Marsh
F	18.6.79	F	23½×21	Series of scratches appearing
—	20.6.79	—	—	Marsh
—	23.6.79	—	—	Marsh
—	25.6.79	—	—	Marsh
—	7.7.79	—	—	Marsh
—	9.7.79	—	—	Marsh
—	15.7.79	—	—	Marsh
—	17.7.79	—	—	Marsh
—	19.7.79	—	—	Marsh
—	21.7.79	—	—	Marsh
H	25.7.79			
H	26.7.79			
H	28.7.79			
H	29.7.79			
—	31.7.79	—	—	Marsh
H	8.8.79	—	—	No blot under curl
H	8.8.79	—	—	Blot appearing
H	9.8.79	—	—	Blot usual shape
H	11.8.79			
H	12.8.79			
H	12.8.79	—	—	Crossed lines on flap side not square with envelope
—	13.8.79	—	—	Marsh
I	14.8.79			
K	16.8.79			
F	18.8.79	D	24×20½	
I	19.8.79			
I	15.8.79			
—	27.8.79	—	—	Marsh
—	3.9.79	—	—	Marsh
I	10.9.79			
I	16.9.79			
F	23.9.79	D	23½×20½	
—	24.9.79	—	—	"Specimen" Marsh
—	27.9.79	—	—	Marsh

2D. REGISTRATION STAMP. DIE 3.—*contd.*

P.O. Size	Date	Setting	Stamp Frame	Notes
F	4.10.79	D	$23\frac{1}{2} \times 20\frac{1}{2}$	
F	18.10.79	B	23×21	
F	27.10.79	D	$23\frac{1}{2} \times 20\frac{1}{2}$	
—	30.10.79	—	—	Marsh
F	24.11.79	G	$25\frac{1}{2} \times 21\frac{1}{2}$	
—	1.12.79	—	—	Marsh
—	2.2.80	—	—	Marsh
—	4.2.80	—	—	Marsh
—	6.2.80	—	—	Marsh
—	7.2.80	—	—	Marsh
—	9.2.80	—	—	Marsh
—	12.2.80	—	—	Marsh
—	14.2.80	—	—	Marsh
—	17.2.80	—	—	Marsh
—	19.2.80	—	—	Marsh
—	20.2.80	—	—	Marsh
—	20.2.80	—	—	Marsh
—	25.2.80	—	—	Marsh
G	26.2.80	D	$25\frac{1}{2} \times 21$	Right fl. scr.
—	28.2.80	—	—	Marsh
G	3.3.80	—	$21 \times 25\frac{1}{2}$	Right flap scr. Marsh
—	3.5.80	—	—	Marsh
—	5.5.80	—	—	Marsh
G	5.6.80	D	$25\frac{1}{2} \times 21$	Imprint without "Limited"
—	10.7.80	—	—	Marsh
G	12.7.80	H	$25 \times 20\frac{1}{2}$	Imprint with "Limited"
—	17.7.80	—	—	Marsh
—	22.7.80	—	—	Marsh
—	28.7.80	—	—	Marsh
—	5.8.80	—	—	Marsh
—	6.8.80	—	—	Marsh
—	12.8.80	—	—	Marsh
G	13.8.80	H	$25 \times 20\frac{1}{2}$	
—	14.8.80	—	—	Marsh
G	20.8.80	H	$25 \times 20\frac{1}{2}$	
G	23.8.80	H	$25 \times 20\frac{1}{2}$	
—	24.8.80	—	—	Marsh
G	26.8.80	H	$25 \times 20\frac{1}{2}$	
—	8.9.80	—	—	Marsh
—	10.9.80	—	—	Marsh
—	11.9.80	—	—	Marsh
—	13.9.80	—	—	Marsh
—	14.9.80	—	—	Marsh
—	12.10.80	—	—	Marsh
—	14.10.80	—	—	Marsh
G	15.10.80	—	$21 \times 25\frac{1}{2}$	Marsh
—	19.10.80	—	—	Ewen

2D. REGISTRATION STAMP. DIE 4.

P.O. Size	Date	Setting	Stamp Frame	Notes
F	5.8.79	I	$20\frac{1}{2} \times 21$	
F	11.8.79	F	$23\frac{1}{2} \times 21$	
—	12.8.79	—	—	Marsh
—	13.8.79	—	—	Marsh
F ₁	15.8.79	D	$23\frac{1}{2} \times 20\frac{1}{2}$	

2D. REGISTRATION STAMP. DIE 4.—*contd.*

P.O. Size	Date	Setting	Stamp Frame	Notes
—	16.8.79	—	—	Marsh
—	21.8.79	—	—	Marsh
—	26.8.79	—	—	Marsh
—	27.8.79	—	—	Marsh
—	29.8.79	—	—	Marsh
I	30.8.79	—	—	
F	1.9.79	F	$23\frac{1}{2} \times 21$	
F	1.9.79	L	$23\frac{1}{2} \times 21$	
I	1.9.79	—	—	
—	3.9.79	—	—	Marsh
F	6.9.79	L	23×21	
—	15.9.79	—	—	Marsh
F	17.9.79	I	$20\frac{1}{2} \times 21$	
—	23.9.79	—	—	Marsh
F	25.9.79	I	$20\frac{1}{2} \times 21$	
F	4.10.79	D	$23\frac{1}{2} \times 21$	
—	21.10.79	—	—	Marsh
—	22.10.79	—	—	Marsh
F	24.10.79	L	23×21	
F	7.11.79	G	$25\frac{1}{2} \times 21\frac{1}{2}$	
—	12.11.79	—	—	Marsh
—	28.11.79	—	—	Marsh
—	20.1.80	—	—	Marsh
G	21.1.80	—	$21 \times 25\frac{1}{2}$	Right flap scr. Marsh
—	24.1.80	—	—	Marsh
G	27.1.80	J	$20\frac{1}{2} \times 21\frac{1}{2}$	Right fl. scr.
—	28.1.80	—	—	Marsh
G	30.1.80	E	$25\frac{1}{2} \times 21$	Right fl. scr.
—	2.2.80	—	—	Marsh
G	3.2.80	J	$20\frac{1}{2} \times 21\frac{1}{2}$	Right fl. scr.
—	4.2.80	—	—	Marsh
—	6.2.80	—	—	Marsh
—	7.2.80	—	—	Marsh
—	10.2.80	—	—	Marsh
F	12.2.80	K	—	
F	16.2.80	D	26×21	
—	20.2.80	—	—	Marsh
F	23.2.80	L	23×21	
—	24.2.80	—	—	Marsh
—	28.2.80	—	—	Marsh
—	1.3.80	—	—	Marsh
—	4.3.80	—	—	Marsh
G	6.3.80	E	$25\frac{1}{2} \times 21$	
G	10.3.80	D	$25\frac{1}{2} \times 20\frac{1}{2}$	
G	6.4.80	D	$25\frac{1}{2} \times 21$	
—	7.4.80	—	—	Marsh
G	10.4.80	C	$25\frac{1}{2} \times 21$	
—	12.4.80	—	—	Marsh
G	13.4.80	E	$25\frac{1}{2} \times 21$	
G	13.4.80	D	$25\frac{1}{2} \times 21$	
—	15.4.80	—	—	Marsh
G	18.4.80	E	$25\frac{1}{2} \times 21$	
—	20.4.80	—	—	Marsh
—	21.4.80	—	—	Marsh
—	22.4.80	—	—	Marsh
G	23.4.80	—	$21 \times 25\frac{1}{2}$	Marsh
—	29.4.80	—	—	Marsh

2D. REGISTRATION STAMP. DIE 4---contd..

P.O. Size	Date	Setting	Stamp Frame	Notes
---	30.4.80	---	---	Marsh
G	1.5.80	D	$25\frac{1}{2} \times 21$	Marsh
G	1.5.80	E	$25\frac{1}{2} \times 21$	Marsh
G	11.5.80	E	$25\frac{1}{2} \times 21$	Marsh
---	21.5.80	---	---	Marsh
---	22.5.80	---	---	Marsh
---	28.5.80	---	---	Marsh
---	1.6.80	---	---	Marsh
---	2.6.80	---	---	Marsh
---	7.6.80	---	---	Marsh
---	9.6.80	---	---	Marsh
---	10.6.80	---	---	Marsh
---	14.6.80	---	---	Marsh
G	15.6.80	A	$25\frac{1}{2} \times 21$	Imprint without " Limited "
F	18.6.80	---	21×23	Marsh
---	21.6.80	---	---	Marsh
---	6.7.80	---	---	Marsh
---	10.7.80	---	---	Marsh
---	12.7.80	---	---	Marsh
---	13.7.80	---	---	Marsh
G	14.7.80	H	$25 \times 20\frac{1}{2}$	Imprint with " Limited "
---	15.7.80	---	---	Marsh
---	17.7.80	---	---	Marsh
---	20.7.80	---	---	Marsh
---	21.7.80	---	---	Marsh
---	22.7.80	---	---	Marsh
F	26.7.80	L	23×21	Marsh
---	15.9.80	---	---	Marsh
F	16.9.80	K	23×21	Marsh
F	21.9.80	K	---	Marsh
---	8.10.80	---	---	Marsh
---	9.10.80	---	---	Marsh
---	11.10.80	---	---	Marsh
---	13.10.80	---	---	Marsh
---	15.10.80	---	---	Marsh
---	16.10.80	---	---	Marsh
---	19.10.80	---	---	Marsh
---	21.10.80	---	---	Marsh
G	22.10.80	B	$25\frac{1}{2} \times 21$	Marsh
G	23.10.80	B	$25\frac{1}{2} \times 21$	Marsh
G	26.10.80	H	$23\frac{1}{2} \times 21$	Marsh
---	5.11.80	---	---	Marsh
G	9.11.80	B	$25\frac{1}{2} \times 21$	Marsh
---	10.11.80	---	---	Marsh
G	19.11.80	B	$25\frac{1}{2} \times 21$	Marsh
G	3.12.80	B	$25\frac{1}{2} \times 21$	Marsh
---	11.12.80	---	---	Marsh
G	13.12.80	B	$25\frac{1}{2} \times 21$	Marsh
G	17.12.80	B	$25\frac{1}{2} \times 21$	Marsh
---	29.12.80	---	---	Marsh
G	6.1.81	B	$25\frac{1}{2} \times 21$	Marsh
---	7.1.81	---	---	Marsh
---	8.1.81	---	---	Marsh
---	11.1.81	---	---	Marsh
---	24.1.81	---	---	Ewen
---	11.2.81	---	---	Marsh

(To be continued)

NEW ISSUES AND DISCOVERIES

Australia. Mr. W. T. Wilson kindly submits the 1d. in the new design but surface-printed instead of engraved. Wmk. Crown and single-lined A. Perf. 14.
1d. carmine.

Fiji. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have received the £1, King George. Wmk. multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.
£1 purple and black on red

France. Mr. W. T. Wilson kindly sends us the current 10c. surcharged with a Red Cross and 5c. in red.

Great Britain. Messrs. Chas. Nissen and Co. kindly send us copies of the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d. with control E 14. *Marsh's Weekly Philatelist* also chronicles the 5d. and 7d. with control D 14. The last-mentioned journal also chronicles the following :—

Envelopes.

Size A (Court shape) 1d. Die 12.

Size E (Commercial) 1d. Die 10.

Registration Envelopes.

Size F. 1d. & 2d. Die 19

Size G. 1d. & 2d. Die 21

The registration envelope Size F bears the inscription in a new type of lettering. Control B.H. The size G bears control D.H.

Indian Native States. Chamba. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly send us specimens of the 2 annas, King George, overprinted "CHAMBA STATE" and "SERVICE" both above and below. It is stated that the overprinted Indian Service stamps, with the word "SERVICE" at the foot, are a provisional issue and that of the values above 1 anna only a very few sheets were printed. The 2 and 4 annas have been issued overprinted on the ordinary Indian stamps with the word "SERVICE" at the top, the same as in the previous issues. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. are informed by the Postmaster that no more Georgian stamps, either ordinary or Service, above the 4 annas denomination will be supplied to stamp collectors until next year.

Overprinted on Indian Service stamps, "SERVICE" at foot.

3 pies, grey

$\frac{1}{2}$ a. green

1 a. carmine

2 as. mauve

8 as. purple

1 rup. green and brown

Overprinted "SERVICE"—"CHAMBA STATE."

2 as. mauve

4 as. olive

Jamaica. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly send us the 4d. King George, on sur-

face-coloured paper, with white back. Wmk. multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.
4d. red and black on yellow

Mexico. The *Monthly Journal* chronicles the undermentioned stamps overprinted by the Constitutionalist Government with a monogram "G.C.M." in violet or carmine.

1c. dull purple

5c. orange

10c. orange and blue

15c. lake and ultramarine

20c. blue and red

50c. black and lake

1p. black and blue

A set of lithographed stamps has also been issued by the same authority.

1c. pale blue

2c. pale green

3c. orange

5c. dull carmine

10c. dull rose

15c. bright mauve

50c. yellow

1p. bright violet

Morocco Agencies. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly send us the current British 10d. overprinted "Morocco Agencies—1 peseta." Wmk. G.R.V. Perf. 14×15.
1p. on 10d. pale blue

Penrhyn Island. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly send us the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. New Zealand, King Edward, overprinted "PENRHYN ISLAND.— $\frac{1}{2}$ PENI." in red. Perf. 14×15.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. yellow-green

Surinam. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly send us the 1c. Postage Due, with central figure on white ground; they have also received the 3c. Perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$.
1c. olive-green
3c. orange

Trinidad and Tobago. We have received from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. the 1s. on surface-coloured paper, with white back. Wmk. multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.
1s. black on green

Turkey. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly send us a commemorative stamp formed by surcharging the 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ piastres with a Turkish inscription in black of which we can decipher "1 piastre" and a date "1330." Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. are informed that this stamp was issued on 23 July and was on sale on that day only. It was issued to commemorate the seventh anniversary of the Constitution. The stamps are in sheets of 100 and one stamp in each sheet has the date "1330" omitted. Perf. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$.
1pi. on 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pi. carmine and black,

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HANCIAU (L.) Postal issues of Cuba and Porto Rico, 1877-98. *M.J.* July

France.

Etude sur les obliterations françaises, pp. 113-116.

[Serial inset in *J.P.*, July.]

French Colonies.

HOLMES (W. J.) French Colonial stamps and obliterations. *S.L.* July-August

Germany.

OMMERBORN (C.) Von den ersten Markenausgaben des Deutschen Reichs-Postgebiets (concl'd). *S.P.N.* June-July

Great Britain.

BEAUMONT (K. M.) The King Edward Sixpenny stamp printed at Somerset House. *L.P.* July

GREENWOOD (C. H.) Great Britain: the stamps of the Edwardian and Georgian Eras (cont'd). *W.-E.P.* August

Greece.

BATES (Capt. A. S.) Notes on the 1911 engraved issue of Greece. *L.P.* July

India.

CORFIELD (W.) India's unworthy stamps. *S.C.F.* 18 July

Indian stamps used abroad. *P.J.I.* July

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British Indian adhesive stamps (King George) surcharged for the Convention States (cont'd). *P.J.I.* August

Levant.

ARMSTRONG (D. B.) Les timbres du Levant (cont'd). *E.* 15 and 31 July

Newfoundland.

ELLIOT (W. T.) The Newfoundland "Guy" issue. *M.J.* July

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WILLIAMS (C. F.) Notes on plating the eightpence laureate of New South Wales. *A.S.J.* July

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BACON (E. D.) New Zealand stamps, Type 1, printed from parts of the plates. *L.P.* July

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ANDERSEN (J.) and DETHLOFF (H.) Norges Frimerker (cont'd). *N.F.T.* July

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SMITH (B. T. K.) The first stamps of Portugal. *M.C.* July

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Queensland. A re-discovery. *A.P.* July

[Current type 6d. with figures in lower corners only, postmarked 10 Nov. 1912.]

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MARRINER (T. F.) The postage stamps of Sudan (cont'd). *W.-E.P.* August

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LAMB (F. F.) The stamps of the United States. How to collect them (cont'd). *P.J.G.B.* July, August

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MELVILLE (F. J.) A "V.R.I." rarity. A unique block of Transvaal stamps. *S.L.* July-August

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CORFIELD (W.) Wanted: a philatelic Hegira. *S.C.F.* 1 August

CORFIELD (W.) The stamps of the Philatelic "Hegira." *S.C.F.* 15 August

MELVILLE (F. J.) Stamps of the Steamship Companies (cont'd). *S.L.* July-August

NOTES & NEWS

Berlin We received too late for reference in *Auction*. our previous number particulars of the prices attained at Mr. Koehler's auction sale held 17 to 19 June at Berlin, and in view of the present European situation it may be worth placing upon record some instances of remarkable prices for unusual stamps attained on the Continent, with the assurance that this sale will in all probability define a stage in the commercial side of philatelic history. Though it were futile to prophecy what may be the future of philatelic prices it is not too much to say that for some time at least there will be an end of the extraordinary sums realised at auction and for the almost frantic demand for a certain class of philatelic objects which has distinguished the last few years of continental collecting, a demand which has been as exclusive as it has been persistent, and one which has caused many to reflect upon similar activity in other branches of connoisseurism to their ultimate disadvantage.

Writing at the time of a crisis in the affairs of not only Europe but of the whole world, it is impossible to derive inspiration from matters so remote from the real burdens of humanity as philately, and while we can raise no enthusiasm or interest in the commercial side, the future historian of stamp collecting viewing this phase will doubtless allocate to the present time a special value, and will be able to show how the incidence of a cataclysm affected collecting at the end of a period which showed such financial strength as the results of the sale which we discuss amply proved.

The stamps had been gathered together with the customary care and regard for excellence, and besides the items we particularise many minor lots achieved comparatively high prices. Most of the outstanding instances were for old Europeans. One of the most interesting of these was a piece consisting of a strip of three Baden, 1853, 1 kr. black, the end stamp of which was *tête-bêche* in regard to the two others, separated from them by a blank space about half the width of a stamp, evidently no real *tête-bêche* but a variety produced by passing a sheet twice through the press in different directions; for this M.3050 was paid. A cover with four copies of the Baden, Landpost, 12 kr. and another damaged copy made M.1465; a strip of three of the now familiar Bavaria, 1849, 1 kr. black, in perfect condition, M.405; a most beautiful cover with a block of twelve Hanover, 1855, 1-30th and one single copy, also in perfect condition and probably deservedly described as 'unique,' M.625. Four copies of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, 1864, $\frac{1}{4}$ sgr. and one copy of the 2 sch., superb on entire fetched M.1325; a pair of the 1-3rd sgr. of the same, also on entire and superb, M.905, and a pair of the 1 sch. on entire in very choice condition justified its description as an exceptionally rare by the price of M.1645. Several lots of Oldenburg of exceptional beauty were offered, the 1859, 2 gr. on piece M.265, a magnificent copy of the 3 gr. of the same on entire M.650—

a most extraordinary price—and a pair of the 1861, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. red-brown on original M.650. Several very high prices were attained for entire envelopes of German States, M.510 for Oldenburg, 1862, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. orange, M.900 for Prussia, 1852, 6 sgr. and M.1000 for a copy of Prussia 1863, 3pf., with double impression (quite separate). We close our notice with the following items:—Saxony, 3pf. red, 'ideal' copy, M.1000; a pair of the same, in the first impression, on entire, in perfect condition, M.2450, and four copies of the same on original letter, (rather heavily postmarked if one can judge from the illustration, but particularly interesting from the fact that this stamp is almost unknown used otherwise than for printed matter), M.3520. We could quote numerous other items equally remarkable for their prices. The auction catalogue with its multitude of full size and reduced illustrations was fully equal to the importance of its contents.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY,
LONDON.

4, SOUTHAMPTON ROW,
HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

27th August, 1914.

DEAR SIR,

With reference to the suggestions for inviting Philatelists to contribute stamps for the purposes of a Philatelic Auction in aid of the Prince of Wales National Relief Fund, I am instructed to send you a copy of a Resolution of the Council passed at their meeting to-day.

In passing this Resolution, the Council had no desire to depreciate a Philatelic Auction for the purpose proposed, but only the time at which it is proposed to be held.

At a later date when the clouds upon the National horizon shall present a less threatening aspect, the Council will gladly co-operate in such a movement.

The following is the Resolution referred to:—

Resolved: That the Members of the Council are unanimously of opinion that the present is not a desirable, fitting, or proper time to promote a Scheme for an Auction Sale of Stamps, in aid of the Prince of Wales National Relief Fund.

I am, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

L. L. R. HAUSBURG,

Hon. Secretary.

Communications relating to the literary contents should be addressed to The Editor, 37 Kempshott Road, Streatham Common, London, S.W. Those relating to Annual Subscriptions, Advertisements and to the Sale of Publications of The PHILATELIC RECORD, should be addressed to the Business Director, Mr. P. J. Evans, 124 Brownhill Road, Catford, S.E.

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Catalogue in the Press.

The following Sale on October 20th and 21st will include a large General Collection and a number of rare stamps from various sources.

Catalogue in preparation.

The Sale on November 3rd and 4th will consist of a very fine and large General Collection, the accumulation of forty or fifty years including a great many of the early issues now in such demand.

Catalogue in preparation.

The Sale on November 17th and 18th will consist of a portion of the magnificent collection of Great Britain, formed by the late EARL OF CRAWFORD, K.T., since purchased by R. B. SPARROW, Esq.

Other Sales for 1914-15:—

1914. October 6th and 7th, 20th and 21st; November 3rd and 4th, 17th and 18th; December 1st and 2nd, 15th and 16th.

1915. January 12th and 13th, 26th and 27th; February 9th and 10th, 23rd and 24th; March 9th and 10th, 23rd and 24th; April 20th and 21st; May 4th and 5th, 18th and 19th; June 1st and 2nd; 15th and 16th.

A special point is made of describing all lots in the fairest and most accurate manner, thus enabling buyers at a distance to send their bids in the fullest confidence that all lots they purchase are absolutely as described. Should any inaccuracy occur, any lot is willingly accepted as a return if sent back within ten days.

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VOLUME XXXVI

SEPTEMBER 1914

CONTENTS

	PAGE
The Edwardian Tenpence. By SAM. C. BUCKLEY . . .	137
The Registration Envelopes of Great Britain (contd). By J. R. M. ALBRECHT	140
Bibliography	145
New Issues and Discoveries	145
Notes and News	145
Correspondence	146
Advertisements	1xxx—/xxxvi



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 February 11th and 12th; 25th and 26th.
 March 11th and 12th; 25th and 26th.
 April 8th and 9th; 22nd and 23rd.
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EDITED BY

L. W. FULCHER, B.Sc.

Volume XXXVI

SEPTEMBER 1914

No. 9

THE EDWARDIAN TENPENCE

By SAM. C. BUCKLEY

The design of this value was also adapted from the same denomination of the Queen's Head series, with a slight alteration.

It was apparently found that the new working die for this stamp would not fit the old second colour plate, so that a new second-colour die had to be prepared. In the old plate the word "POSTAGE" was above the Queen's portrait and the words "& REVENUE" were below it. In the new plate the whole inscription is below the portrait of the King.

The stamp shows the portrait of the late King on a solid upright octagon, with triangles at the upper and lower corner sides, the whole being set in an upright uncoloured rectangle, the top of which is arched in three pieces—the crown being in the centre arch with its base resting on the top side of the portrait octagon; the inscription "POSTAGE & REVENUE" (in two lines) in coloured block capitals on a white ground is below the King's portrait. The value "10d." in uncoloured figures and letter is on a rectangle of solid colour on each side of the portrait. The main feature of the rest of the design is a broad white line which runs all round the inside of the stamp, touching in its course the two sides of each corner, and curving inwards at the top and bottom and sides. This line at the top and bottom is broken by a triangle with the apex outwards, and at the sides by the horizontal lines of the value tablets. The corners of the stamp outside the white line are filled in with minute uncoloured dots, and the spaces at the sides between the portrait rectangle and the white line are occupied with white foliate ornamentation on a solid purple ground. The space between and round the stamps is shaded with fine lines similar to the Fourpence and Ninepence.

The *imprimatur* sheet was registered at Somerset House on the 28 June 1902, the printers made the first delivery on the 24th of the same month, and the issue to the post offices took place on the 3 July following.

The paper is of the usual white wove machine-made, watermarked with the crown of 1880 and the stamps are perforated 14 all round.

The arrangement of the sheet as printed is peculiar. First there is a pane of 48 stamps, then the horizontal and vertical lined blocks; then another pane of stamps; then a blank space, below which the whole is repeated; making a sheet of 192 stamps

in four panes, which before distribution to the post offices is cut into halves. A "Post Office" sheet consists of two panes, each containing 48 stamps in four rows of twelve; the panes (one above the other) are separated by a margin equal in size to two rows of stamps. This margin is filled in with vertical and horizontal lined blocks. The horizontal blocks are continuous, running the entire length of the pane; two (one purple and one red) lie below the upper pane, and two above the lower pane—the red block being nearest to each pane. The vertical blocks, 48 in number and alternately red and purple, lie between the two pairs of horizontal blocks. The word "POSTAGE" is watermarked at the bottom and each side of the sheet, but not at the top. The margin between the two panes is watermarked and perforated in just the same way as two rows of stamps would be. The full mill sheet had 960 crown watermarks, arranged in eight groups of 120, so one or two groups of panes of such a sheet of paper would therefore suffice to print a sheet of these stamps, and as each group has 120 watermarked crowns, the centre margin must necessarily be watermarked as well as the stamps.

Messrs. De La Rue & Co., Ltd., printed the stamps on ordinary unsurfaced paper from 1902 until the advent of the chalk-surfaced paper in September 1905. Their contract ceased at the end of 1910.

Each pane is surrounded by a red and purple line—the former is continuous without any break and is next to the stamps, but the outer purple, although also termed continuous, is interrupted between the fourth and fifth and the eighth and ninth stamps at the top and bottom of each pane to facilitate the division into three blocks of sixteen stamps, value 13s. 4d.* There are centre dividing marks at the top and bottom of the sheet which are unique in that they are bi-coloured. There is a cut under the first stamp in the bottom row. The seventh stamp in the top row of the upper pane sometimes shows a minor variety—a white dash over the "o" of "10" in the left-hand value tablet. The shades of this issue are dull purple and carmine, varying but slightly.

The earliest known date of appearance of the issue on chalk-surfaced paper is the 6 September 1905. The arrangement of the sheet and marginal lines was not interfered with, but I have a block from the left corner of an upper pane which shows a wide break between the second and third horizontal rows of stamps. The early printings were in a deeper carmine than those on the ordinary paper and there are two shades—carmine and deep carmine—whilst the purple varies from dull to deep, but later printings are in pale purple and scarlet.

The printings emanating from Somerset House appeared on the 9 October 1911. They are almost indistinguishable from the last printings of Messrs De La Rue. The impression is quite clear, but the small white dots filling up the corners of the design do not, as a rule, show so clearly as in the issues printed by the old contractors.

In describing the "cuts" it must be borne in mind the peculiar arrangement of the sheet as printed, and therefore the two "Post Office" sheets are here designated the upper and lower *halves*. In addition to the old De La Rue cut under the first stamp there is, on the Somerset House printings, another under the eighth on the bottom line of the lower pane of each half. The double cuts are under the eleventh stamp of the lower panes—those in the upper half sheet are $1\frac{3}{4}$ mm. in width, slanting to the left, with an oblong piece between them; and those in the lower half are $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. in width, practically upright, with a square piece between. At the right corners of the sheets are red dots, varying in size, above the last stamp in the top row of each upper pane, and below the last stamp in the bottom row of each lower pane. The shades of this printing are dull purple and scarlet, the purple varying from pale to dark.

* The corners of the purple line in the Queen's Head series are cut away, but in the King's Head series they are rounded and unbroken.

Early in November 1912 Mr. Oswald Marsh announced in his *Weekly Circular* the discovery at an office in London of some stamps in a very distinctive shade of aniline-pink. He was informed the stamps had been in stock for about eight months, from which it may be inferred that they must have been issued the previous March or April. The colour is not the same as the aniline One Penny printed by Messrs. Harrison & Sons, but when once the colour has been seen, there is no possibility of mistake. Specimens are of great scarcity. Another and even scarcer colour is a very deep scarlet, quite distinct from the normal and aniline shades. These varieties have the 1911 cuts.

In the month of May 1912 a second printing appeared in a dull carmine tint. The double cuts are very fine and closer together, being about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. in width, and have been removed to beneath the twelfth stamp. The second of the cuts on the upper half of the sheet falls exactly under the apex of the small triangle below the inscription, whilst on the lower half both are placed more to the left. The dots at the corners of the panes are still present.

The last printings from Somerset House show a marked improvement in appearance. I have not come across any specimens of the "12" cuts that show traces of the cuts below the eleventh stamp. Some specimens of the second printing show a dot or dots on either or both sides of "REVENUE."

There were no cuts on the lower marginal line of the upper panes of either of the Somerset House printings, and in regard to this I am again in error in stating the contrary on page 45 of "Marginal Varieties." The error arose in the same manner as mentioned in the concluding paragraph of my article on the Ninepence in last month's number.

CHECK LIST.

DE LA RUE PRINTINGS.

Ordinary Paper.

- (a) Dull purple and carmine-pink or carmine. Continuous lines round the panes, the inner being a thin carmine and the outer a thick purple. The corners of both are rounded and unbroken. Yellowish gum. (3 July 1902).

Chalk-surfaced Paper.

- (b) Dull to deep purple and carmine or deep carmine or scarlet. Continuous lines as before. Yellowish streaky gum. (6 September 1905).

SOMERSET HOUSE PRINTINGS.

Ordinary Paper.

- (c) Dull purple and scarlet or aniline-pink or deep scarlet. Continuous lines as before. Cuts: Single cuts under first and eighth stamps, and "11" under eleventh. Scarlet dot near right-hand top corner of upper pane and near right-hand bottom corner of lower pane. White transparent gum. (9 October 1911).
- (d) $\frac{1}{2}$ Dull purple and dull carmine. Continuous lines as before. Cuts as last but the double ones are under the twelfth stamp. Dots as before. (May 1912).
-

THE REGISTRATION ENVELOPES OF GREAT BRITAIN

By J. R. M. ALBRECHT

(Continued from page 133)

DIE 5.

There are not any very prominent marks by which this die can be distinguished. Mr. Ewen notes the following :—

State A: 18.2.81 to 1.12.81. Dot on ground opposite "RE" of "Registration."

State B: 13.1.82. No marks?

From 1.2.82 white dot on ground opposite "G" of "Registration."

The dot in state A cannot be easily recognised in poorly printed specimens, and is absent altogether in the early dates which are clear impressions. The die number 5, however, can usually be read, the upper portion of the 5 is a short straight horizontal line while the upper portion of Die 6 is, of course, curved, so that the two dies can often be distinguished in this way even when the number is very indistinct. The earliest date known is 12.2.81; the latest 33.5.82.

While the die was in use the system of dating was discontinued and the date holes filled with ornaments usually described as florets or sometimes rosettes. They are composed of nine embossed white dots, four large and five small ones placed thus—



In some impressions the four small outer dots are worn away or fail to print; these are known as five dot florets. There are no true five dot varieties on Dies 5 or 6.

The stamp is now printed in blue with a grey tone instead of tending to blue-green as in Dies 1—4. They have a pale washed-out look compared with the previous issues.

There is a very distinct printing, which lasted about a month, both stamp and instructions were printed in a grey or lilac grey colour instead of blue. The first date for this printing is 10.2.82; 9.2.82 being in the usual blue shade. The latest date is 20.2.82 by the next date known 3.3.82 the usual blue colour had been resumed. So the exact day on which the grey printing ended has yet to be discovered.

The well-known error with the month figure "2" inverted occurs on three dates—1.2.82, 2.2.82 and 3.2.82. Of these the first and third dates appear to be scarcer than the middle one. All the G envelopes stamped with Die 5 are envelope Type 2, setting B.

There are no F envelopes of this type, for this size there was a new issue :

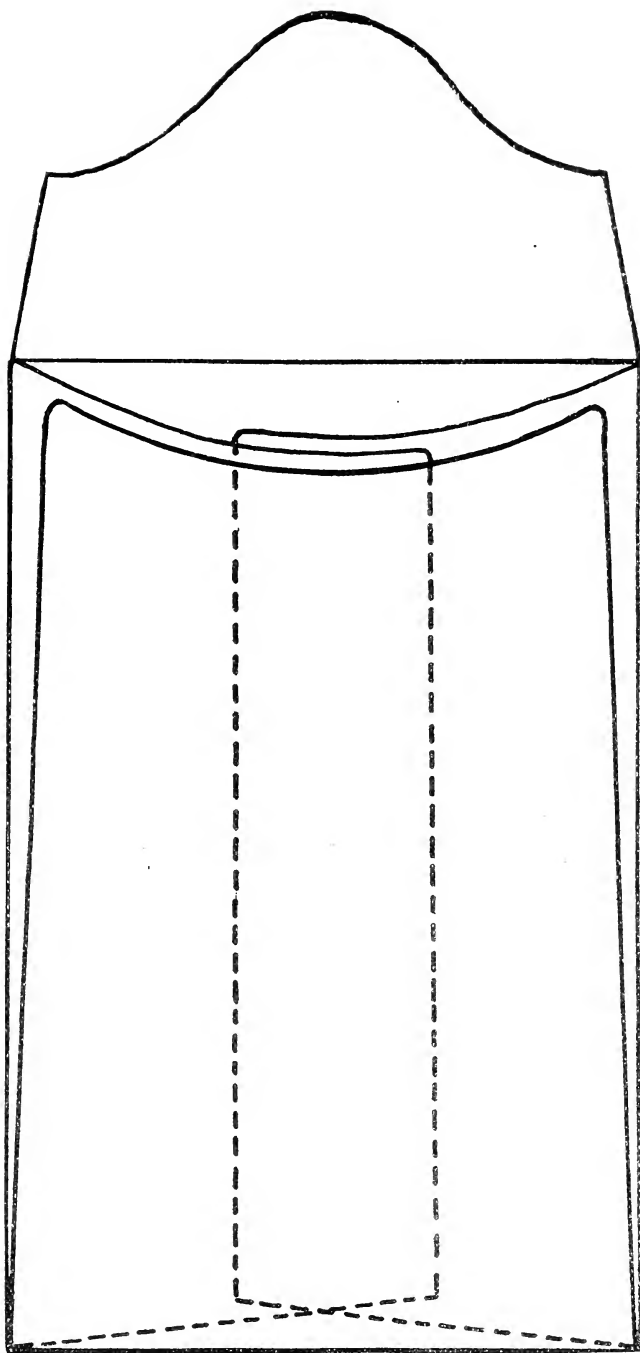
Fourth issue. July 1881.

Envelope. Type 4.

The inscriptions are as follows :—

REGISTERED LETTER.

This Letter must be handed to Office, and a Receipt obtained. there will be an Extra charge	an Officer of the Post If otherwise Posted, on delivery.
---	--



ENVELOPE TYPE 4

There is a single-line stamp frame with inscription similar to that of envelope type 2.

The envelope is formed by folding over the right flap and then the left, these overlap about 26 mm. The bottom flap which is nearly the same length as the envelope is then pasted over the other two. The edges of all three are slightly hollowed out above the imprint. The flap is plain. This envelope was only used for size F. The earliest date of stamping is 22.6.81, the latest 29.9.81.

There are two settings of the stamp frame, the most prominent differences being that one setting has a full stop after "Here" while the other is without stop.

Setting A. Full stop after "Here." The left vertical frame line projects slightly below the lower horizontal line. The "E" of "BE" is set slightly to the left of the "E" in "POSTAGE."

Setting B. Without full stop after "Here." The left vertical frame line does not project below the horizontal line. The "E" of "BE" is set to the right of the "E" in "POSTAGE."

There are other minor differences in the relative positions of the letters, but the above are sufficient to show that there were two different settings and that the one without stop is not a minor variety of the other as it has usually been described. These two settings occur equally throughout the period that this envelope was printed, so there were evidently at least two machines printing at the same time.

Letters only partially printed are often found in the letters of the instruction. They are due to poor printing or the irregular surface of the envelope, and do not occur with any regularity.

Fifth issue. October 1881.

The previous envelope was soon replaced by another Envelope. Type 5. The inscriptions are as follows:—

REGISTERED			LETTER.
This Letter must be given to		an Officer of the Post	
Office to be Registered, and a		Receipt obtained for it.	

There is a single line stamp frame with inscription similar to the previous issues. In the left upper corner there is a large block letter "R."

The shape and make-up of the envelope are the same as that of Type 4. The same form of instruction was used for size G, but all the lettering including the block R are larger to suit the larger size envelope. The stamp frame with its inscription is the same for both sizes (*see ante* p. 4, fig. 5).

The earliest date for this envelope is size F, 7.10.81, it was not used for size G until after the system of dating had been discontinued.

The setting of the stamp frame with regard to the inscription is the same as setting A of the previous issue, but the left vertical frame line does not project beyond the horizontal line. And from 17.2.82 there is no stop after "Here," but from the arrangement of the letters with regard to each other it is quite clear that it is still the same setting A. There are minor varieties with stops missing in the instruction. They are included in the reference list. It is difficult to say if they are worth collecting but they seem fairly constant; no variety is listed which has been seen on a single odd copy only.

There are also two distinct varieties of the imprint, in the earlier one the first "c" of "McCorquodale" is small and the stop after "Contractors" is slightly raised, in the later variety all the letters are taller, the capitals measuring $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. high, the first "c" is larger and the stop after "Contractors" is level. Specimens in the reference list have all the stops and the imprint in small letters unless otherwise described.

P.O. Size	Date	Envelope Type	Setting	Stamp Frame	Notes
G	12.2.81	2	B	$25\frac{1}{2} \times 21$	
G	14.2.81	2	B	$25\frac{1}{2} \times 21$	
—	19.2.81	—	—	—	Marsh
—	23.2.81	—	—	—	Marsh
—	4.3.81	—	—	—	Marsh
—	20.6.81	—	—	—	Marsh
F	22.6.81	4	—	A	
F	7.7.81	4	—	A	
F	11.7.81	4	—	A	
F	26.7.81	4	—	A	
—	28.7.81	—	—	—	Marsh
F	29.7.81	4	—	A	
—	11.8.81	—	—	—	Marsh
F	13.8.81	4	—	B	
—	16.8.81	—	—	—	
F	17.8.81	4	—	A	
F	17.8.81	4	—	B	
F	19.8.81	4	—	B	
—	24.8.81	—	—	—	Marsh
—	25.8.81	—	—	—	Marsh
F	26.8.81	4	—	A	
F	26.8.81	4	—	B	
—	5.9.81	—	—	—	Marsh
—	10.9.81	—	—	—	Marsh
F	12.9.81	4	—	B	
—	13.9.81	—	—	—	Marsh
F	14.9.81	4	—	B	
—	15.9.81	—	—	—	Marsh
—	19.9.81	—	—	—	Marsh
F	22.9.81	4	—	B	
F	23.9.81	4	—	A	
F	23.9.81	4	—	B	
—	26.9.81	—	—	—	Marsh
—	28.9.81	—	—	—	Marsh
F	29.9.81	4	—	A	
F	29.9.81	4	—	B	
—	5.10.81	—	—	—	Marsh
F	7.10.81	5	—	—	
F	12.10.81	5	—	—	
F	14.10.81	5	—	—	
—	18.10.81	—	—	—	Marsh
G	19.10.81	2	B	$25\frac{1}{2} \times 21$	Colon after "Registered"
G	19.10.81	2	B	$25\frac{1}{2} \times 21$	Colon after "Registered" upper stop just visible
—	20.10.81	—	—	—	
F	24.10.81	5	—	—	
—	25.10.81	—	—	—	Marsh
F	26.10.81	5	—	—	
—	27.10.81	—	—	—	Marsh
—	28.10.81	—	—	—	Marsh
—	1.11.81	—	—	—	Marsh
G	3.11.81	2	B	$25\frac{1}{2} \times 21$	
F	10.11.81	5	—	—	
F	12.11.81	5	—	—	
—	15.11.81	—	—	—	Marsh
—	28.11.81	—	—	—	Marsh
G	30.11.81	2	D	26×21	

P.O. Size	Date	Envelope Type	Setting	Stamp Frame	Notes.
F	1.12.81	5	—	—	—
—	2.12.81	—	—	—	Marsh
F	5.12.81	5	—	—	—
—	6.12.81	—	—	—	Marsh
—	21.12.81	—	—	—	Marsh
—	10.1.82	—	—	—	Marsh
F	18.1.82	5	—	—	Large imprint
—	20.1.82	—	—	—	—
F	21.1.82	5	—	—	—
F	1.2.82	5	—	—	" 2 " inverted
F	2.2.82	5	—	—	" 2 " inverted
F	3.2.82	5	—	—	" 2 " inverted
F	9.2.82	5	—	—	—
F	10.2.82	5	—	—	First day of grey printing
—	14.2.82	—	—	—	Marsh
F	17.2.82	5	—	—	No comma after Registered. No stop after " Here "
F	17.2.82	5	—	—	Large imprint. No stop after " Registered " " it " or " Here "
—	18.2.82	—	—	—	Marsh
F	20.2.82	5	—	—	No comma after Registered. No stop after " Here "
F	20.2.82	5	—	—	The same and large imprint
—	23.2.82	—	—	—	Marsh. Blue printing resumed
—	28.2.82	—	—	—	Marsh
G	3.3.82	2	B	25½ × 21	Marsh
—	7.3.82	—	—	—	Marsh
F	14.3.82	5	—	—	No comma after " Registered." No stop after " Here "
F	15.3.82	5	—	—	No comma after " Registered "
—	16.3.82	—	—	—	Marsh
—	18.3.82	—	—	—	Marsh
F	21.3.82	5	—	—	Large imprint. No comma after " Registered." No stop after " Here "
—	24.3.82	—	—	—	Marsh
—	29.3.82	—	—	—	Marsh
—	30.3.82	—	—	—	Marsh
F	31.3.82	—	—	—	Large imprint. No stops
G	—	3	B	25½ × 21	Nine dot florets in date holes
G	—	2	D	26 × 21	Ditto Ditto

(To be continued)

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- Sudan.**
 MARRINER (T. F.) *The postage stamps of Sudan* (contd.). W.-E.P. September

NEW ISSUES AND DISCOVERIES

- Belgium.** According to the daily press the Germans are said to have issued a set of "occupation" stamps but no details are to hand.
- Bosnia.** Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. notify the receipt of a 10 kr. value.
 10 kr. blue on grey
- Great Britain.** We gather the following novelties from *Marsh's Weekly Philatelist*:—
 Envelopes.
 1d. Size A. Dies 7., 10.
 1d. Commercial Die 7.
 1d. + 2d. Registration Envelope,
 Size G. Die 22
 Dies for stamped to order stationery.
- 1d. Dies 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38
 1d. Dies 14, 15, 16, 17
- Indian Native States.** *Gwalior*. Mr. T. W. Wilson kindly submits the 1, 2 and 5 rupees, King George, overprinted as usual for this State.
 1r. green and brown
 2r. carmine and brown
 5r. ultramarine and violet
Patiala. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. inform us that they have received the 1 anna, King George, Service.
- Japan.** Messrs. Whitfield King and Co., report the receipt of the 5 and 10 yen values on the new granite paper, watermarked with wavy lines.

NOTES & NEWS

Manchester Philatelic Society. We have received from the Honorary Secretary the following syllabus of the work of the Society for the ensuing season:—

SYLLABUS.

1914.
 Oct. 2—Paper: "The Papal States," The President.
 „ 9—Arrangement of Forgery Collection.
 „ 16—Short Papers (five minutes duration):
 "The Shanghai Retouch" (a memento of the late Hon. Treas.), The President; "Re-entries on the New Zealand 6d.," B. Goodfellow; "Varieties on the early Stamps of Canada," R. W. T. Jones; "An interesting French Stamp," W. G. Hamersley; "Proofs, Essays, and Colour Trials," J. S. Higgins, Jun.; "An interesting Argentine Issue," W. W. Munn.
- Oct. 23—Arrangement of Forgery Collection.
 „ 30—Lantern Evening with the late Mr. Abbott's Slides (Presented to the Society by Miss Abbott).
- Nov. 6—Arrangement of Forgery Collection.
 „ 13—Display: "The British North American Colonies," B. Goodfellow.
 „ 20—Arrangement of Forgery Collection.
 „ 27—Paper: "All about One Stamp," A. S. Allender (Liverpool Philatelic Society).

- Dec. 4—Arrangement of Forgery Collection.
 „ 11—Display: "The Line-Engraved Stamps of Great Britain," J. S. Higgins, Jun.
 „ 18—Arrangement of Forgery Collection. 1915.
 Jan. 8—Display: "Seychelles," J. E. Williams.
 „ 15—Arrangement of Forgery Collection.
 „ 22—Display: "The Pence Issues of Ceylon" (continued), Baron Anthony de Worms.
 „ 29—Arrangement of Forgery Collection.
 Feb. 5—Display: "Holland and Belgium" early issues, H. Wade (Leeds Philatelic Society).
 „ 12—Arrangement of Forgery Collection.
 „ 19—Paper: "Notes on Plating the First Issue of Mexico," L. L. R. Hausburg (Royal Philatelic Society).
 „ 26—Arrangement of Forgery Collection.
 Mar. 5—Display: "Brazil," John C. North.
 „ 12—Arrangement of Forgery Collection.
 „ 19—Display: "The Early Issues of the Colombian Republic," T. W. Hall (Royal Philatelic Society).

Stamp Collector's Year Book. We learn that Messrs. A. & C. Black, the well-known publishers, are projecting *The*

Stamp-Collector's Year Book, which will be edited by Lieut.-Commander A. T. Stewart, R.N., which it was intended should appear in 1915. It is possible that the present conditions may interfere with the proposal, but it is interesting to know that a venture of this kind should have attracted the attention of publishers other than those making a speciality of philately. Notwithstanding several publications of the kind on the market we have often thought that there is room for another which should preserve more the nature of an annual and less that of a collection of philatelic essays.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of "The Philatelic Record."
 11 September, 1914.

DEAR SIR,

Two valued correspondents have written me in reference to my article on the Edwardian Ninepence in last month's number, to whom I am much obliged for pointing out the error I unwittingly made in classing each variety of "cuts" as a separate "printing" which, owing to the peculiar arrangement of the sheet as printed was a wrong thing to do.

In extenuation I must plead the difficulty I was under in having to rely entirely upon my own collection.

I had not overlooked the aforesaid arrangement of the sheet, which, as stated, consisted of 160 stamps in 8 panes as printed, but issued in sheets of 30 in 4 panes. Now it is obvious that each sheet of 160 must have had "cuts" on the bottom lines of each lower right-hand pane, and it is manifestly impossible

to make each double-cut an exact replica of the other, and almost equally impossible to place them exactly in the same position on each half sheet.

When I came to examine my stamps I found that my copies of each variety of cuts differed in shade, as will be seen by a reference to the check list. I could not separate any two pairs with cuts which would satisfy me that they both came from the same sheet of 160; secondly, remarkably few of my pairs showed the watermarked crosses in the margins; and lastly, the dates I had were so far apart. I had to give up the attempt, and my mistake lies in the fact that I used the word "printing" instead of "variety of cuts" which would have been the more strictly correct term to have used.

Mr. Dendy Marshall has been kind enough to furnish me with the following particulars, and collectors will have no difficulty in correctly arranging their stamps by classifying them as follows: Varieties (*d*) and (*e*) in the check list are from the same sheet of 160—(*e*) being from the top half and (*d*) from the bottom half; varieties (*g*) and (*h*) are from another sheet—(*g*) being top half and (*h*) the bottom; and varieties (*i*) and (*j*) are from a third sheet—(*j*) being top half and (*i*) the bottom. Variety (*f*) is a separate printing by itself, probably printed without cuts but afterwards had the double dots impressed before issue. It would therefore appear there were five printings *qua* printings issued from Somerset House.

In variety (*b*) it would have been better to have said "probably two head plates" as the stamps are bi-coloured and necessitated the use of two plates for printing the complete stamp; and also in variety (*j*) the word "right" in the last line is a slip of the pen for "left."

Faithfully,

SAM. C. BUCKLEY.

THE PHILATELIC RECORD

EDITED BY L. W. FULCHER, B.Sc.

SEPTEMBER 1914

CONTENTS

	PAGE
The Edwardian Tenpence. By SAM. C. BUCKLEY	137
The Registration Envelopes of Great Britain (contd). By J. R. M. ALBRECHT	140
Bibliography	145
New Issues and Discoveries	145
Notes and News	145
Correspondence	146
Advertisements	lxxx—lxxxvi

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Communications relating to the literary contents should be addressed to The Editor, 37 Kempshott Road, Streatham Common, London, S.W. Those relating to Annual Subscriptions, Advertisements and to the Sale of Publications of *The PHILATELIC RECORD*, should be addressed to the Business Director, Mr. P. J. Evans, 124 Brownhill Road, Catford, S.E.

Telephone No. :—Gerrard 1561.

Inland Telegrams :—Puttickdom, Westrand, London (*counts as two words*).

Foreign Telegrams :—Puttickdom, London.

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THE FIRST SALE WILL TAKE PLACE ON

OCTOBER 20th and 21st,

and will consist of a further portion of the very fine general collection formed by C. NEVILLE BIGGS, Esq., F.R.P.S.L. *Catalogue in the Press.*

The following Sale on November 3rd and 4th will include a large General Collection and a number of rare stamps from various sources. (This Sale is still open for a limited number of good lots, if same are received within 10 days.) *Catalogue in preparation.*

The Sale on November 17th and 18th will consist of a very fine and large General Collection, the accumulation of forty or fifty years, including a great many of the early issues now in such demand. *Catalogue in preparation.*

The Sale on December 1st and 2nd will consist of a portion of the magnificent collection of Great Britain, formed by the late EARL OF CRAWFORD, K.T.

Other Sales for 1914-15:—

1914. December 15th and 16th.

1915. January 12th and 13th, 26th and 27th; February 9th and 10th, 23rd and 24th; March 9th and 10th, 23rd and 24th; April 20th and 21st; May 4th and 5th, 18th and 19th; June 1st and 2nd; 15th and 16th.

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THE PHILATELIC RECORD



VOLUME XXXVI

OCTOBER 1914

CONTENTS

	PAGE
The Postage Stamps of Sweden, 1855-1905 (contd)	147
The Edwardian Sixpence. By SAM. C. BUCKLEY	151
New Issues and Discoveries	158
Bibliography	159
Auction Report	159
Notes and News	160
Advertisements	<i>lxxxviii—xciv</i>



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The Philatelic Record

EDITED BY

L. W. FULCHER, B.Sc.

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OCTOBER 1914

No. 10

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF SWEDEN, 1855-1905

Compiled by the
SVERIGES FILATELIST-FÖRENING

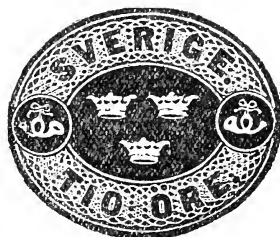
Translated by L. HARALD KJELLSTEDT
V.

(Continued from page 98)

ORDINARY POSTCARDS *(contd)*

As a result of the reduction of the rate for post cards to 10 öre, the 12 öre cards were withdrawn on 31 December 1872. While they were in use, a total of 43,410 copies of the entire issue printed of 50,000 went into circulation. Of these, 16,005 were returned from the post offices, and consequently 27,405 copies were actually issued.

10 öre red, 1873-9. According to the General Postal Directorate's circular of 29 November 1872 new postcards were to be issued on and after 1 January 1873, to consist of a 10 öre value for inland correspondence and a 6 öre value for local; also double cards (with attached blank for reply) of the 10+10 and 6+6 öres values, to be



used for the two respective branches of correspondence mentioned. The 10 öre cards were stamped on the same kind of blanks as the 12 öre, wherefore the first lots of the postcard first mentioned are of Type A. Later on Types B and C appeared, of which the latter is quite scarce.

The same die was used the whole time for the 10 and 10+10 öre cards, and consequently it became very worn. The colour of the frame and the text varies considerably, from pale violet to brown-violet; copies are known of a pure brown colour. The colour shades last mentioned are not original but appeared in course of time on account of chemical action. On Type C the colour is more strongly violet. The colour of the value stamp was first carmine and afterwards rose, with transition shades between these colours. Of type A copies are found both in carmine

and rose. It could not be ascertained if Type B also occurs in both colours, because the supply of this postcard was particularly small. All copies of this card known to date have the value stamp in carmine. Type C always occurs in rose.

After 1 January 1877, when the rate for inland postcards was lowered to 6 öre, the 10 öre postcard was used for correspondence to foreign countries. The whole issue of this postcard consisted of 241,500 copies of which 4,518 were returned to the supply store.

6 öre violet, 1873-1880. From the beginning of 1873 until the close of 1876 this card was, as mentioned, only intended for local correspondence, and the consumption during this period was also very small. Another condition set in when, from the beginning of 1877, the card could be used for all inland correspondence. Until the fourth quarter of 1876 only 27,000 copies of the card had been delivered, while from that time until 19 February 1880, when the last lot of 17,529 copies was delivered, together with the first lot of 149,300 copies of the new 6 öre card, the issue printed amounted to 1,657,629 copies. The colour of the frame and the text of the 6 öre corresponds with that of the 10 öre, but the brown colour does not occur as often as on the last-mentioned. On the other hand a shade of blue-lilac is not seldom found. The colour of the value stamp is quite constant, with paler and deeper shades. Type I of the die is generally found in a paler shade than Type II.

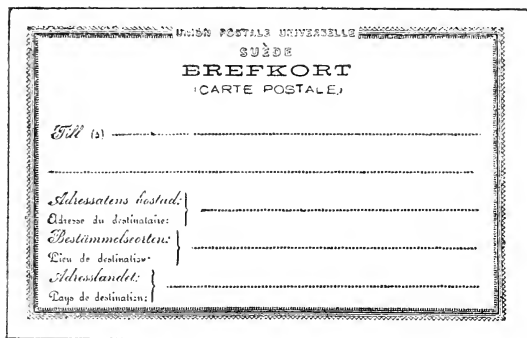
10+10 öre red, 1873-1883. As was the case with the single 10 öre postcards, the double 10+10 öre cards were used during 1873-1876 for inland correspondence, and thereafter for that to foreign countries. The colour of the value stamp was carmine, and that of the text pale violet. Neither of these colours shows any shade. The last stamping of 10+10 öre cards took place at the beginning of 1875. Of the lot of 6,029 copies stamped at that time, the last remainder, 2,029 copies, was delivered to the postage stamp supply on 28 November 1877. As at the time of the stamping only the first delivered lot of blanks was available, it follows that all the cards must be of Type A. The double 10 öre card remained longest in circulation of any cards of small size, and had an issue of 16,929 copies, though 4,586 of these were returned to the supply store. Thus 12,343 copies remained in circulation. It is said that copies of this card exist which are without the value stamp on the reply half.

6+6 öre violet, 1873-1882, was during 1873-6 used as a local card, and thereafter as an ordinary inland card, and occurs in all the three text types and in both die types. The colour of the text varies from pale violet to brown-violet. The strong, bright violet colour is characteristic for Type C, which is also the case with the single cards of the 6 öre value. The value stamp is in both types, violet with paler shades. Of this card a lot of 8,009 copies was stamped at the same time as the 10+10 öre cards, at the beginning of 1875. On 7 July 1877 the last lot, 1,000 copies, was delivered, and there is no doubt that all these cards were of the A type. The 5,000 blanks, previously mentioned, which were delivered in 1876, were immediately turned over to be stamped, and the last lot of these were received at the supply store on 15 January 1878. To which type these blanks belonged it is impossible to state, but they were probably of the C type, and in such a case the A type should have been found in the supply until the date last mentioned. The last delivery to the postage stamp supply of finished 6+6 öre cards took place on 19 February 1880, when 22,930 cards were delivered.

In 1879 all the work connected with the manufacture of postcards was turned over to JACOB BAGGE, of Stockholm, the postage stamp purveyor, and at the beginning it was intended to continue the embossing of the value stamp on postcards. As the manufacture of postcards by this method was a very slow process, it was now decided that they should be typographed, frame, text and value stamp at the same time. As late as in 1888 the question of resuming embossing was taken up again, but was dropped for the reason just mentioned. For the 15 öre value there was nevertheless a steel die engraved for embossing; it is not known if this die was made in 1880 for the postcards proposed at that time, or if the introduction of the 15 öre

card had been already planned before 1879, and the die thus intended for the stamping of this value was stored in the supply at the time. There is no indication of an impression from this 15 öre die on cards of the small size or on the larger cards; 10 öre postcards of the large size, on the other hand, are known with the 10 öre stamp *embossed*. Among collectors opinions as to the nature of the card last referred to are very divided. The cards are generally considered as proofs, which, in the opinion of some collectors, have been wrongly issued direct from the postage stamp supply, but according to other information a small lot of 10 copies must have accompanied an ordinary postage stamp delivery to the post Office at Malmö, and have been sold from there. It is said that one copy exists which has passed through the post in regular order.

The new postcards were to have the size decreed by the Universal Postal Union, 140×90 mm. The original plate for the 10 and 15 öre cards, and the two



10 + 10 and 15 + 15 öre double cards consisted of an electrotype of the frame, which was pantographed on copper, and this electrotype together with electrotypes of the text were mounted on a mahogany block. In order to provide for the address lines, specially engraved brass rules were fastened to the block. When the original plate was to be used for the making of printing plates for one or the other value, the design for the value stamp, of 10 and 15 öre respectively, was fastened to it by means of screws. When manufacturing the printing plate for the double cards a cliché of the text VIDHANGANDE KORT, etc., or SVAR was fastened in the left-hand corner, according to whether the printing plate was intended for the question card or the reply card.



It can be seen that the same original die was used for the value stamp on all the 10 and 15 öre postcards. This die was produced by means of the pantograph—whether on steel or on copper is not known—and is of an entirely new type, differing considerably from previous dies. As the die was made for surface printing, it differs also in this respect from the older dies, which were intended for embossed printing. The knots on the ribbons above the posthorns are larger on the new die type and the ends are more fluttering. The shading on the posthorns and the crowns is indicated by fine lines.

10 öre red, 1879–1889. This card and the 15 öre card issued at the same time were announced in the General Postal Directorate's circular of 30 April 1879, and

were issued 1 May of the same year. As the cards were intended for correspondence to foreign countries, the text of both is in French as well as in Swedish. The printing



was generally poor, at least on the later issues, and has a number of type errors both in the frame and in the text. Thus, for instance, 'POSTALF' is found instead of 'POSTALE,' 'LICU' instead of 'LIEU,' etc. The parenthesis after 'POSTALE' is sometimes defective and resembles more a comma; in the same way the lower stroke of c in 'CARTE' has become shortened, so that the letter appears as if leaning forward. On account of the worn condition of the value stamp the impressions sometimes do not show the posthorns and the bands of the three crowns.

The colour of this 10 öre card was at first red, with a leaning towards brick-red, afterwards carmine, and finally carmine-rose, from the beginning of 1885. The first colour shade is very rarely found, and it is probable that only the very first lots were printed in this colour. Carmine and carmine-rose are of about the same frequency. It is said that copies of the postcard exist—10 copies according to information received—which are printed on both sides, not so-called 'back-prints,' but with the impression reading in the right direction.

15 öre green, 1879-1895, corresponds to the foregoing, with the exception of value and colour, and the type errors just mentioned are also found on this card. The value stamp is also of the same type as the 10 öre described above. Only three issues of this card were printed. The first, 19,950 copies, was delivered 5 May 1879, the



second, 9,998 copies, 4 September of the same year, and the third, 6,480 copies, was delivered during 1883. The first issue differs from the others in the clean printing, and its dull pale green colour; the second as a rule has a broken c in 'CARTE' and is of a purer green colour; the third and last issue is of a deep green colour, and has the broken c just mentioned, and another defect in the frame to the right, opposite the first address line.

As a result of the reduction, in 1895, of the postage to certain countries within the International Postal Union, this card became unnecessary and was withdrawn, on which occasion 11,000 copies were returned to the postage stamp supply. The greatest number of the withdrawn copies probably belonged to the two last issues, wherefore cards of these issues can be indicated as very rare.

(To be continued)

THE EDWARDIAN SIXPENCE

By SAM. C. BUCKLEY

The design of this value shows a profile portrait of King Edward VII facing to the left within an oval on a background lined to the right, but merging into solid on the left. The oval is surmounted by a crown and framed with a branch of laurel on the left and a branch of oak on the right, the branches being tied by a ribbon at the bottom: solid coloured tablets to the left and right of the crown are inscribed "POSTAGE" and "& REVENUE" respectively in small *sans serif* letters: a solid tablet at the bottom, superimposed on the bow of the ribbon, bears the value "SIXPENCE" in uncoloured Roman capitals.

The *imprimatur* sheet was registered at Somerset House on the 3 December 1901, the first delivery by the printers was made on the 12 December, and the issue to the public took place on the 1 January 1902, though prematurely used copies are known postmarked the day previous.

The sheets are composed of 240 stamps in two panes, one above the other, of 120 stamps each in ten rows of twelve, and are printed on white wove machine-made paper watermarked with the crown of 1880 and perforated 14 all round. The space between the panes is filled in with the lined blocks or "pillars" usual with single-coloured stamps.

Messrs. De La Rue & Co., Ltd., printed the stamps on "ordinary" unsurfaced paper up to September 1905, and then on chalk-surfaced paper to the expiration of their contract at the end of the year 1910.

The first printing had a continuous line in the colour of the stamps all round the panes, the outer corners being rounded, but not at the inner, as the vertical lines extended across the central space. There was a cut in the bottom marginal line under the first stamp. This was the only variety on the unsurfaced paper, and the shade is dull purple, varying more or less in tone.

On 1 October 1905 the first specimens on chalk-surfaced paper were noted. The first printing was of the continuous line variety as last mentioned, and exists both with and without the cut under the first stamp in the bottom row. The broken line soon followed, the four outer corners of which were also broken, forming a small triangular piece, except at the corners between the upper and lower panes which have no square dots or triangular pieces at the angles. The cut on the bottom line was removed from beneath the first to the second.

In June 1911 some sheets were issued with the continuous line and showing cuts under the first, third, and fourth stamps in the lower row, and in addition, the impressions were very blotchy as if the plates had not been properly cleaned. The gum is decidedly patchy and of a brownish colour, quite different to the usual gumming of Messrs. De La Rue.

The printings on surfaced paper are met with in pale, dull, bright, and deep dull purple or deep reddish purple, and the stamp is known with inverted watermark on chalky paper. Proofs also exist printed in black on white paper.

SOMERSET HOUSE PRINTINGS.

The Somerset House stamps of this value have proved a monument of detailed study, the most interesting, and the most difficult of all the provisional stamps issued in 1911-1913.

They have been studied with unwearying patience by Mr. Dendy Marshall, Mr. Kenneth Beaumont, and Mr. W. A. Town, to whose researches and deductions I have added my humble quota, and I think I may venture to say that the mysteries of the various plates with their numerous types of cuts, dots, and discs or scoops have, at last, been elucidated to my entire satisfaction, if not to others. The task has

been rendered doubly difficult owing to the fact that the philatelic journals very seldom chronicled the varieties as they were issued, and it was only by a comparison of dates of purchase of the various issues comprised in my collection with others in the collections belonging to the three gentlemen named that the dates have been approximately ascertained. I ought not to omit to add that Mr. Dorning Beckton's incomparable collection of strips from the top, middle and bottom sheets of this denomination has been of incalculable value to Mr. Town and myself in the study of the marginal lines, and I take this opportunity to tender him my grateful thanks for so courteously and willingly placing his collection at my disposal for reference.

The Somerset House printings of the Edwardian stamps have created a comparatively new vogue of collecting, *i.e.*, in complete strips of twelve taken from the bottom and middle of a sheet, and consequently have been studied to a far greater extent than the printings by Messrs. De La Rue, especially in regard to the plates used for printing the several varieties of this value, and it has thus been possible to identify each plate correctly. It is, however, probable that some of the plates used at Somerset House could be traced in the De La Rue series as well, were bottom strips of those printings available for reference.

At the outset, it should be distinctly understood that the "Jubilee" lines and the pillars between the panes of stamps *form an integral part of the plate*. From Mr. F. J. Melville's articles in the *Monthly Journal** I gather that there was not only a steel die with the design in relief for the stamps, but also for the pillars between the panes and the centre ornaments at the top and bottom of a sheet, and a study of the marginal lines suggests that they were produced in a similar way. From the steel dies lead blocks would be impressed in recess and made up into plate form. From these a plate would be electrotyped, which might be used for printing the stamps, or what, we are told, is now the more general practice where large quantities of stamps are required, be kept as a master-plate for the production of as many printing plates as may be needed; the impression in recess being taken in wax for the purpose of electrotyping the printing plates.

In the introduction to "Marginal Varieties" I followed the statement made in Wright & Creeke's "British Isles" (page 153), that "since May 1887 a line of printer's rule has been placed round each pane to assist in preserving the plates from undue wear at the edges" and I further stated that neither the "Jubilee" lines nor the lined blocks form part of the plate. The latter statement may have been correct in reference to the earlier stamps printed with the "Jubilee" line, but it is not correct in regard to present-day procedure. It therefore follows that the cuts, scoops in the pillars, and white dots in various positions on the bottom and right-hand vertical lines are made on the actual printing plates.

In the *Monthly Journal* for November 1913 a letter was published from Mr. Kenneth Beaumont, in which Mr. Dendy Marshall collaborated putting forward the very attractive suggestion that all the printing plates of the Edwardian Sixpence were produced from three master-plates. Although subsequent study has thrown doubt upon this, an examination of entire bottom strips certainly does reveal the fact that there are three types of marginal lines showing certain characteristics in one which are absent from the others. These distinguishing characteristics may be summed up as follows:—

Type A.—Broken lines. The usual breaks are about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. wide, but in the line above the top row of a sheet the break *over* the sixth stamp and that *between* the seventh and eighth are only about half that width. In the line under the bottom row the position of the two narrow breaks is reversed, being *between* the fifth and sixth and *under* the seventh stamps,

* "Postage Stamps in the Making." F. J. Melville.
Monthly Journal for July and September, 1913.

with a white speck in the centre bar under the "E" of "SIXPENCE" beneath the sixth stamp. The two corner pieces (south-west and south-east) are differently shaped.

Type B.—Broken lines again. The breaks in the lines above the top and below the bottom rows are slightly wider than the normal breaks in Type A, and are all approximately the same—there are no narrow breaks. The south-west corner piece is joined to the vertical bar, with a very wide break next to the corner of the bottom line. The south-east corner piece is very small. The fifth bar (counting from the left) has the left top edge turned up, as if a bit of metal had been attached to it. This latter is a constant flaw or excrescence running all through the series with "12" cuts under "E" of "PENCE."

Type C.—The "Jubilee" line is *continuous* instead of broken as in Types A and B, and calls for no comment.

Mr. Town, in the "Monthly Journal" for January 1914, contributed an interesting letter suggesting that there were six printing plates which might be distinguished as follows:—

I.—Broken lines. The double cuts under the eleventh stamp are shaped thus—"N." Discs out of last pillar only. Thick single cut under the letter "X" of "SIXPENCE" of the first stamp in bottom row. Small south-west corner piece. (Type "A.")

It is a most interesting fact that this plate was not used with the 1912 cuts.

II.—Broken lines. The double cuts under the eleventh stamp are shaped thus—"W." Discs out of last two pillars. Single cuts under second and fourth stamps in bottom row. (Type "A.")

The fine cuts under "EN" and the wide cuts under the loop of "P" below the twelfth stamp also belong to this type, but in these examples the cut under the fourth stamp has been filled up. The marginal lines and corners of plates I. and II., apart from cuts or flaws, appear to be identical and certainly suggest a common origin.

III.—Broken lines. The double cuts are under the first "E" of "PENCE" below the twelfth stamp. Discs out of last pillar only, the positions of which are not only different from Plate I, but they are less in size. South-west corner piece joined to vertical bar. Fine single cut under first "E" of "PENCE" of first stamp in bottom row—this, however, does not apply to the eighth and ninth printings. (Type "B.").

This plate was one of the first to appear with the 1912 cuts, and may be traced right through the series (except the slightly coated paper) to the last issue on chalky paper with yellow gum.

IV.—Continuous lines. Thick double cuts under twelfth stamp. Discs out of last two pillars for upper dot, and out of penultimate pillar only for lower dot. Single cut under second stamp in bottom row. (Type "C").

V.—Broken lines. Very fine double cuts under twelfth stamp below the *loop* of the letter "P" of "PENCE." No other cuts in bottom row. No coloured dots on the sheet. Pillars intact, *i.e.*, without the discs. South-west corner piece in normal position. The usual breaks below the sixth and seventh stamps filled up. (Type "A").

VI.—Broken lines. The double cuts are below the *serif* of the "P." Pillars intact. Breaks also filled up. The south-west corner piece and most of the left-hand vertical lines are dropped below the normal level. The vertical line to the right of the lined blocks or pillars is perceptibly thinner, not only than the corresponding line on Plate V, but even

thinner than the other vertical lines on this plate itself. The corresponding line on Plate V is comparatively thick. (Type "A").

The fact that the first two plates are found together in four distinct shades indicates that two plates were printed from side by side at the same time, but not with the same type of marginal lines—plates with exactly similar characteristics would not be printed from at the same operation. Moreover, the coloured dots in the side margin of the 1911 issue being on the left side of one plate and on the right of the other, as well as the fact that the single cuts appear in one case under the first stamp and in the other under the second throughout the series until the advent of Plate V, seems to confirm the supposition that the stamps were printed in sheets of 480 divided into halves before issue.

In the *Monthly Journal* for March 1914, Mr. Kenneth Beaumont gives a Table showing how the six printing plates were used, and why no more than the two required by a single press were ever in use at the same time. This Table has since been subjected to some modification, and it now seems probable that Plate I was at press once only (the first printing); Plate II four times (first, second, third, and, to a very limited extent, fourth printings); Plate III six times (second, third, fourth, fifth, eighth and ninth printings); Plate IV twice (fourth—partial—and fifth printings); Plate V four times (sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth printings); and Plate VI twice (sixth and seventh printings).

After the Table was published, a little further study of it enabled me to point out to Mr. Beaumont a slight inaccuracy. I therefore give on the opposite page a Table which Mr. Beaumont has accepted as correctly drawn.

The Somerset House printings of this stamp were for some months quite a mystery to collectors. It had been stated that the Sixpence would be printed at Somerset House from the 1 January 1911, and although this was probably the case, the stamps continued to be issued for many months on chalk-surfaced paper. On a reference to *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* of the 14 October 1911 I find it therein stated that "it becomes very probable that the sixpence stamps in use for several months past are also not of Messrs. De La Rue's manufacture, but Somerset House has been more successful in imitating the workmanship of that firm than Messrs. Harrison, for no one has yet discovered an infallible method of distinguishing the two sixpennies."* Further paragraphs all upon the same subject, appeared in that journal from time to time, culminating in a paragraph to the effect that "the last of the sixpence chalky (attributed to De La Rue) shows a blotch of colour under "PE" of "PENCE": the small space between the two ribbons is usually filled in with shading of horizontal lines. This may be due to over-inking, but whatever the cause, the blotchy printing makes us doubt whether these sixpenny chalkies really are De La Rue printing." Mr. Ewen seemed so far convinced of his supposition that he put on sale specimens of the stamps in question, and I obtained a marginal pair, which certainly at first sight, appeared very unlike a De La Rue stamp. I had nothing like it in my collection as regards the shade, and the perforation was badly centred—an unusual thing. I showed it to several well-known specialists, who all agreed it was a puzzling stamp, but the consensus of opinion was that it was not a Somerset House-printed stamp, and ultimately Mr. Nissen pronounced it to be an undoubtedly De La Rue, printed from a worn plate which resulted in the print showing up very white. The gum was yellowish, streakily applied—not white and transparent as was the real first printing on chalky by Somerset House—the latter not imitating the De La Rue yellow gum until July 1913. Any collector therefore, who may have copies of this stamp in his collection, may rest assured they are of Messrs. De La Rue's manufacture.

The *British Philatelist* for June 1913 made the startling announcement that the *very first* printing of this value from Somerset House was on chalk-surfaced paper

* This paragraph was, of course, written before it was known that Somerset House were printing most of the other Edwardian values.

THE SIXPENCE PRINTED AT SOMERSET HOUSE.

ANALYTICAL TABLE.

Serial Number of Issue.	Approximate Date of Issue.	Types of Marginal Lines.	Number of Plate.	Variety in 'Check List.	Remarks.
1	Oct./Nov. 1911	A	I and II	(d) and (e)	<p>The stopping came out of the 1911 cuts in plate II, and were replaced, hence the two varieties.</p> <p>Plate II was only used to a very limited extent for this printing, but always in conjunction with Plate III.</p> <p>Abolition of the coloured dots.</p> <p>Two entirely new plates. Comparatively deep shades.</p> <p>Slightly coated paper, which was probably experimental and soon abandoned, the printing being continued on ordinary paper. Check list (s) and (t).</p> <p>Generally thinner paper and paler shades.</p> <p>Paper thickly coated with chalk.</p>
2	March/April 1912	B and A	III and II	(f) and (g)	
3	June 1912	B and A	III and II	(h) and (i)	
4	July 1912	B A and C	III II and IV	(j) (k) and (l)	
5	Oct./Nov. 1912	B and C	III and IV	(m) and (n)	
6	Nov./Dec. 1912	A	V and VI	(o) and (p)	
7	March/April 1913	A	V and VI	(q) and (r)	
8	June 1913	A and B	III and V	(u) and (v)	
9	July 1913	A and B	III and V	(w) and (x)	

in plum-coloured ink, but that for some reason or other the print, when dry, had assumed a shade quite different from what had been intended. The same journal for January 1914 gives some further interesting details. The colour is very rich—a brilliant reddish-plum, almost a magenta. It did not, however, meet with approval, and the issue was limited to a very few hours. In fact, attempts were made to prevent it getting out, but a small portion (mixed up with the issue on ordinary paper) had been despatched, it is said, to one particular post office—but to which office is not known—before the necessary instructions could be given. The stock in magenta, according to the journal before-mentioned, was considerable, but beyond the few which were issued, and an entire sheet which went to join the *imprimatur* set preserved at Somerset House, the entire stock was destroyed. Unused copies can be counted on the fingers, and still fewer used copies are known; and, of course, the variety is the rarity of the whole Edwardian series. Through the courtesy of Mr. Charles Nissen I have seen a corner pair, which shows the “cuts” to be of the sloping or parallel variety (Plate II). It is probable that a similar number of sheets with the other type of cuts (Plate I) were also printed and (possibly) issued at the same time, but no copies showing the cuts have yet been seen.

FIRST ISSUE.

The first issue from Somerset House of which the generality of philatelists have knowledge appeared on the 31 October 1911 (and, no doubt, that is the date also of the issue of the chalkies), and was in a shade generally termed “bright violet,” which is really not violet at all, but would be more correctly termed “royal purple.”

The stamps are printed on “ordinary” paper, and the ink is identically the same as used for printing the Somerset House chalkies. This issue was also very limited, and consequently it is scarce. It is to be regretted that it should have been discontinued, as the colour is very pleasing and approaches very closely to that of the Sixpence (Plate 9) of 1870.

The Somerset House printers do not appear to have been fortunate in their choice of colours for their first attempts with this value. According to Mr. Stanley Phillips great difficulty was experienced with the purple ink used—alterations in the temperature and the amount of moisture in the atmosphere at the time of printing and during the drying of the sheets causing variations of colour.* Be this as it may, in less than a week, on the 6 November to be exact, the stamps were issued in a dull purple shade, and ten days afterwards the purple took on a more reddish hue, and finally appeared in a rich plum shade on the 28th of the same month—truly a remarkable record. The rich plum shade was probably caused by double or over-inking, as it seems only to be the reddish-purple shade in a much more intense form.

The stamps of this initial issue were from Plates I and II, in the first of which there was a thick cut under the letter “X” of “SIXPENCE” below the first stamp, and the double cuts under the eleventh were curiously shaped, one being straight and the other slanting to the right (“N”), and measure 2 mm. in width:† there is a “nick” on the right edge of the first vertical bar on the right on a level with the top stroke of the last “E” of “REVENUE.” The coloured dot under the twelfth stamp is $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm. distant from the “Jubilee” line, and the last pillar is broken by two half discs—partly outlined—each disc containing a coloured dot set evenly one above the other, and there are *two* horizontal lines at the bottom of the pillar clear of the disc. A coloured dot appears in the margin on the *left*-hand side of the row of pillars.

Plate II was different. There is a single cut under the second stamp and another under the fourth in the bottom row, and two sloping cuts (“W”) $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. wide under the eleventh. The coloured dot under the twelfth stamp is $2\frac{3}{4}$ mm. from the line,

* “The Stamps of Great Britain.” Phillips, p. 33.

† Throughout this article the measurement of the “cuts” is taken at the widest part, when they are not exactly parallel.

and there are two discs or scoops cutting into the last two pillars—the dot in the top disc being exactly in the centre, but the one in the lower disc is placed more to the left. The dot opposite the row of pillars is on the *right*-hand side of the sheet.

The discs or scoops are cut into the plate for the purpose of receiving the pins which fasten it firmly to the wooden slab on which it is mounted for the printing press, and the dots represent the heads of the pins, which must project a trifle sufficiently to receive ink and be impressed upon the sheet of paper.

SECOND ISSUE.

For the second issue Plates II and III were printed from.

Stamps from Plate III appeared in the month of March 1912, and the impressions showed a fine cut below the first "E" of "PENCE" under the first stamp in the bottom row. The double cuts are below the first "E" of "PENCE" of the twelfth stamp; they are straightly shaped but slant very slightly to the left,* and measure 1 mm. in width. A single cut or "nick" is also found on the bottom marginal line of the *upper* pane under the last "E" of "PENCE" of the twelfth stamp. The coloured dot at the right corner of the sheet is $3\frac{1}{4}$ mm. distant from the line. The last pillar has the two half discs with dots in each—the discs being in a slightly different position and rather less in size than those on Plate I as there are *three* horizontal lines at the bottom of the pillar clear of the disc. The bar opposite the pillars on the right-hand side shows a vertical crack, which can be traced upon the printings from Plate III from this to the ninth. There is no coloured dot in the centre of either margin and the south-west corner piece is joined to the vertical bar. The sixth stamp in the bottom row shows a minute white dot in the value tablet under the "N" of "PENCE." It should also be noted that this plate has all the breaks about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. wide both top and bottom of the sheet—a fact which will enable collectors to identify the centre pairs or strips. These breaks are exceptional, as the general rule seems to have been—the usual breaks about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; narrow break about half that size between the fifth and sixth stamps in the bottom row: wide break (usual width) under sixth and narrow (half size) under seventh, the break between the seventh and eighth stamps being wide. These are reversed at the top of the sheet, because the same "master-plate" was used for the top and bottom lines and centre pieces: the upper would thus be reversed in relation to the lower.

Impressions from Plate II were not noticed until about the 28 April 1912. The cuts on the bottom line have been altered—that under the fourth stamp has been filled up, but the comparatively fine cut under the second remains. The double cuts (between the "EN" of "PENCE") under the twelfth stamp and 1 mm. wide, are very small and indistinct—sometimes only one cut shows, and sometimes they are almost invisible, and probably they were put in very slightly and soon became clogged up with ink. There is a minute dot on the edge of the line under the "SI" of "SIXPENCE" below the eleventh stamp: the coloured dot is closer to the line, being $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. therefrom: the last two pillars are cut by the dotted discs, the lower one being lined on the right: there is a "nick" (which, however, does not always show) on the right edge of the bar opposite the last row of stamps on the right-hand side of the upper pane about 5 mm. from the top, and one on the bar opposite the pillars about $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. from the top: the coloured dot in the centre of the right margin has been removed. This variety is one of the scarce printings, and is not often met with.

The normal shades of this issue are dull purple and grey-lilac.

* To mention these small details savours of "microscopic philately," but they assist in identifying the printings, as later printings show the cuts slightly altered.

(To be continued)

NEW ISSUES AND DISCOVERIES

Belgium. Mr. W. T. Wilson kindly sends us two sets of Red Cross stamps which have recently been issued. The first consists of two values of normal sized stamps bearing the head of King Albert, with a red cross in the lower left corner. Perf. 14.

10c. red
20c. violet

The second set are large upright oblong stamps with a design of a Belgian monument commemorating the War of Independence of 1830, and a red cross in both lower corners. Perf. $14 \times 14\frac{1}{2}$.

5c. green
10c. red
20c. violet

All the above stamps are lithographed.

From several sources we learn that the Germans have issued a series of provisional occupation stamps formed by overprinting the current stamps of the German Empire with the words "Belgien" and value in centimes, all in Gothic type.

3 cts. on 3 pf. brown
5 cts. on 5 pf. green
10 cts. on 10 pf. carmine
25 cts. on 20 pf. ultramarine

British Solomon Islands. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly send us further values of the Georgian series from the new De La Rue key plate. Wmk. multiple CA. Perf. 14.

2d. grey
2½d. ultramarine
4d. red and black on yellow
5d. purple and green
6d. purple and red violet
1s. black on green
2s. purple and blue on blue
2s. 6d. black and red on blue
5s. green and red on yellow
10s. green and red on green
£1 purple and black on red

Cyprus. The *Colonial Journal* states that the 9 pi., 18 pi., and 45 pi. stamps have now been supplied in the King George design.

Dominica. The *Colonial Journal* states that the 6d. has been supplied for the first time printed in singly fugitive ink.

Falkland Islands. The *Colonial Journal* states that the colour of the 5s. has been changed to purple in consequence of confusion having arisen owing to the 10s. stamp being somewhat of the same colour as the carmine 5s.

France. Mr. W. T. Wilson and Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. submit the permanent 10c.+5c. Red cross stamp. The red cross and 5c. appears on a tablet in the left lower corner. The value 10c. is in the upper left corner.

10c.+5c., red

Great Britain. The following novelties are taken from *Marsh's Weekly Philatelist* :—

Controls: 3d. E14

5d. D14

6d. E14

Envelopes: ½d. Size N. Die 8.
1d. Size A. Die 13.

Dies for stamped to order stationery:

2d. yellow-brown. Dies 1, 2

Post Card: New type of ½d. thin reply card. The inscription on the front is in a lighter type and the word "Reply" on the second card is now replaced by the inscription "Reply Card" in thin type, similar to that used for the inscription on the front half.

Grenada. The 3d. has again been supplied on yellow paper.—*Colonial Journal*.

India. *Indian Expeditionary Force.* Mr. W. T. Wilson very kindly submits a set of the current Indian stamps overprinted I E F in black Roman caps. for use of the Indian Expeditionary Force now in France.

3 pies, slate-grey
½a. green
1a. red
2a. violet
2½a. ultramarine
3a. orange-brown
4a. olive
8a. mauve
12a. claret
1r. green and brown

Indian Native States. *Patiala.* Mr. W. T. Wilson kindly submits the following values of Indian Georgian stamps overprinted as usual for this State.

Patiala State. 4as., 8as., 12as., 1r.

Patiala State Service. 2as., 4as., 8as., 1r.

Chamba. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly submit the 4as. Indian Service stamp overprinted "Chamba State" the word "SERVICE" appearing below. This completes the set chronicled in August last.

Leeward Islands. The *Colonial Journal* states that the 1s. and 5s. stamps are again printed on green and yellow papers respectively.

St. Lucia. The *Colonial Journal* states that the 4d. has been supplied for the first time on yellow paper.

Strait Settlements. The *Colonial Journal* states that the 10c., \$2 and \$5 have now been printed on CA and green papers respectively.

Trengganu. The *Colonial Journal* states that there are to be new values of 2c., 25c., 30c., and \$3 and that the colours of all existing values, except the 1c., 3c. and 8c., will be changed.

Trinidad and Tobago. The 4d. and 1s. values have again been supplied on coloured papers.—*Colonial Journal*.

Zanzibar. The 1c., 3c. and 6c. have now been supplied on Crown CA paper.—*Colonial Journal*.

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Nordisk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift .. N.F.T.
Philadelphia Stamp News .. P.S.N.
- Australia.**
 HULL (W. A.) Postmarks. *A.P.* September
- British Solomon Islands.**
 SMYTH (F. H.) British Solomon Islands (contd.). *A.P.* September
- China.**
 STEWART (A. E.) China. *P.J.I.* September
 [The stamps overprinted "Provisional Neutrality."]
- Denmark.**
 Katalog over Danmarks Lokalmærker (ved S—e). *N.F.T.* September
- Great Britain.**
 BEAUMONT (K. M.) The King Edward Sixpenny stamp printed at Somerset House (contd.). *L.P.* September
- Greece.**
 BATES (CAPTAIN A. S.). Notes on the 1911 engraved issue of Greece (contd.). *L.P.* September
- India.**
 Early Indian Postmarks on East India Company Stamps. *P.J.I.* September
- New South Wales.**
 WILLIAMS (C. F.) Notes on plating the Eightpence laureate of New South Wales. *A.S.J.* August
 A supposed essay of a 4d. Sydney View. *A.P.* September
- Norway.**
 ANDERSSSEN (J.) and DETHLOFF (H.) Norges Frimerker (contd.). *N.F.T.* September
- Portuguese India.**
 GODINHO (J.). Portuguese India. A complete account of the provisionals issued since the establishment of the Republic till the introduction of the permanent Ceres type. *P.J.I.* September
- Sudan.**
 MARRINER (T. F.) The postage stamps of Sudan (contd.). *W.-E.P.* October

AUCTION REPORT

The list given under this heading will contain a selection from the stamps recently sold at auction, and will generally include such stamps as are interesting owing to special character or condition, rarity of occurrence or price attained. The descriptions are those of the sale catalogues.

References.

- H. HARMER, ROOKE & CO. 1) 23 September; 2) 30 September; 3) 10 October
 P. PLUMRIDGE & CO. 1) 1 and 2 October; 2) 15 and 16 October
 V. VENTOM, BULL & COOPER. 1) 24 and 25 September; 2) 9 October
- £ s. d.
- BAVARIA, 1849, 1kr. black, superb, mint. *P. 1* 1 18 0
 Ditto, ditto, used on entire, superb. *P. 1* 3 6 0
- BARBADOS, 1878, 1d. on half of 5s., unusually fine. *P. 1* 5 5 0
- BRAZIL, 1844, greyish paper, 3oor., superb. *P. 1* 3 0 0
- BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA, March 1898, imperf., 1d. red and blue, unused. *P. 2* 2 10 0
 Ditto, ditto, variety with centre omitted. *P. 2* 5 5 0
- BUENOS AIRES, 1858, 3p. green, superb. *P. 1* £8 0 0
 Ditto, 4p. red, superb. *P. 1* 15 0 0
- CANADA, 1852, thick paper, 6d. purple, horizontal strip of six, fine. *H. 1* 17 0 0
 Ditto, 7½d. green, exceptional copy. *H. 3* 3 5 0
 Ditto, another copy, on entire, superb. *P. 2* 3 7 6
- CAYMAN ISLANDS, February 1908, 2½d. on 4d. brown, mint. *V. 2* .. 3 10 0
 July 1908, 1d. on 4d. black on yellow, mint. *P. 2* 4 0 0
- CEYLON, 1857-8, 4d. dull rose, superb. *H. 1* 10 10 0
 Ditto, 8d. brown, extremely fine. *P. 1* 10 0 0
 Ditto, 9d. purple-brown, very fine. *P. 2* 3 0 0
 Ditto, 1s. 9d. green, superb, unused. *P. 2* 4 0 0

CEYLON (*contd*)

Ditto, 2s. blue, 'record' margins, superb. <i>P. 1</i>	£7	10	0
1861, 8d. brown, superb, mint. <i>H. 2</i>	5	5	0
GIBRALTAR, 1904-7, £1, mint. <i>H. 1</i>	3	7	6
GREAT BRITAIN, 1840, 1d. black, horizontal pair, slight crease, mint. <i>H. 2</i>	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, block of eight, with red pmk., superb. <i>P. 1</i>	5	15	0
I.R. Official, 1902, King, 5s. carmine, superb. <i>P. 1</i>	13	10	0
Ditto, £1 green, surcharged 'SPECIMEN', mint. <i>P. 1</i>	17	10	0
National Telephone Company, 1884, 1d. black, entire sheet of twelve, mint. <i>V. 1</i>	2	17	6
Ditto, 6d. myrtle-green, ditto. <i>V. 1</i>	3	15	0
GRENADA, 1875, 1s. mauve, error 'SHLLING', very fine. <i>H. 3</i>	5	0	0
HONG KONG, 1891, 20c. green, S.G. 68, block of four, one without surcharge, mint. <i>P. 1</i>	2	15	0
INDIA, Service, 1886, 4as., S.G. 517, very fine. <i>H. 1</i>	5	0	0
LAGOS, 1884, 2s. 6d. olive-black, mint. <i>P. 2</i>	4	7	6
1904, 10s. green and brown, mint. <i>V. 2</i>	6	6	0
MAURITIUS, 1848, 1d. vermilion, early state, brilliant colour and fine margins. <i>P. 1</i>	10	0	0
Ditto, 2d. blue, worn impression, very fine. <i>V. 2</i>	10	0	0
October 1859, 2d. blue, superb. <i>P. 1</i>	15	10	0
1859, 2d. blue, pair, large margins and superb. <i>H. 2</i>	7	0	0
NAPLES, December 1860, ½t. deep blue, horizontal pair, superb. <i>P. 1</i>	14	10	0
NATAL, 1908, multiple wmk., £1 10s. brown-orange and purple, mint. <i>V. 2</i>	16	15	0
1908-9, £1 purple and black on red, mint. <i>V. 2</i>	3	3	0
NEW SOUTH WALES, 1850, Sydney View, 1d. lake on greyish, Plate II, horizontal pair, very fine. <i>P. 1</i>	7	5	0

NEW SOUTH WALES (*contd*)

Ditto, 1d. dull carmine, Plate II, variety hill unshaded, superb. <i>V. 2</i>	£6	15	0
Ditto, laid paper, 1d. carmine-vermilion, Plate II, horizontal strip of three, one the variety no clouds, fine. <i>P. 2</i>	15	0	0
Ditto, 2d. blue, Plate II, variety pick and shovel omitted, superb. <i>P. 1</i>	4	4	0
Ditto, 2d. grey-blue, Plate III, on entire, superb. <i>P. 2</i>	4	15	0
Ditto, 2d. dull blue, Plate V, pair (severed) on piece of original, superb. <i>P. 1</i>	6	10	0
Ditto, 3d. green, variety no whip, used with 2d. laureated on entire, superb. <i>H. 2</i>	11	0	0
NEW ZEALAND, 1857, pin perf., 2d. blue. <i>V. 2</i>	3	15	0
1872, wmk. lozenges, 2d. vermilion, very fine. <i>V. 2</i>	3	5	0
NIGER COAST, ½d. on 2d., S.G. 23, on entire with three other stamps. <i>P. 2</i>	7	10	0
NOVA SCOTIA, 1851, 1s. purple, superb. <i>P. 1</i>	9	10	0
PORTUGAL, 1870, perf. 13½, 24or., unused. <i>P. 1</i>	1	10	0
ST. VINCENT, 1880, 5s. rose-red, superb, unused. <i>P. 2</i>	10	0	0
SAXONY, 1850, 3 pf. red, very fine. <i>P. 1</i>	10	0	0
SHANGHAI, 1893, 2c. vermilion, variety black part inverted, <i>uncatalogued</i> , mint. <i>P. 1</i>	1	0	0
SWAZIELAND, 1889, 10s. fawn, on original, superb. <i>P. 2</i>	5	0	0
TRINIDAD, 1855, lithographed, 1d. blue, early state, superb. <i>P. 1</i>	4	15	0
WESTERN AUSTRALIA, 1857, 6d. golden bronze, very fine. <i>P. 1</i>	3	10	0
1857, rouletted, 2d. brown on red, full roulettes, very fine. <i>P. 1</i>	4	5	0
Ditto, 6d. bronze, roulettes on all sides, superb. <i>P. 1</i>	3	12	6
ZULULAND, 1894, £5 black on red, superb. <i>P. 2</i>	5	10	0
Postal fiscals, 1d., 1s., 9s., £1, £5 and £20, mint. <i>P. 2</i>	18	0	0
Ditto, £5 and £20, surcharged 'SPECIMEN', mint. <i>P. 2</i>	5	10	0

NOTES & NEWS

Manchester Philatelic Society. The Society commenced its 24th session on Friday, October 2nd, with a paper on the Stamps of the PAPAL STATES, by the President, Mr. W. Dorning Beckton. The paper was accompanied by Mr. Beckton's well-known collection, to which he has recently added the principal rarities purchased by him at the sale of the late Mr. J. H. Abbott's stamps. In addition to the four volumes shown, which

contained considerably over 4,000 stamps, he was able, by the kindness of Mr. C. J. Phillips, to pass round the table for inspection the Reference Collection of the Reprints and Forgeries of these stamps belonging to Messrs. Stanley Gibbons & Co., and as the existence of these reprints is one of the principal reasons why the stamps have never been very popular, they were carefully examined for future guidance.

The Papal States extended at one time from the Adriatic to the Mediterranean, being bounded on the north by the kingdom of Lombardy-Venetia, on the west the Duchy of Modena and Tuscany, on the south-east by the kingdom of the Two Sicilies; they also comprised the territory of Benevento and Pontecorvo, which were subsequently included in the kingdom of the Two Sicilies. The area was 41,152 kil., excluding the republic of San Marino, and the population in 1859 was 3,500,000. After the war of Independence of 1859-60, the Papal States were further reduced, and 10 years later were finally united to the Kingdom of Italy.

The decree for the first issue of stamps was dated December 19th, 1851, and the making of the types for the stamps was placed in the hands of M. Salviucci, the head of the printing establishment of the Papal States. He placed an order for the clichés with M. Jean Valagna for the $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 bajocchi, all of different types, which were put into use on the 1st January, 1852. The design of the stamps consisted of the Papal Arms—two Cross Keys with a triple crown over their intersection (details of keys and crown differing for each value) in various frames. Typographed in black on various coloured papers.

Each impression of the $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 3 and 4 bajocchi is surrounded by a double-lined rectangle, by way of separation from the next stamp. The clichés from which the plates were constructed, were said to have been made of lead, and M. Pio Fabri, in his celebrated work on these stamps in 1878, lays great stress upon the fact that Rome, which he points out is the chief city of modern art, could have furnished nothing in the way of stamps more unworthy of this artistic reputation and characterises them as "without doubt the most primitive and most homely stamps ever issued by a civilised government, the only distinction obtained by the designer being that he succeeded in giving a different shape to the handle of the keys on each value." He also states that the postal administration neglected to provide itself with a supply of the same paper as that used for the first impressions, and never entered into a contract for the supply of the paper, but bought what it needed in the open market without much regard to exact uniformity in colour and size.

Of the $\frac{1}{2}$ baj. there must have been at least two settings, one which had at least one cliché inverted, creating the generally recognised tête-bêche variety, and the other with the error rectified. Unfortunately, however, the exact position in the sheet of the tête-bêche cannot be located as there is no complete sheet of this value known in the blue-grey shade of the first printing. There were no reprints of the first issue, and all the minor varieties pointed out by Mr. Beckton were carefully annotated on the pages of his collection. A very fine show was made of the bisected stamps used on the entières, and much useful information to enable those who had hitherto fought shy of these certainly not picturesque, but upon a closer acquaintance,

most interesting stamps, to distinguish by means principally of the double lines dividing the stamps (whether horizontal or vertical) and the lines dividing the panes on the sheets, the various reprints of Messrs. Usigli, Moens, Gelli & Tani, and Cohn.

In July 1866, the Papal Government having adopted the decimal system of coinage, it became necessary to replace the stamps then current with others having the denomination in the new money, and a set of seven values, namely 2, 3, 5, 10, 20, 40 and 80 centesimi was issued. No new design was made, the values merely being changed. Thus the:—

2 baj.	become the	2c.
$\frac{1}{2}$ "	" "	3c.
3 "	" "	5c.
8 "	" "	10c.
4 "	" "	20c.
6 "	" "	40c.
1 "	" "	80c.

These stamps were printed on highly surfaced glazed, tinted paper and were imperf.

The last issue was in February 1868, and perforated 13. This perforation is of service to remember, as practically all the reprints are perf. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$.

On the suppression of the Papal States the stamps were withdrawn and a quantity on hand known as remainders, amongst these a number of sheets which had been printed, but not perforated and for the most part not gummed, were sold to collectors.

The 350th meeting was held at the Geographical Society's Rooms on Friday, October 16, the President, Mr. W. Dornier Beckton in the chair. The evening was devoted to the hearing of short papers on interesting stamps by seven of the members.

Mr. Goodfellow chose for his subject "The Re-entry on the 6d. New Zealand (Type 1)" and lucidly explained by the aid of a specially drawn enlargement and his notes the probable reasons for the existence of this variety. In the rolling on the impressions of the die upon the plate for the line-engraved stamps the greatest care was necessary, and any slip, either of the roller or of the plate, would make a permanent impression in a wrong position on the plate. Such a slip must have happened to the plate of the New Zealand 6d. in the case of the 10th stamp on row 17, the correct position in the sheet of this variety having been obtained at Mr. Goodfellow's request by Mr. E. D. Bacon upon reference to the proof-sheets in the collection of His Majesty.

Mr. Hamersley followed with an account of the origin of the 40c. French stamp of the first issue, known as the "wide figure 4" variety. When the plate for this stamp was finished (made by the electrotypes process) it was discovered that by error a cliché of two impressions of the 20c. value had been inserted in the bottom row and the mistake was rectified by erasing the 2 of 20 and engraving a 4 in its place. Mr. Hamersley's collection displayed

showed the same variety in the 1870 issue, proving that the same plate did duty for both issues.

Mr. R. W. T. Jones dealt principally with the plate-varieties of the first stamp issued by Canada, the 3d. of 1851. As in the case of Mr. Goodfellow these varieties were re-entries on the plate, the principal one being known as the "Double Beaver." Mr. Jones also noted the presence of hair-lines in colour on the 2c. value of King George's stamps. These lines which ran horizontally across the design and on to the margin of the stamps, roughly $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. apart, were probably guide-lines, but a pair had also been found with wavy lines across the stamps, for which no possible explanation was forthcoming.

Mr. W. W. Munn made a special feature of the 1892-1903 issues of the Argentine Republic, and by reason of the variations of water-mark, shade, and perforations which he pointed out, showed it to be an exceedingly interesting issue from a specialist's point of view.

Mr. Bernstein provided an extra turn by exhibiting a newspaper letter-sheet and an envelope carried by Balloon Post during the siege of Paris in 1870. He gave a description of the various methods by which the French in Paris tried to communicate with the outer world, stating that out of 68 balloons which were sent up, no less than 60 landed in France or on neutral territory: 4 or 5 were captured by the enemy, and two were lost at sea.

Mr. Beckton, in selecting the 20 cash stamp of the 1880 issue of Shanghai was influenced by two considerations, one the peculiar interest in the stamp itself, and the other its association with the late Hon. Treasurer, Mr. C. H. Coote.

The first paper dealt with a variety on an engraved plate, the second a variety on an electro-typed plate, and Mr. Beckton completed the sequence with a variety on a lithographic stone. In the case of the 20c. some accident had happened to the stone which had necessitated the re-drawing of the figures of the value on one of the stamps and this became known as "the figures 20 in very thin type." The stamp is of some rarity, and it is possible that all the sheets printed did not show the variety. The local interest in the stamp is that the specimen shown by Mr. Beckton was in the collection of the late Mr. Coote, who it may be said was "entertaining an angel unawares" as he certainly was not aware of the peculiarity.

Mr. J. S. Higgins, jun., concluded this most instructive series of papers with a fine display of Proofs, Essays and Colour-trials of the stamps of Great Britain, and considerable discussion was raised upon the vexed question of what constituted the difference between essays and colour-trials. Proofs were sub-divided into "die-proofs" and "plate-proofs," and Messrs. De la Rue, throughout the series of stamps printed by them have always taken proofs in black only, and these impressions in black, both from the die and the plate, are alone capable of being designated proofs. Essays he divided into three groups:—

- (1) The design submitted to the Inland Revenue in reply to request for tenders.
- (2) All other specimens of the stamp engraver's or lithographer's art not submitted for competition.
- (3) Essays of colour, paper, etc.

Several interesting specimens of letters received from sailors and soldiers with our forces, prisoners of war, and the Red Cross Society's stamps, were shown, and issues of German stamps for Belgium (printed in Berlin) reported but not yet seen.

Auction for Messrs. Harmer Rooke and Co. National Relief Fund. inform us that their sale of

17 October in aid of the National Relief Fund realised no less than £201 5s. 9d. There were over forty buyers present, bidding was keen and some of the lots were put up three times. Mr. F. Hugh Vallancy, R.A.M.C., in uniform, acted as clerk, and the lots were shown by two Boy Scouts. The auctioneers are to be congratulated on this successful result to their patriotic action.

THE PHILATELIC RECORD

EDITED BY L. W. FULCHER, B.Sc.

OCTOBER 1914

CONTENTS

	PAGE
The Postage Stamps of Sweden, 1855-1905 (contd)	147
The Edwardian Sixpence. By SAM. C. BUCKLEY	151
New Issues and Discoveries	158
Bibliography.	159
Auction Report	159
Notes and News	160
Advertisements	lxxxviii—xciv

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Communications relating to the literary contents should be addressed to The Editor, 37 Kempshott Road, Streatham Common, London, S.W. Those relating to Annual Subscriptions, Advertisements and to the Sale of Publications of The PHILATELIC RECORD, should be addressed to the Business Director, Mr. P. J. Evans, 124 Brownhill Road, Catford, S.E.

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THE PHILATELIC RECORD

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VOLUME XXXVI

NOVEMBER 1914

CONTENTS

	PAGE
The Edwardian Sixpence (contd). By SAM. C. BUCKLEY . . .	163
The History of the Registration of Letters. By C. F. DENDY MARSHALL, M.A.	168
Reviews	174
New Issues and Discoveries	175
Bibliography	176
Auction Report	176
Notes and News	178
Advertisements	<i>xcvi—cii</i>



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1915—January 14th and 15th; 28th and 29th.

February 11th and 12th; 25th and 26th.

March 11th and 12th; 25th and 26th.

April 8th and 9th; 22nd and 23rd.

May 6th and 7th; 20th and 21st.

June 10th and 11th; 24th and 25th.

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The Philatelic Record

EDITED BY

L. W. FULCHER, B.Sc.

Volume XXXVI

NOVEMBER 1914

No. 11

THE EDWARDIAN SIXPENCE

By SAM. C. BUCKLEY

(Continued from page 157)

THIRD ISSUE.

The third issue took place in June 1912 from the same plates as last employed, viz. : III and II, both altered somewhat.

On Plate III the cut is still found under the first stamp : the double cuts are curved in shape but in the same position under the twelfth stamp ; and probably cleaned out, or the plate may have been re-surfaced, as they are clearer : the coloured dot at the corner of the sheet is $3\frac{1}{4}$ mm. from the line : there is a large white dot close to the right edge of the first vertical bar on the right-hand side : the last pillar is broken by the half discs with the usual dots inside. The bar opposite the pillars on the right-hand side shows traces of the four horizontal cuts which became fully opened out when this plate was in use for the ninth printing. The cut or " nick " under the last stamp in the upper pane appears upon the early printings of this issue, but disappears in the later ones.

Plate II has the double cuts, formerly very indistinct, now cut deeply, wider apart, and both cut through the marginal line. They are placed below the loop of the " P " of " PENCE " of the twelfth stamp, and measure $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. in width. The coloured dot is $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. distant from the line, and a white dot is now placed in the first vertical bar on the right-hand side of the sheet. Sometimes traces show of the cuts under the eleventh stamp having been filled up, and the lines under the eleventh and twelfth stamps are irregular in thickness. The last two pillars are broken by the discs—the top one being more or less lined on the right, and the lower one partially so at the top on the left : the bars on the right opposite the bottom row of the upper pane and opposite the pillars show nicks.

There is a variety from this plate, copies of which are exceedingly scarce. In addition to the cuts under the twelfth stamp, the cuts formerly under the eleventh (Type " W ") are plainly shown—each cut having a minute dot in the centre, although they are sometimes clear. No doubt the stopping came out of the 1911 cuts and a few sheets were printed off before it was noticed, when they were again filled up and printing proceeded with. This variety is known as the " 11+12 cuts."

The shades of this printing vary from grey-purple to black-purple.

FOURTH ISSUE.

The fourth issue materialised in the month of July 1912, and was printed from Plates III, II, and IV. Plate II was only used to a very limited extent for this issue, and always in conjunction with Plate III.

Plate III seems to have appeared first in order of date, and all three cuts (the one under the first stamp and the double cuts under the twelfth) were slightly altered.

The double cuts are a little curved in shape and neither goes clear through the line. The coloured dot is $3\frac{1}{4}$ mm. from the line at the corner of the sheet, and the white dot has been removed from the first to the second vertical bar on the right: the half discs appear in the last pillar—the lining round the lower disc has given way, the disc itself seems to be getting a little larger with wear, and it has a thin line curving outwards and upwards at its lower part: the vertical crack in the bar opposite the pillars on the right is more pronounced than before, the white dot in the value tablet under the “N” is likewise more distinct.

Plate II comes next with the lines and cuts also slightly altered. The first of the double cuts is shaped to a point at the bottom, but both cut clearly through the line, the coloured dot is $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. distant from the line, the white dot has likewise been shifted to the left edge of the second vertical bar, and there is a minute dot in the line under the sixth stamp below the “E” of “PENCE.” The speck under “SI” of “SIXPENCE” is not found on this printing, which is very curious, but is probably due to re-surfacing of the plate, and a further fact is found in the marginal lines which seem in better condition and the ends of the bars somewhat different than in the same plate as used for the third issue.

Examples from this plate seem to be as scarce as the variety “11+12” cuts—possibly more so.

We now arrive at Plate IV with the continuous lines which appeared on or about the 28th of the month, and had a thick cut under the second stamp of the bottom row. The double cuts are very thick, bearing a slight similarity to the “N” type of the first issue, but not so large nor do they cut through the line at the top. They are $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. wide, situated under the “E” of “PENCE”: the coloured dot is $2\frac{3}{4}$ mm. below the line: a white dot, close to the right edge, is found on the line to right of the last stamp in the second row from the bottom: both pillars are scooped out for the upper dot, which is thicker than hitherto, but only the last but one for the lower dot—this half disc has a broken line curving round the left side, the last four horizontal lines of the pillar do not touch the line of the disc, and the last pillar is not broken in any way at the bottom.

The shades of this issue are deep, and vary from brownish-purple to slate-purple.

FIFTH ISSUE.

We now come to a fresh phase of our subject—the abolition of the coloured dots at the corners of the panes, which took place in October and November 1912. Their disappearance need cause no difficulty, as they could in a moment be removed from the plates with a chisel or similar implement.

Plates III and IV were worked in conjunction to make the fifth issues of these interesting stamps. The colour also underwent a change, the shade being a reddish purple or dull plum, whilst the paper, for the first time, shows distinct signs of being “plate-glazed.”

The only changes made in Plate III appear to be the removal of the white dot on the right-hand side from the second to the third vertical bar, and an appreciable thickening in the line where the dot formerly appeared in the second bar. The two half discs (having small lines round them), however, still remained in the last pillar, but they are without dots, and the four horizontal cuts in the bar opposite the pillars on the right show more clearly than before.

Specimens from Plate IV, the lines of which were continuous, were noticed on or about the 8 November 1912. The double cuts show some difference from those on the last printing from this plate, owing to their being opened out at the top and bottom: the cut under the second stamp is still there: the arrangement of the discs cut out of the last two pillars is the same, but the broken line on the left side of the lower disc is fainter, and the only alterations are that the white dot is removed to opposite the third row of stamps from the bottom, and the coloured dots above and below the panes disappear. The last stamp in the top row of the lower pane is the

"damaged plate" variety—the right frame line having a broad white line extending from the middle of the oak leaves to the bottom of the stamp. The last stamp of the second row from the bottom has the outer frame line cracked on the right-hand side.

SIXTH ISSUE.

The sixth issue appeared in the months of November and December 1912 and is noticeable for the fact that two entirely new plates (V and VI) were made, both of which show the characteristics of type "A" with certain minor differences, especially in Plate VI, where the left-hand bottom corner piece and most of the left-hand marginal lines are dropped below the normal level.

Plate V has no single cuts on the lower marginal line, the double cuts are very thin and both incline to a point at the bottom, and are placed under the twelfth stamp below the loop of the "P" of "PENCE." The chief thing to be noted is the fact that the pillars are now intact, *i.e.*, without the discs. The white dot in the third vertical bar is situated close to the left edge of the line. Another fact to be remembered is the usual breaks under the sixth and seventh stamps are filled up, though slight traces show. The marginal lines on this plate are very regular as regards thickness. I have a corner pair from this plate, showing the cuts, in a very pale shade for this printing.

Mr. Charles Davis some little time ago, showed me an interesting block of stamps of this printing, the watermarks of which were apparently double. This is similar to the Georgian "double watermarks" so well known, in that the second crown appears as a thickening of the paper, but differs from them in the fact that the second crown is not inverted. Papermakers tell us that it is quite impossible for the dandy-roll to make a "double" watermark, *i.e.*, for one letter or device on the roll to make two impressions on the paper in one revolution; and that anything of the kind is the result of an impression received during the process known as "plate-glazing." Mr. Town gives a clear explanation as to how these apparent "double watermarks" are caused, in a letter which appeared in the *Monthly Journal* for May 1913:—

Two sheets placed together after being gummed between the smooth zinc plates, and subjected to repeated pressure in a plate-calender, would have an impression of the watermark transferred from one to the other. Perhaps the usual practice would be to divide the gummed surfaces by a sheet of plain paper, and when this was omitted the double watermark effect would be produced. A watermark is in recess, and shows, of course, in transparent outline when looked through. This causes the impressed mark to be in relief, and to show in dark, opaque outline. I have called it an impressed mark, but in reality the rest of the sheet is impressed, leaving the false watermark thicker and less glazed. Both, therefore, show in dull outline on the surface.

Plate VI has the double cuts below the serif of the "P" both much clearer cut, and the second one comes to a point at the bottom. The white dot is in the middle of the third vertical bar: there are no breaks under the sixth and seventh stamps, though traces show: the pillars are also intact. The notable thing to observe on this plate is that the south-west corner piece is dropped below the lower marginal line, and the vertical lines all down the same side (except the first one or two, which are normal or nearly so as to make the dropping imperceptible) are dropped in proportion.

The paper on which this issue is printed seems to be more highly glazed, and the shades are of a dull purple and dull plum in a somewhat paler tone than the fifth issue.

SEVENTH ISSUE.

The seventh issue is a very interesting one, and appeared about the end of March and beginning of April 1913. The paper on which the early printings were printed

is the one popularly called the "slightly chalky." I submit the proper term to be used should be "slightly coated." There can be no doubt that the paper is coated with a preparation of some sort, but which does not appear to be ordinary chalk-surfacing, and probably it was an experiment. Some specimens will answer slightly to the silver test, whilst others give no response, so there appear to be variations in the composition of the coating, although no difference is observable under a glass. The paper is of a creamy shade and is probably thicker, but how far both are due to the coating it is difficult to say. Under a glass the marginal paper has a somewhat peculiar appearance, also difficult to describe, but the mesh of the paper is largely filled up. Looking at the back of the stamps the gum is dull, white, and opaque (the best test for this printing), not yellow like the full chalky of the ninth issue, and the design does not show through the back nearly so much as with the ordinary paper. The perforations are unusually clean-cut, and the edge of the holes has a slightly rounded appearance on the coated side.

Plates V and VI were again used for this issue, and, as far as I can discover, without any alteration, but it might be mentioned that the double cuts on Plate V are a little wider apart at the top than at the bottom, probably due to re-cleaning of the plate, and the white dot in the third vertical bar is almost invisible. There is a very scarce shade of deep dull plum found in this issue. It should be added that the marginal lines on Plate V seem to vary a little in thickness, as also do the corner pieces in shape.

The paper used in this printing appears to vary from thin to fairly thick. This variation, however, may be disregarded, as it does not appear to have been intentional. A small per-centage of difference is often inevitable owing to the way paper is made.

As suggested above, the slightly coated paper was evidently more or less an experiment, as it is exceedingly scarce. It appears to have been soon abandoned and the printing resumed on ordinary paper, this time generally better plate-glazed. I am not inclined to class the printing on "ordinary" as a separate issue, as I believe there was no break between the two printings, and there is nothing to distinguish it from the slightly coated, except that the shade is rather paler, and the paper rather thinner, but these differences would be accounted for by the absence of the coating. The white dot in the third vertical bar on Plate V is clearer than that on the coated paper.

The shades of the stamps on the coated paper appear to be dull plum and pale purple, and those on "ordinary" paper of a reddish purple, slightly paler than that of the sixth issue.

EIGHTH ISSUE.

The eighth issue appeared in June 1913 from Plates V and III. Some sheets from Plate V have a blot of colour spreading outwards from the line where the white dot formerly stood in the second vertical bar. The double cuts appear to be finer made—the second being noticeably thinner than the first, but these very minor differences in the cuts may be caused by wear and tear or filling up with ink or dirt.

Plate III shows two or three differences—the fine cut under the first stamp has been filled up: the double cuts are of the curved variety: there are very distinct traces of the removal of the dot from the second to the third vertical bar: and there is, as often as not, a white oval dot or flaw near the bottom end of the second bar—this bar being very irregular in thickness.

The eleventh stamp in the top rows of the upper and lower panes is the variety "no top to crown" and there is a dot over the inner frame line on the right of the last stamp in the second row of the upper pane, the bar opposite having a small scoop taken out on the right edge.

The paper used for this issue is generally very thin, and the shades are invariably much paler than for the sixth printing.

NINTH ISSUE.

The ninth and last issue took place on or about the 4 July 1913, printed on a highly chalk-surfaced paper, very susceptible to the silver test, and coated with a thick yellow streaky gum. Plates III and V were again used. The colour is a bright purple, varying a little in shade—some being warmer in tone and some colder—the latter having a whiter appearance than any other of the Somerset House printings.

On Plate III the last pillar is broken by the half discs, without dots, and the bar opposite shows four fine and clear cuts through it—two at the top and two at the bottom; and the white dot found in the other printings from this plate under the "N" of the sixth stamp in the bottom row is much more prominent than hitherto. The sixth and seventh stamps have two short and one full-length bar as in the earlier printings.

In regard to Plate V, it should be noted that the south-west corner piece is not dropped, and the second of the double cuts is more curved than the first: the pillars are intact and the centre pair of stamps have a single long marginal bar beneath them instead of the breaks, though traces of the latter show.

* * * * *

The shades of the Somerset House printings seem to bear almost every conceivable gradation of colour, and it is well-nigh impossible to name them with anything like accuracy. They may, however, be roughly classified as follows:—

- (i.)—Royal purple, dull purple, reddish purple, and deep plum, all with 1911 cuts.
- (ii.)—Dull purple to black-purple, and lilac, greyish and brownish shades, with thick 1912 cuts.
- (iii.)—Same shades (with the exception of the lilac), with the various thin 1912 cuts.
- (iv.)—The reddish purple shades, varying from comparatively deep to pale.
- (v.)—The bright purple shades on full chalky paper.

Mr. Stanley Phillips, in his recent book "The Stamps of Great Britain 1911-13," mentions on page 35 that in May 1913 stamps were printed in what was termed "chalky ink." By combining with the ink in which the stamps were printed some substance similar to that used for chalk-surfacing, it was apparently hoped that the surfacing of the paper would be rendered unnecessary. As the paper itself was unsurfaced, the design of the stamp was the only part which answered to the "chalky" test, and I have, naturally, not attempted to experiment with a view to discovering, if possible, to what printing these "chalky ink" stamps might be assigned; but I recollect that when purchasing the corner block from a sheet of the fourth issue (continuous lines), the stamps felt rather damp or sticky to the touch, and an incautious rub on the marginal line left a smudge, which seemed to lend colour to the "chalky ink" theory. I was not alone in this—one or two other collectors had also noticed the peculiarity and drew my attention to it. The last continuous lines, however, were issued in July 1912—some months before the date given by Mr. Phillips.

It is comparatively an easy task to differentiate the Somerset House printings from Messrs. De La Rue's work. The colours were never duplicated by the Government printers, and it is an interesting fact, as showing the excellence of their work, that the oval frame line is always clear of colour, however heavy the printing, which we know is not the fact in regard to the Halfpenny, the One Penny, and the Two-pence-halfpenny stamps printed by Messrs. Harrison, which are the only ones where a comparison can be instituted.

(To be continued)

THE HISTORY OF THE REGISTRATION OF LETTERS

By C. F. DENDY MARSHALL, M.A.

The various features which have formed part of registration at different times are as follows :—

- (1) Individual treatment of each letter, as opposed to their being handled *en masse*.
- (2) Receipts ; (a) given to the sender ; (b) taken from the addressee.
- (3) Additional fees.
- (4) Compensation in the event of loss.
- (5) Fines for irregularities.
- (6) Special covers, labels and postmarks.

The first characteristic seems to have applied to every letter in early times, as an Order in Council of July 1556 ordained " that the poste between this and the Northe should eche of them keepe a booke and make entrye of every letter that he shall receive, the tyme of the deliverie thereof unto his hands with the parties names that shall bring it unto him, whose handes he shall also take to his booke, witnessing the same note to be trewe." A similar one was passed in 1603, ordering the " posts " to keep a " large and faire leger paper booke " for entering the letters in. Dockwra, when establishing the London Penny Post of 1680, also provided for the entering of all letters. In the General Post there was evidently no compensation for loss. It was determined in *Lane v. Cotton* (1701) by three judges of the Court of King's Bench, though contrary to Lord Chief Justice Holt's opinion, that no action could be maintained against the postmaster-general for the loss of bills or other articles sent by post, and in 1778 Lord Mansfield delivered a similar opinion on the matter coming up for trial again. If the Post Office had ever been in the habit of making good losses, there is no doubt the fact would have been put in evidence in those cases.

In Dockwra's post of 1680-1683, compensation in all cases was guaranteed, without any fee, but this was soon abandoned, probably immediately the Post Office seized upon his undertaking, which they did when they found it was a paying concern.

A system of registration of foreign letters came in before that of inland correspondence. The Commissioners of Post Office Enquiry of 1787 found one in existence, and expressed the opinion that the fees, instead of being treated as a perquisite, should be applied to the use of the public ; being no less than 21s. outwards, and 5s. inwards ; the registration outwards carrying as far as the port, and possibly on board ship. Inwards, there was none from the port of arrival to London, the 5s. only covering the registration from London to the final destination. These fees were reduced to 2s. 6d. on all in July 1836.

About this time the need of a system for inland letters was being much felt, and details of two schemes are known. One was brought forward by a man named Harraden in 1788, who proposed a system with a fee of 1d., a special bag, and individual treatment generally, " so that the letters may be followed up step by step to the very source of neglect on the faulty party."

Bonnor (doubtless Charles of that ilk, Deputy Comptroller-General of the Post Office) also devised a plan, dated 27 February 1793, with some interesting features, but a system had already been inaugurated, taking effect from 1 October 1792. It was confined strictly to letters containing coin. No extra charge was made, except that the letter, as it had an enclosure, was charged double. The clerks wrote, or in rare cases stamped, in red ink, the words " Money Letter " on it, and entered the

address on the "letter bill" in which these letters were wrapped, in order to isolate them. Mr. W. V. Morten is the fortunate possessor of no less than five of these early "way bills," as they were more usually called, unused. The earliest, dated 18 . . . , is on yellow paper, and contains columns for details of ordinary letters, newspapers, and money letters. Two others, dated 183 . . . , are for letters going to London (on pink paper), and for "forward" letters, *i.e.*, going beyond London (on blue paper), with spaces for Unpaid, Paid, and Money letters, the postmaster being directed to wrap the latter in the bills. Another, dated 184 . . . is similar to the last but one, with the expression "Registered," instead of "Money." The fifth is on blue paper, and applies to "registered" letters more particularly.

Receipts for foreign registered letters were first given in 1814, in a form disclaiming responsibility, but not until many years later for inland letters. Receipts were always taken from the addressee.

Under this system it was impossible to register a letter, however valuable, unless it contained a coin, and the practice sprang up of enclosing a farthing in an important letter, in order to secure its being treated as a money letter. On the other hand, cases are known of half a sovereign being hidden in the seal, in order to evade the double charge for an enclosure.

In the London Twopenny Post a similar system obtained, but it was extended to letters containing jewellery and lace as well as coin, although not banknotes or bills of exchange. Here also they took a receipt, but gave none. One of the regulations on a returned letter cover from the Twopenny Post in my collection, dated 1815, runs as follows: "Cash, in gold or silver, or other Articles of Value enclosed in Letters (Notes or Drafts for money excepted) to be mentioned to the Office-keeper at putting in; but it is recommended that Bank Notes or others payable to Bearer, be cut in Half and sent at twice, the Second Part not to be sent till the Receipt of the First is acknowledged. This office however is not liable to make good the Loss of any Property sent by Post." If this regulation was not complied with, the letter was opened and returned to the sender. I do not know when this system was introduced; I have a notice of September 1794 announcing the alterations that took place that year in the "Penny Post" (as it was till 1801) containing very full regulations, but no mention of valuable letters, so it was probably after then.

Another result of the agitation of 1787 and the following years was the establishment of the Money Order Office in 1792, which of course diminished the amount of cash passing in letters.

Down to 1831 the Irish Post Office was a separate establishment, not controlled from London. Prior to this time, a very complete system of registration existed, dating from about January, 1824, under which every "double" letter (*i.e.*, containing an enclosure), except those going to England, was registered, without any fee. The letters could be either prepaid or not, at the option of the sender, receipts being given "if required." In 1831, the practice was assimilated to that of England.

Following the Tenth Report of the Commission of 1838, a general system of registration was arranged, but never came into effect, being abandoned when the reduction of the postage rates, and consequent increase of correspondence, was seen to be inevitable. On the 5 December 1839 the uniform 4d. rate for ordinary letters came in, and a notice was soon issued, announcing that on the 1 January 1840 the money letter system would cease. An example of the extreme difficulty of obtaining accurate information on Post Office subjects is shown by the fact that this date is wrongly given in Mr. Hendy's first volume on page 10, and in his second volume on page 28, also on page 26 of the Official "Historical Summary" published in 1911. I have the official notice which was inserted in the newspapers of the time giving the 1 January as the date. Hendy is also wrong about the Irish dates (Vol. I, p. 183).

Side by side with the "Money Letter" system, there were also the "Bankers' Parcels." The conveyance of these by post was legislated for in 1824. They were

only to contain banknotes, and had to weigh more than six ounces, the charge being one fourth of the ordinary rate, assimilated to the other postage rates in 1840.* Special crown-shaped postmarks were used, shown by Hendy in Vol. II (Nos. 148 and 149).

For just over a year no system of registration existed, except the bankers' parcels, and there were many complaints of theft, in consequence of which a new system was brought into operation on the 6 January 1841, applicable to any letters, whether valuable or not, the fee being 1s., which had to be prepaid in money. There was no compulsion, or compensation.

The letters had the word "Registered" written on them in red ink, and were at first all numbered by hand. Every letter was enclosed in a large sheet of green paper, addressed to the postmaster of the place where the addressee lived. On the upper half of the inside a form of receipt was printed, to be signed by the addressee. The lower half bore the following inscription:—

"The Postmaster is requested to take especial care in the Delivery of the inclosed Registered Letter, to the Party to whom it is addressed, taking a Receipt for it upon the above Form, which is to be cut off and carefully preserved in his Office, the remaining portion of the Form is to be sent back to London by the first Post, with the returned Letter Bill.

INLAND DEPARTMENT,
General Post Office."

As these covers were supposed to be returned to the Post Office, they are of extreme rarity. Mr. Morten has what I should think must be unique, namely one corresponding to the above description, unsevered, dated 31 Aug. 42. This form was used for letters leaving London.

I have a smaller one used for letters sent by "Cross Posts," *i.e.*, not through London, in which the receipt occupies the whole of the back, not being intended to be divided. This is dated 11 Jan. 49. I have also two receipt halves, of 1847 and 1848, precisely alike, except that one is headed with a large capital A, the other with a B. A London half of 1855 in Mr. Morten's collection has B above the address. What is the signification of these letters is unknown; possibly it was morning and evening. His undivided one of 1842 has neither.

The green colour of the cover-cum-receipt has evolved into the blue lines on the modern envelopes by easy stages, and still survives in the green receipts signed by the recipient of a registered letter.

Receipts were also given by the Post Office, which I will deal with later. In March 1848 the fee was reduced to 6d. About 1854 it began to be paid by stamps.

In 1856 and 1857 certain classes of notices relating to voting were allowed to be posted with a special registration fee of 2d. only. I am unable to say when this practice commenced.

On the 1 November 1856 letters marked "Registered," and posted in a letter box, were charged a double registration fee of 1s.

On the 1 January 1858 letters for the colonies were allowed to be registered, at the usual fee of 6d. With foreign countries the practice was gradually growing up, under varying arrangements.

On the 1 July 1858 the green covers were discontinued, and each letter was tied up with green silk ribbon (described in all the official forms as "tape") for which real tape was afterwards substituted, followed by green string, which lasted from April 1870 to the end of 1877. Mr. Hendy (Vol. II, p. 29) gives 1855 as the date of abandonment of the green covers, but I think there is no doubt the above is correct. I have an official copy of "Rules for Postmasters" of 1856 which mentions

* There was, however, a perquisite of half-a-crown to the guard of the mail coach.

them as being at that time in use. It is clear from notices in Mr. Morten's collection that the green silk came in as stated, and it is unlikely that the letters were left for a time without anything to distinguish them.

On the 1 August 1862 the inland registration fee was reduced from 6d. to 4d., and a new principle was introduced, namely that of compulsion. All letters obviously containing coin, passing through the London office, were registered compulsorily, and charged a double fee of 8d., the rule being extended all over the country in 1863, at the beginning of which year the fee payable on letters marked "registered" and improperly posted was also made 8d.

Adhesive labels, headed "CAUTION" are attached to the backs of letters which ought to have been registered, and are not.

On the 1 February 1866 the British registration fee on all foreign and colonial letters was reduced from 6d. to 4d., except in the case of letters sent to or through France, these being charged a fee equal to the postage, an arrangement which lasted until France entered the Postal Union, on 1 January 1876.

On the 1 October 1867 the system of compulsory registration of letters containing coin was extended to the colonies, but not to foreign countries, in which case it was not permitted to be sent at all, a buff label being attached to letters returned in consequence of this registration.

On the 1 September 1873 compulsory registration was applied to letters containing jewellery and watches, as well as those with coin. On the 1 January 1878 the registration fee, both inland and foreign, was reduced to 2d. with another innovation, namely, compensation up to £2, limited to certain conditions. Special envelopes were introduced, and the green string abolished, the letters being distinguished by blue lines instead.

On the 1 May 1886 a system of insurance came in; £2 was paid in consideration of the 2d. fee; £5 for another 1d.; and £10 for 2d. extra; a new issue of envelopes being made, with this scale printed on the backs. Adhesive labels were supplied, with the regulations in black, for attaching to old stock. In 1887 a slight modification was made, the £2 compensation being dropped out, and £5 being granted without extra fee.

On the 1 June 1891 a scale was introduced running up to £25; the adhesive labels showing this and all future modifications being printed in blue.

On the 1 December 1892 it was extended to £50, on the 1 May 1898 to £120, and on the 1 January 1906 to £400, the last mentioned scale not being printed on the envelopes, a reference to the Postal Guide being substituted.

On the 1 February 1897 the fee charged for the compulsory registration of letters found to contain jewellery, watches, or coin, and of letters marked "registered" and dropped into a letter box, was reduced from 8d. to 4d. Packets found open in the post or opened in the Returned Letter Office, which contained articles of value other than those above described (including bank notes, uncrossed cheques, etc.), were compulsorily registered at a fee of 2d.

In February 1902 the colour of the stamp on the registered envelopes was changed to brown, and the value to 3d.

On the 18 February 1907 the international system of registration labels came in, a space being shortly afterwards provided for them on the envelopes.

In the course of the above survey, I have not dealt with the receipts given by the Post Office to the public, except to mention that they were introduced for foreign letters in 1814. From evidence given before the Commissioners in 1837 (10th report, p. 19), it appears that no receipts were given for inland letters.

Mr. Morten has two unused ones, one grey, and one yellow, which are evidently after the 6 January 1841, as they use the expression "registered," the grey one being headed "Post Office —"; the other "INLAND OFFICE" (meaning, of course, London). I am inclined to think these are essays, but it is possible they were used for the first year, or they may have been forms used between officials only.



1



2

Registered
EDINBURGH

3



DUBLIN

4



5



6



7



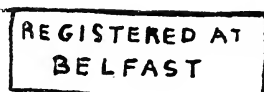
8



9



10



11



12



13



14



15



16



17



18

My first one is dated 26 November 1842, and is of a type which went on until about 1856. It is on white paper. In the place for the "Office stamp" the letters "G.P.O." with "I.D." below them are stamped in large sloping capitals in red; "I.D." meaning Inland Department.

The next type was on grey paper. In the seventies they became mere slips of thick white paper, which gave way to the modern "flimsy" about 1890. Those given in small offices have always been large, being grey until lately, now buff. There is a small blue type for letters handed to rural postmen, a privilege which was granted 1 January 1878. A special type for letters on which a late fee has been paid, is on brown paper.

The "R" labels are too well-known to need description, a remark which also applies to the modern numbered ones.

I will now give some of the principal types of postmarks applied to Registered letters.

Mr. Hendy in Vol. I gives (Fig. 21) a type belonging to the 1792 system, being the words "MONEY LETTER" in capitals, in an oblong frame. I have not seen an actual specimen.

My No. 1 belongs to the Irish system of 1824-1831.

No. 2 was used as early as 1848. The number of the letter was inserted in the circle by hand.

No. 3. 1854. In red.

No. 4. 1857. The number was also inserted in this one by hand. It is quite likely that this was a stamp belonging to the earlier system, and resuscitated in 1841. It was superseded by No. 5.

In 1856 Manchester used the word "REGISTERED" straight, in capitals. Mr. Morten has one with the words "REGISTERED AT LINCOLN" also straight, used in 1870.

No. 6 is the only instance I know of a special duplex mark for registered letters.

Nos. 7 and 8 are early London ones. The expression "G.P.O." is somewhat rare in postmarks.

No. 9 is an extraordinary type, forming a frame round the stamp, which is a 4d. one (for the then registration fee), cancelled with the obliterator 575. The date is filled in by hand.

No. 12 contains the letters "F.N.M.," meaning "Foreign Night Mail."

No. 13 is a London obliterator, usually black, occasionally blue. The numbers run to 29.

There were octagonal marks used at Dublin. The type with a "cartouche" outside a circle has been fairly widespread, among others the London Official Paid registered mark is of this kind.

No. 14 is the only instance I have seen of a temporary, or skeleton, registered mark.

No. 15 is on a registered envelope, which was dropped into a pillar box, being 60 the obliterating number of Blackheath, where it took place. This type frequently occurs without a number. The letters "AR" are stamped on letters when an acknowledgment of delivery has been paid for by the sender. Other marks relating to registered letters will be found in Hendy, Vol. II, Nos. 141 to 144, 300 to 302, 526, 540, 706 and 707.

I now give three marks used in London specially for foreign letters, all of considerable rarity.

No. 16 is on a letter from Prussia, in red, 4 Nov. 1867.

No. 17 I have in red and black.

No. 18 is in black. I have a similar one in red, lettered Prussia, 1871. What other countries' names exist in these types I cannot say. Hendy does not touch upon them.

Of the illustrations I am indebted to Mr. Morten's collection for Nos. 5, 9 and 14,

the rest being from my own. The chief authorities from which I have obtained the information as to dates, etc., are, the Tenth Report of Commission on Postage, 1837; Joyce's History of the Post Office; and the Historical Summary officially issued in 1911, together, of course, with many items of evidence in our collections.

I have left the subject of essays to the last. On the 5 March 1840, during the period when registration was in abeyance, a Mr. M. Tennant, of London, submitted a label to Rowland Hill containing two circular stamps printed in silver, one 1d., and the other 2d. He suggested that these stamps should be used for the prepayment of "Money Letters," the 1d. being affixed to the letter when posted, and the 2d. to the postman's book, to be paid for on delivery and signature. The design consisted of the numeral of value and "D" in an inner circle, and "Money let: not ex: 1 oz." on the penny, and "4 oz." on the 2d., in an outer circle.

Essays of the registered envelopes exist, for various issues, without stamps. In connection with the modern form, with flap folding over on the front, it is interesting to note that envelopes were designed and registered the 28 May 1840, by Henry Tuck, of Aldersgate, in which the flap was at the end, only folding over for about half an inch. It was intended to fasten the flap by means of the stamp, which would be placed just where it is usually put, the address being written on the same side.

REVIEWS

CREEKE (A. B. jun.) Stamp-Collecting. A Guide for Beginners. 8vo. 320 pp. illus. (The Hobby Books. Edited by Archibald Williams). Thomas Nelson & Sons, London. 1s. net.

This little work is intended as a practical guide to the collection and study of adhesive postage stamps and as might be expected from a writer of the philatelic standing of the author it amply fulfils the purpose in view. Within the limits imposed by the modest proportions of the book a large amount of solid information is concisely conveyed to the inquirer and the general tone of the work is excellent. In the twenty chapters devoted to technicalities, outfit, classification, identification, generalizing, specializing, &c., we have no fault to find with the advice offered to budding philatelists as to their progress in the cult. Needful warnings are given as to the difficulties and dangers of the way and on all matters very sound indications and references to philatelic literature whence further information may be obtained. We can strongly recommend the work as a useful text book on philately. It does not detract from the philatelic excellence of the work but we must protest against the

extraordinary rendering given on p. 192 of the famous motto of New South Wales—*Sic fortis Etruria crevit.*

STANDARD (The) CATALOGUE OF POSTAGE STAMPS. Fifteenth edition. 1915, 8vo. pp. 592 illus. Whitfield King & Co., Ipswich. 2s.

We congratulate Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. on their enterprise in bringing out the annual edition of their Simplified Catalogue as usual notwithstanding the menace of the Great War that is upon us. It is evidence of their confidence in the future of philately, a confidence which is fully shared, we believe, by the general body of philatelists. The only alterations in this edition are restorations of certain countries to their strict alphabetical order under separate headings such as Oil Rivers, Niger Coast and the various Malay States (Perak, &c.). We append the usual statistics which Messrs. Whitfield King supply with each edition of their Catalogue. The total number of stamps issued to date as included in this catalogue is 27,445 of which 7,965 are apportioned to the British Empire and 19,480 to the rest of the world. Europe has issued 5,754, Asia 5,379, Africa 6,688, America 5,694, the West Indies 2,097 and Oceania 1,833.

NEW ISSUES AND DISCOVERIES

Australia. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly send us a specimen of a new 6d. stamp, the principal feature of the design being the native Kookaburra bird. The stamp is printed from line-engraved plates on unwatermarked paper. Perf. 11.

6d. purple-brown.

Bechuanaland Protectorate. We have received from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. six values of British King George stamps overprinted for use here, as foreshadowed in July last.

½d. green
2d. orange
2½d. ultramarine
3d. violet
4d. slate-green
6d. purple

Cuba. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly send us a stamp issued to commemorate the birth of the Cuban poetess, Gertrudis Gomez de Avellaneda. It bears a portrait of the lady in question. Perf. 12.

5c. blue

Great Britain. The following novelties are taken from *Marsh's Weekly Philatelist* :—

Controls :

2½d. D14
7d. D14
9d. E14

Registered Letter Envelopes :

Size F. Die 23
Size G. Die 23
Size K. Die 21

Die for stamped to order stationery :

1d. D2 (Dublin)

Letter Card :

1d. red on pale brown card.

Monaco. We have received from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. the current 10c. overprinted with a red cross and 5c.

10c.+5c. rose

Morocco Agencies. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly send us the British 2s. 6d. stamp, King George, overprinted for use here.

2s. 6d. brown

Samoa. According to the *Postage Stamp* eight values of the German Colonial type, and possibly others, have been overprinted "G.R.I." and value in British currency.

½d. on 3pf. brown
½d. on 5pf. green
1d. on 10pf. red

2½d. on 20pf. ultramarine

3d. on 25pf. black and red on yellow

4d. on 30pf. black and orange on buff

5d. on 40pf. black and carmine

6d. on 50pf. black and purple on buff

This issue was quickly superseded by New Zealand stamps overprinted "SAMOA." The stamps thus overprinted were the ½d., 2d., 6d. and 1s. King Edward, the 1d. Dominion, and the 2½d. Pictorial.

½d. green (orange-red overprint)

1d. carmine (deep blue overprint)

2d. mauve (orange-red overprint)

2½d. blue (orange-red overprint)

6d. rose (deep blue overprint)

1s. orange (deep-blue overprint)

Switzerland. Baron A. de Reuterskiöld very kindly sends us specimens of the current 10c. pointing out that there are two types of this stamp. In Type I, which is rare (it is said that only 6,000,000 were printed) the central bars of the "H" and the "E" of "HELVETIA" are in the middle of the letters, the shading on the chest is heavy and the "o" of "10" is nearly round. In Type II the central bars of the "H" and the "E's" in "HELVETIA" are above the centre of the letters, the chest is less heavily shaded, and the "o" of "10" is more oval. All the stamps of Type I appear to be printed on a darker shade of paper than that used for the stamps of Type II.

Togoland. Mr. W. T. Wilson kindly sends us the undermentioned varieties of the German Colonial type overprinted "Togo Anglo French Occupation" and on the two lowest values a surcharge in British currency as well.

½d. on 3pf. brown

1d. on 5pf. green

20pf. ultramarine

25pf. black and red on yellow

30pf. black and orange on buff

Ewen's Weekly Stamp News also chronicles the 40pf. and 80pf. with similar overprint and states that the 1 mark is reported to exist. According to this journal there are two settings of the overprint, (1) with 3mm. space between each of the three lines of overprint, and (2) with 2mm. space between each of the three lines of overprint, and numerous minor varieties. The issue appears to have been speedily exhausted as Gold Coast stamps without any overprint are now being used on correspondence from this district.

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Belgium.

HIGLETT (G. A.). The line-engraved stamps of Belgium. *P.J.G.B.* November

Ceylon.

BACON (E. D.). Ceylon One Penny, Four Pence and Ten Pence of Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co.'s designs, each showing two impressions overlapping of the Die. *L.P.* October

China.

Local Issues of Chinese Republic surcharged stamps. *P.J.G.B.* October

France.

BRUNEL (G.). The French stamps of the Bordeaux issue (contd). *G.P.N.* November

Great Britain.

War Postmarks. *W.-E.P.* November

Greece.

BATES (Capt. A. S.) Notes on the 1911 engraved issue of Greece. *L.P.* October

Philadelphia Stamp News P.S.N.
Philatelic Journal of Great Britain P.J.G.B.
Philatelic Journal of India P.J.I.
Stamp Collector's Fortnightly S.C.F.
Svensk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift S.F.T.
Stamp Journal S.J.
Stamp Lover S.L.
West-End Philatelist W.-E.P.

Indian Native States.

GODINHO (J.) British Indian stamps (King George) over-printed for Nabha State. *P.J.I.* October

Norway.

ANDERSEN (J.) and DETHLOFF (H.) Norges Frimerker (contd). *N.F.T.* October

Portuguese India.

GODINHO (J.) Portuguese India. An account of some new discoveries among the provisionals of August and October, 1912 and January, 1914. *P.J.I.* October

Tibet.

STEWART (Capt. A. E.) Chinese Post in Tibet. *P.J.I.* October

Generalia.

BISHOP (P. C.) and CREEKE (A. B., jun.) The Dictionary of Stamp Collecting (contd.). *S.C.F.* October

La Guerre et la Philatélie. *C.* September-November

La Philatélie et la Guerre. *E.* 31 October

AUCTION REPORT

The list given under this heading will contain a selection from the stamps recently sold at auction, and will generally include such stamps as are interesting owing to special character or condition, rarity of occurrence or price attained. The descriptions are those of the sale catalogues.

References.

G. GLENDINING & Co. 1) 13 and 14 October; 2) 27 and 28 October
H. HARMER, ROOKE & Co. 28 October
P. PLUMRIDGE & Co. 29 and 30 October
P.&S. PUTTICK & SIMPSON. 20 and 21 October
V. VENTOM, BULL & COOPER. 23 October
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC, 1864, imperf., 15c. blue, good margins, except lower right, unused. *P.&S.* £15 5 0
1867, 15c. deep bright blue, very fine, unused. *P.&S.* .. 21 0 0
BAHAMAS, 1861, rough perf., 4d. rose, mint. *G. 2* 4 15 0
1862, perf. 13, 6d. lilac, unused. *G. 2* 4 17 6

BARBADOS, 1858, imperf., 6d. rose-red, unused. *G. 2* £5 5 0
1878, 1d. on half of 5s. dull rose, unsevered pair, both with straight serif to '1,' very fine. *G. 2* 24 10 0
BRITISH BECHUANALAND, 1887, £5 lilac and black, mint. *G. 1* .. 7 2 6
1888, 2d. lilac, green surcharge. *G. 2* 6 10 0
Protectorate, August 1888, 2s. green, mint. *G. 2* 3 3 0
Ditto, 2s. 6d. green, mint. *G. 2* .. 5 5 0
BRITISH EAST AFRICA, 1891, 1a. on 4a. brown, S.G. 37, very fine. *G. 2* 7 0 0
Ditto, 1a. on 4a. brown, S.G. 39, very fine. *G. 2* 3 18 0

CANADA, 1852-7, 6d. and half of 3d. used as 7½d., on piece of original. G. 2 £3 7 0	MAURITIUS, 1848, early state of plate, 1d. vermilion, superb colour and fine. G. 2 £15 0 0
1858, perf. 12, 6d. brown-purple, unused. G. 2 10 0 0	October 1859, 2d. blue, bottom label cut into but very fine. G. 1 13 0 0
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, 1853, 1d. brick- red, block of four, very fine. G. 1 13 15 0	NATAL, 1902-3, £20 green and red. G. 1 5 0 0
1861, woodblock, 4d. deep blue, exceptionally fine. G. 1 6 15 0	NEW BRUNSWICK, 1851, 1s. mauve, slightly creased, fine. P.&S. .. 9 10 0
CEYLON, 1861, 1s. 9d. green, un- issued, mint. G. 1 3 12 0	NEW SOUTH WALES, 1850, 1d. dull carmine, variety hill unshaded, fine. G. 1 4 10 0
1862-4, 6d. brown, block of four, mint. G. 1 5 10 0	ORANGE RIVER COLONY, 1900, mixed stops, 1d. variety I of 'V.R.I.' missing, <i>uncatalogued</i> , mint. H. 2 7 0
1863-7, 5d. myrtle-green, block of twenty-one, mint. G. 1 14 0 0	Ditto, 6d. carmine, variety 6 of '6d.' missing, mint. H. 4 12 0
1872-80, perf. 14×12½, 2c. brown, mint. G. 1 5 0 0	Ditto, raised stops, 1d. lilac, variety I of 'V.R.I.' missing, <i>uncata-</i> <i>logued</i> , mint. H. 2 10 0
Ditto, perf. 12½×14, 2r. 50c. dull rose, mint. G. 2 5 10 0	PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, 1863, 1r. mauve, mint. P.&S. 3 0 0
1885, 5c. on 24c. green, superb, mint. G. 2 4 10 0	Ditto, 2r. blue, mint. P.&S. 2 5 0
Ditto, 5c. on 96c. drab, unused. G. 1 3 3 0	ST. VINCENT, 1866, perf. 11-12½, 1s. slate-grey, mint. G. 2 10 0 0
1890, 5c. on 15c. green, variety, 'REVENUE' omitted, mint. G. 1 4 12 0	June 1880, wmk. star, 5s. rose-red, very fine. G. 2 8 15 0
FRANCE, 1870-3, 20c. blue, pair, <i>tête-bêche</i> , very fine. P.&S. .. 4 5 0	1880, 5s. rose-red, fine, unused. G. 1 8 0 0
French Colonies, 1871-6, 4c. grey, mint. P. 3 15 0	1881, 1d. on 6d. green, superb, mint. G. 1 3 7 6
GOLD COAST, 1889-94, £1 green and carmine. G. 1 4 0 0	SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN, 1850, 2 sch. rose, block of four, superb. P. 11 10 0
GREAT BRITAIN, 1854-7, 1d. orange- brown, block of twelve, used in Crimea, on original. G. 2 7 10 0	SIERRA LEONE, 1893, wmk. CC, ½d. on 1½d. violet, S.G. 35, block of four, mint. G. 2 13 0 0
1882 "Scheme showing the man- ner in which Temporary Unified Stamps could be created": ½d., 1d., 1½d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 4d., 5d., 6d. and 1s., all printed in lilac, and, excepting the 1d., over- printed with their value in black. V. 10 10 0	1897, 2½d. on 2s. dull purple, Type A, mint. H. 3 5 0
Govt. Parcels, 1891, 1d. lilac, mint. P. 10 0 0	SPAIN, 1852, 2r. red, fine. P.&S. .. 8 10 0
Levant, July 1906, 1 pi. on 2d., fine. G. 1 7 5 0	STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, Bangkok, 2c. on 32c. red. G. 1 3 15 0
HAMBURG, 1859-64, 4s. green, su- perb. P. 2 6 0	Ditto, ditto, another copy, superb, mint. G. 2 5 15 0
Ditto, 9 sch., on piece of original, very fine. P.&S. 5 0 0	Negri Sembilan, 1899, 4c. on 3c. dull purple and carmine, pair, surcharged three times, <i>uncata-</i> <i>logued</i> . V. 2 2 0
INDIA, Jhind, 1885, curved over- print, 8a. dull mauve, mint. G. 2 3 0 0	TRANSVAAL, 1905-9, 1d. carmine, error of wmk., anchor, very fine. G. 1 10 10 0
Ditto, 1r. slate, mint. G. 2 3 0 0	UNITED STATES, 1847, 10c. black, horizontal strip of three, on entire, superb. P. 6 10 0
Nabha, 1885, curved overprint, 8a. dull mauve, mint. G. 2 2 18 0	1851, 5c. brown, pair, superb. P.&S. 5 15 0
Ditto, 1r. slate, mint. G. 2 2 4 0	VICTORIA, 1857, perf. 12, 1d. yellow- green, very fair. G. 1 5 0 0
LAGOS, 1904, 10s. green and brown, fine. G. 1 6 10 0	1860-2, 6d. orange. G. 1 3 0 0

NOTES & NEWS

Trading in the Enemy's postage stamps. The following Resolution of the Royal Philatelic Society has been sent to us for publication :—

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

TRADING IN THE ENEMY'S POSTAGE STAMPS.

Resolution passed at the Meeting held on October 29th, 1914 :—

"That in the opinion of the Members
"present it is very undesirable that any
"Fellows of this Society, or any Collectors
"or Dealers, should, during the War, pur-
"chase or in any way countenance the
"purchase of or deal in any of the current
"Stamps issued by the German and Austrian
"Empires or their Colonies, whether general
"issues or Special War Issues."

Philatelic Congress. We have received the following from the Honorary Secretary to the Permanent Committee of Philatelic Congresses :—

"At the meeting of the above Committee, held on Tuesday, November 17th, 1914, the following Resolution was passed unanimously :
"The Permanent Committee of the
"Philatelic Congresses of Great Britain,
"having received the communication from
"the North of England Philatelic Society to
"the effect that they desired the postpone-
"ment of the Philatelic Congress until such
"time as peace is declared, is unanimously
"of opinion that no Philatelic Congress
"should be held in 1915 or thereafter until
"the termination of the war."

Birmingham Philatelic Society. The Report of the Annual General Meeting of the Birmingham Philatelic Society, held on 1 October,

which has been sent us by the Honorary Secretary, contains some interesting particulars as to its progress, which we extract. The permanent collection of the Society now contains no less than 31,136 varieties, of which 2,167 were added during the past year, and proposals are on foot to remount the whole collection in Gibbons' Sectional Albums, a part of this task being proposed to commence immediately.

During the year stamps to the value of £16,497 were circulated through the Society's packets, sales to the value of £1,671 14s. 3d. resulting.

A full programme for the present season has been arranged, and the Society seems to be enjoying continued prosperity.

At the meeting held 12 November it was resolved, after long discussion, to form a Junior Section, on the lines suggested at the recent Philatelic Congress in London, members to be from 15 to 21 years of age, subscription 1s. 6d. from 1 October to 30 September, or 1s. from 1 January to 30 September, with right, for the present of attending all meetings of the Society and of participating in an exchange packet—exchange only.

Manchester Philatelic Society. At the 351st meeting of the Society, held at the Geographical Society's Rooms on Friday, 30 October, Mr. Geo. B. Duerst presiding, a very enjoyable and instructive evening was spent with a Lantern Exhibition of the slides formerly belonging to the late Vice-President, Mr. J. H. Abbott, shown by his fine lantern.

The Hon. Secretary stated for the information of the more recent members that exactly twenty years ago a lantern evening was given by Mr. T. Ridpath, of Liverpool, showing slides coloured by what was then termed "a secret process." This method proved so successful in demonstrating the differences between genuine and forged stamps, originals and reprints, and also to show photographs of exceedingly rare stamps beyond the means of the ordinary collector, that on the death of Mr. Ridpath the slides were purchased by Mr. Abbott, and realising their immense value to a philatelic society they were generously presented by him to the society. Since his decease in March last, a further selection of about 50 slides has been found and presented by Miss Abbott, and the whole collection of about 140 slides was shown on the screen. Many of the slides spoke for themselves, but interesting descriptions of the slides of Spain, Moldavia and Moldo-Wallachia were given by Mr. Duerst; the United States and South Americans by Mr. Munn; the Twelve Pence Canada, and the 5c. Connell stamp of New Brunswick, by Mr. B. Goodfellow; and the stamps of France and Alsace-Lorraine by Mr. Hamersley. In addition about 30 slides of a miscellaneous nature, all photographed by Mr. Abbott, were shown, the portraits of early members meeting with an appreciative reception.

A Paris Balloon Post letter-sheet of 1870, and a Confederate State of America "Slavery Envelope" were shown by the Hon. Secretary.

THE PHILATELIC RECORD

EDITED BY L. W. FULCHER, B.Sc.

NOVEMBER 1914

CONTENTS

	PAGE
The Edwardian Sixpence. By SAM. C. BUCKLEY (contd)	163
The History of the Registration of Letters. By C. F. DENDY MARSHALL, M.A.	168
Review	174
New Issues and Discoveries	175
Bibliography	176
Auction Report	176
Notes and News	178
Advertisements	xcvi—cii

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Communications relating to the literary contents should be addressed to The Editor, 37 Kempshott Road, Streatham Common, London, S.W. Those relating to Annual Subscriptions, Advertisements and to the Sale of Publications of The PHILATELIC RECORD, should be addressed to the Business Director, Mr. P. J. Evans, 124 Brownhill Road, Catford, S.E.

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The Sale of a portion of the Collection of the late EARL OF CRAWFORD, K.T., announced to take place on the above dates has had to be postponed *sine die*, owing to the present owner, R. B. Sparrow, Esq., having had to rejoin his regiment for active service.

Other Dates :—

1915. January 12th and 13th, 26th and 27th; February 9th and 10th, 23rd and 24th; March 9th and 10th, 23rd and 24th; April 20th and 21st; May 4th and 5th, 18th and 19th; June 1st and 2nd; 15th and 16th.

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THE PHILATELIC RECORD



VOLUME XXXVI

DECEMBER 1914

CONTENTS

	PAGE
The Edwardian One Shilling. By SAM. C. BUCKLEY . . .	179
The Edwardian Sixpence (contd). By SAM. C. BUCKLEY . . .	182
The Postage Stamps of Sweden, 1855—1905 (contd) . . .	185
New Issues and Discoveries	186
Bibliography	187
Auction Report	188
Notes and News	190
Advertisements	<i>etc—ex</i>



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Early entries are requested. Immediate arrangements should be made to ensure satisfactory dates this year. Lots carefully catalogued without delay for either Monday or Thursday and Friday Sales. Catalogues of our Two Days' Sales are **ALWAYS** issued a month in advance, thus enabling Clients in the United States, and other distant parts, to send bids. Lots are sent to view to Clients known to us, or who furnish satisfactory references. This plan avoids all possibility of disappointment.

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L. W. FULCHER, B.Sc.

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No. 12

THE EDWARDIAN ONE SHILLING

By SAM C. BUCKLEY

The design of this value shows a profile, to the left, of King Edward on a circle of solid colour having a pearly edge, surmounted with the Imperial crown: on the left of the crown, is "POSTAGE" and on the right "& REVENUE" both in small coloured *sans serif* letters on uncoloured ground and conforming to the shape of the circle: below, and also conforming to the circle, is the value "ONE SHILLING" in similar letters with an ornament below it.

The stamp was printed in two colours—the King's head and the inscriptions in green, and the frame (consisting of an ornate border) in carmine. The paper is white wove machine-made, watermarked with the crown of 1880, and the perforation is 14 all round.

The *imprimatur* sheet was registered at Somerset House on the 25 February 1902; the first delivery by the printers was made on the 1 March, and the stamps were issued to the public on the 24th of the same month.

The sheets are composed of 240 stamps in two panes, one above the other, of 120 stamps each in ten rows of twelve, but supplied to the post offices in panes only. Like the Ninepence value the upper and lower panes may be distinguished by the size of the watermarked crosses in the side margins between the panes, which are much larger than those at the bottom corners, and the lower margin of an upper pane is also much narrower in width than that of a bottom pane.

The stamps were printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co., Ltd., on unsurfaced paper from 1902 down to September 1905, when the surfaced, or chalky, paper was substituted. Their printings ceased at the end of 1910 on the expiry of the contract they had held for so many years.

The first printing had continuous lines round the panes, the inner one being carmine—the corners of which were rounded and unbroken; and the outer green—the corners of which were cut away. The green line is broken at each side of the panes between the fifth and sixth rows of stamps. From a strip I have seen it would appear that the green line on the left of the upper pane is also broken between the

first, second, and third rows, but whether these breaks were on the original plate or were made sometime afterwards, I am unable to say. The break between the fifth and sixth stamps in the top pane appears to be twice the width of that in the lower pane. Both the red and green lines are cut under the first stamp in the bottom row, and the left-hand bottom corner of the lower pane shows a thin red line curving inwards joining the vertical and horizontal lines together. On another plate this corner is of normal thickness, and the cut under the first stamp appears in the green line only.

The second printing had all the corners of both marginal lines cut away, and there was a narrow cut in the red line and a wide break in the green line, below the second stamp.

These printings were repeated on the chalk-surfaced paper, the first examples of which were noticed on the 6 September 1905. Specimens are known with inverted watermark.

The stamps on ordinary paper were printed in pale grey-green, or green and carmine; the colours on chalky in green and carmine; and the last issues in green and scarlet.

The Somerset House printings made their appearance on the 17 July 1911, and are not at all difficult to separate from De La Rue's. The colours are the chief characteristic, being a deep rose-red or scarlet and very dark green.

The arrangement of the marginal lines was the same throughout all the Somerset House issues, viz.: continuous lines—the carmine corners being rounded and unbroken and the green ones cut away.

The early printings were in a very deep green and scarlet, the green being almost black in its intensity. It did not long remain so before becoming a little lighter in hue (tending somewhat to myrtle-green), but still sufficiently deep to distinguish it from the second printing. Like the first issue of the Ninepence there were no double cuts under the eleventh stamps of either top or bottom panes, but the green line had the old cut under the first stamp of the bottom row and another under the sixth, and it was also interrupted between the fourth and fifth and eighth and ninth of the top and bottom of each pane to facilitate division. Specimens of the black-green shade are somewhat scarce, and corner blocks or pairs from the lower right corners of the panes are almost unobtainable. In all probability both the green and scarlet inks became paler as the printing proceeded, but the sheets may perhaps not have been printed with each colour in the same order.*

Soon after the appearance of the above printings it was noticed that the scrolls surrounding the portrait differed in the lines of shading—some of the lines being clear (as in the De La Rue printings), some partly blotted out, and others completely so. The scrolls are the curves over "AG" of "POSTAGE," "EV" of "REVENUE," and under "E" of "ONE" and "LI" of "SHILLING," and may be distinguished as "clear" when six or seven lines or dots of shading can be counted; "partly blotted" three to five lines; and "fully blotted" when but one or two lines appear. Messrs. De La Rue's prints have normally seven lines of shading or six lines and a dot. It was at first presumed that the plate had been retouched, but Mr. Stanley Phillips conclusively proved that such was not the case. The solid colour which fills in the design in some of the printings, in place of the usual fine lines of shading, is due to the ink spreading under the heavy pressure needed to get a good impression on the unsurfaced paper, and not to any alteration in the plate.†

The second issue which appeared on or about the 9 October 1911 has the green colour not so dark as the first, and in some cases the scarlet is replaced by red. The double cuts, below the eleventh stamps in the bottom row were $2\frac{3}{4}$ mm. wide in the

* "E.W.S.N." No. 653, page 2,657.

† *Monthly Journal*, 30 November 1911, page 403.

upper pane, and $2\frac{1}{4}$ mm. in the lower pane. The green marginal line under the twelfth stamp is so much blurred at its right end as to join the scarlet. Some sheets have a scarlet dot over the last stamps in the top rows of both panes, and under the last stamps in the bottom rows, and others none. In the latter the lower outline on the left-hand side of the eleventh stamp is broken. Corner blocks or pairs without the dots are rarely met with.

The earliest known specimens of the third issue bear date 15 April 1912, and show the scarlet colour changed to dull carmine, quite distinctive from previous printings, and the green is also lighter in tone. There is a deep shade of this printing which might almost be termed magenta. The old break in the green line under the second stamp is still present, but the double cuts were removed to below the twelfth stamp in both panes. They are very thin and close together, measuring 1 mm. in width—those in the upper pane are under the centre ornament below the portrait, and the coloured dot is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. away to the right from the second cut. The cuts in the lower pane are more to the right of the ornament and the coloured dot is placed exactly under the second cut.

The fourth and last printing appeared about the 30 December 1912, with the same cuts as last, but the coloured dots at the corners of the panes were removed. Towards the latter end of August 1913 the printings seem to have had a much paler centre than the previous one, the centre appearing in olive green in place of the usual green, and, according to Mr. Stanley Phillips, attained to the highest Somerset House standard of execution.

The late Mr. Ewen chronicled the top half of a printed sheet with the wide "1911" cut with the watermark not only inverted but also "dropped" so that the row of crowns intended for the top row of the sheet falls at the extreme top of the second row of stamps and partly on the perforation. The first and second and eleventh and twelfth stamps of the top row are watermarked with the lines usually found on the corner margins of sheets; the third and tenth stamps are without watermark; and the fourth to the ninth stamps are watermarked with the word "POSTAGE" inverted. There is also a variety from the top row of a sheet with "EVE" of "REVENUE" joined together.

CHECK LIST.

DE LA RUE PRINTINGS.

Ordinary Paper.

- (a) Continuous lines round the panes, the inner one carmine—the corners of which are rounded and unbroken, except at the left-hand bottom corner of the lower pane, where the vertical and horizontal lines are joined by a thin line curving inwards—outer green, the corners of which are cut away. Cut in both lines under first stamp. Yellowish gum. (24 March 1902).

VARIETY.—Left-hand bottom corner of lower pane of normal thickness and cut in green line only below first stamp (probably another plate in use contemporaneously).

- (b) Continuous lines as before, but the corners of both carmine and green lines are cut away. Cut in carmine line and wide break in green, both under second stamp. (?).

Chalk-surfaced Paper.

- (c) As in variety (a). (6 September 1905).
 (d) As in variety (b). (?).

SOMERSET HOUSE PRINTINGS.

- (e) Continuous lines as before with both lines broken at the corners. Single cuts under first and sixth stamps, no "11" cuts, no coloured dots at right corners of the panes. White transparent gum. (17 July 1911).
- (f) Continuous lines as last. Cuts: "11" in upper pane $2\frac{3}{4}$ mm. wide, and in the lower $2\frac{1}{4}$ mm. under the eleventh stamps. Both with and without a coloured dot at the right corners of the panes. (9 October 1911).
- (g) Continuous lines as last. Cuts: wide break in the green line under second stamp, and "11" 1 mm. wide under twelfth stamps in both panes. Coloured dots at right corners of the panes. (15 April 1912).
- (h) Continuous lines as last. Cuts as last. Coloured dots removed. (30 December 1912).

THE EDWARDIAN SIXPENCE

By SAM. C. BUCKLEY

(Continued from page 167)

CHECK LIST.

DE LA RUE PRINTINGS.

Ordinary Paper. Dull purple (slight shades).

- (a) Continuous line, rounded and unbroken at the four outer corners, but at the inner corners between the panes the vertical lines are met at right angles by the horizontal. Lined blocks between the panes. Cut in line below first stamp. Yellowish gum. (1 January 1902).

Chalk-surfaced Paper. Dull purple (varying from pale to deep), reddish purple.

- (b) Continuous lines as before. Both with and without cut under first stamp, and on another plate (issued in June 1911) under the first, third, and fourth stamps. (1 October 1905).
- (c) Broken line: the four outer corners of the sheet are broken, forming a small triangular piece—the corners between the panes are also broken, but there is no square dot or triangular piece. Cut under second stamp. Yellow streaky gum. (? 1905).

SOMERSET HOUSE PRINTINGS.

Broken lines.

- (d) Cuts: Thick single cut under letter "X" of "SIXPENCE" below first stamp, and "N" (2 mm. wide) under eleventh (below "N" of "PENCE"). Coloured dot under twelfth stamp $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm. from line. Two half discs in last pillar with dots in each—the dots being placed evenly one above the other. Coloured dot in centre of *left* margin opposite pillars. White transparent gum. Four distinct shades:—
 - (i.) Royal purple, on ordinary paper. (31 October 1911)
 - (ii.) Dull purple ditto (6 November 1911)
 - (iii.) Reddish purple ditto (16 November 1911)
 - (iv.) Rich plum ditto (28 November 1911)

- (e) Cuts: Single cuts under second and fourth stamps, and "W" ($1\frac{1}{2}$ mm wide) under eleventh (between "CE" of "PENCE"). Coloured dot under twelfth stamp $2\frac{3}{4}$ mm. from line. Two whole discs cutting into the last two pillars with dots in each—top dot in centre, lower placed more to the left. Coloured dot in centre of *right* margin opposite pillars. White transparent gum. Five distinct shades:—
- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| (i) Magenta on chalk-surfaced paper. | (? 31 October 1911) |
| (ii) Royal purple, on unsurfaced paper. | (31 October 1911) |
| (iii) Dull purple | ditto (6 November 1911) |
| (iv) Reddish purple | ditto (16 November 1911) |
| (v) Rich plum | ditto (28 November 1911) |
- (f) Dull purple and grey-lilac. Cuts: Fine cut under the first "E" of "PENCE" below the first stamp, and "II" 1 mm. wide (under the first "E" of "PENCE") below the twelfth stamp. Single cut on the bottom line of the upper pane under the last "E" of "PENCE." Coloured dot under twelfth stamp $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm. from line. Two half discs in last pillar with dots in each—discs in slightly different position and rather less in size than variety (d). No dot in centre of either margin. First vertical bar on left is joined to the corner piece. (March 1912).
- (g) Dull purple and grey-lilac. Cuts: Single cut under second stamp (that under the fourth having been filled up) and "II" (very small and indistinct—sometimes only one cut shows, and sometimes both are almost invisible), 1 mm. in width under twelfth stamp between "EN" of "PENCE." Coloured dot $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. from line. Two whole disc with dots in each. The coloured dot in centre of right margin is removed. (28 April 1912).
- (h) Greyish-, brownish-, and black-purple. Cuts: Fine cut under first "E" of "PENCE" below first stamp, and "II" under twelfth (below first "E" of "PENCE") 1 mm. wide. Coloured dot $3\frac{1}{4}$ mm. from line. White dot close to right edge of first vertical bar on right. Two half discs in last pillar with dots in each. Left vertical bar merges. (June 1912).
- (i) Greyish-, brownish-, and black-purple. Cuts: Fine single cut under second stamp, and "II" under twelfth (below the loop of "P" of "PENCE") $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. wide. Coloured dot $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. from line. White dot in middle of first vertical bar on right. Traces of cuts under eleventh stamp sometimes show. Two whole discs with dots in each. The bar under the twelfth stamp is irregular in thickness. (June 1912).
- VARIETY: With the cuts under the eleventh stamp (Type "W") showing clearly, each cut having a minute dot in the centre.
- (j) Greyish- and brownish-purple (deep shades). Cuts: Fine cut below first stamp, and "II" under twelfth (below first "E" of "PENCE") 1 mm. wide. Coloured dot $3\frac{1}{4}$ mm. from line. White dot in middle of second vertical bar on right. Two half discs with dots in each. Left vertical bar merges. (July 1912).
- (k) Greyish- and brownish-purple (deep shades). Single cut under second stamp, and "II" under twelfth (below the loop of "P"). 1 mm. wide. Coloured dot $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. from line. White dot close to left edge of second vertical bar on right. Two whole discs with dots in each. Bar under twelfth stamp irregular in thickness. (July 1912).
- Continuous lines.
- (l) Greyish- and brownish-purple (deep shades). Cuts: Single cut under second stamp, and "II" under twelfth (below first "E") $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

wide. Coloured dot $2\frac{3}{4}$ mm. from line. White dot close to right edge of line opposite second row of stamps from the bottom. Whole disc, with dot in centre, cutting into the tops of the last two pillars: half disc, with a clear line round the left curve, at bottom of last pillar but one, with dot not quite in the centre—the last four horizontal lines of this pillar do not touch the disc, and the last pillar is not broken in any way at the bottom. (20 July 1912).

Broken lines.

- (m) Reddish-purple and dull plum. Cuts: Single cut under first stamp, and "II" under twelfth (below first "E") 1 mm. wide. The coloured dots at the right corners of the panes and inside the discs disappear from this and succeeding issues. Two half discs in last pillar. White dot in middle of third vertical bar on right. Left vertical bar merges. Slightly plate-glazed paper. (October 1912).

Continuous lines.

- (n) Reddish-purple and dull plum. Cuts: Single cut under second stamp, and "II" under twelfth (below first "E") $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. wide. White dot in middle of line opposite third row of stamps from the bottom. Discs as in variety (l) but without the dots. Slightly plate-glazed paper. (November 1912).

Broken lines.

- (o) Dull purple and dull plum (somewhat paler shades). Cuts: "II" under twelfth stamp (below loop of "P") 1 mm. wide. No other cuts. Pillars intact. White dot on the left edge of third vertical bar on right. Usual breaks under sixth and seventh stamps filled up, but traces show. Plate-glazed paper. (November 1912).
- (p) Dull purple and dull plum (somewhat paler shades). Cuts: "II" under twelfth stamp (below serif of "P") 1 mm. wide. Pillars intact. White dot in middle of third vertical bar on right. Left-hand corner piece dropped below the lower marginal line, and nearly the whole of the bars on the left side are likewise dropped in proportion. Breaks under sixth and seventh stamps also filled up, but traces show. Plate-glazed paper. (December 1912).
- (q) Dull plum and pale purple (shades). Cuts: "II" under twelfth stamp (below loop of "P") 1 mm. wide. Pillars intact. White dot at left edge of third vertical bar. Left corner piece in normal position. On slightly coated paper. White opaque gum. (March 1913).
- (r) Dull plum and pale purple (shades). Cuts: "II" under twelfth stamp (below serif of "P") 1 mm. wide. Pillars intact. White dot in middle of third vertical bar. Left corner piece dropped. On slightly coated paper. White opaque gum. (March 1913).
- (s) Pale reddish-purple. Similar to variety (q), but on ordinary plate-glazed paper. Transparent gum, not quite white. (April 1913).
- (t) Pale reddish-purple. Similar to variety (r), but on ordinary plate-glazed paper. (April 1913).
- (u) Pale dull plum and pale purple. Cuts: "II" under twelfth stamp (below loop of "P") 1 mm. wide. Pillars intact. White dot on edge of third vertical bar on right. Generally a blot of colour spreading outwards where the dot in the second bar formerly appeared. (June 1913).
- (v) Pale dull plum and pale purple. Cuts: "II" under twelfth stamp (below first "E"). The cut under the first stamp has been filled up. Two half discs in last pillar (without dots). White dot in third

vertical bar on right. Generally an oval dot near the bottom of second bar. Left vertical bar merges into the corner piece. (June 1913).

- (a) Bright purple (slight shades). Cuts: "H" under twelfth stamp (below first "E") 1 mm. wide. Two half discs, without dots, in last pillar. Four horizontal cuts in vertical bar to right of pillars. White dot in third vertical bar. Left vertical bar merges. The sixth and seventh stamps have two short and one full-length bar underneath. On chalk-surfaced paper. Yellow streaky gum. (July 1913).
- (x) Bright purple (slight shades). Cuts: "H" under twelfth stamp (below loop of "P") 1 mm. wide. Pillars intact. White dot on edge of third vertical bar. Long marginal bar beneath sixth and seventh stamps, showing traces of breaks. Left corner piece not dropped. On chalk-surfaced paper. Yellow streaky gum. (July 1913).

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF SWEDEN, 1855-1905

Compiled by the

SVERIGES FILATELIST-FÖRENING

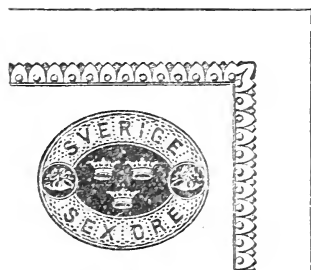
Translated by L. HARALD KJELLSTEDT

V.

(Continued from page 150)

ORDINARY POSTCARDS (*contd*)

6 öre violet, 1880-1884. When in 1879 arrangements were made with the postage stamp purveyor for him to undertake, from the beginning of 1880, all the work connected with the manufacture of ordinary postcards, there were lots of postcard blanks left, which were to be used up, and this could at that time only be accom-



plished by stamping them with the inland postcard value, 6 öre. It was really the shape which prevented these blanks from being used for postcards of the value required for foreign correspondence, 10 öre. Towards the end of January 1880 the last lot of embossed 6 öre cards was delivered to the supply, together with the first cards of the new 6 öre type.

The issue of the latter was announced in the General Postal Directorate's circular of 9 February 1880, but it seems that already on the 2nd of the same month, these cards had been sent out from the postage stamp supply for the first time. The value stamp on the new 6 öre cards, which, being surface printed, differs from the stamps on the older 6 öre cards, is of the same type as the 10 and 15 öre stamps just described,

but differs from these in that the shading on the posthorns and the crowns has been removed, so that the posthorns appear quite white. Both posthorn fields are further bounded by only one white circular line.

The new matrix, which was pantographed from a design etched on zinc, is without



Fig. 1



Fig. 2

designation of value, and served as matrix for the dies for this card as well as for the 5 öre. As this matrix was kept by the postage stamp purveyor, no information can be given as to whether it was made on steel or on copper. From this matrix an electrotype was made, which, in similarity with the matrix, shows the lower, curved field blank, and in the upper, the word 'SVERIGE' engraved in white outlines (Fig. 1). The words expressing the value were etched on this electrotype, also in outlines only (Fig. 2). The design was then covered with etching-ground and inserted in the rose-engine which traced the white network on the ground. After the letters had been covered with a substance protecting against the acid, the design was etched again, and after cleaning and adjusting, the die was finished. The frame for the cards, which, both in the size of the ornaments and their shape, differs somewhat from that used for the first cards, was also pantographed. After electrotypes in copper had been made from the frame and the value stamp and the text words, the original plate for the 6 öre cards was arranged in the manner previously described. This original plate is no more to be found, only a matrix made from it. A comparison between this first matrix and another produced later, reveals several variations which indicate that the original plate had been changed and improved in the meanwhile.

(To be continued)

NEW ISSUES AND DISCOVERIES

Austria. We have not yet chronicled the Red Cross stamps issued here in October last. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. inform us that two values were issued on 4 October of the nominal values of 5 and 10 heller, which were sold to the public at 7 and 12 heller respectively, the extra 2 heller in each case being given to the fund for the benefit of the widows and orphans of Austrian soldiers killed in the war.

Bosnia. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. inform us that the 5 and 10 heller stamps of 1906 issue have been overprinted 7 and 12 heller respectively beneath the date 1914 as war relief stamps.

Ceylon. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. inform us that they have received a supply of the 5 rupees on the surface tinted paper with white back.

French Morocco. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly send us the French Morocco stamp of 1902 surcharged "PROTECTORATE

FRANÇAIS" in black, "10" and Arabic overprint in blue, and a red cross and 5c. in red. 10c.+5c. red

From other sources we learn that varieties of the surcharge exist, including one without the "c" after "5c."

Great Britain. Messrs. C. Nissen and Co. kindly send us a copy of the current 1s. Harrison print, with the watermark inverted and reversed.

From *Marsh's Weekly Philatelist* we extract the following novelties:—

4d. Control D14

1d. Postage Due. Control E14

Registered Letter Envelopes.

Size F. Die 24

Size G. Die 24

Hungary. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. inform us that the complete set from 1 filler to 5 krone of the "Flood" stamps have been overprinted in black in the centre of the stamps "Hadi segély" (war relief) and on the label at foot, obliterating

the original inscription "Ozvegyeknek és árváknak két (2) filler" (for the widows and orphans, 2 filler).

Indian Native States. *Nabha*. We have received from Mr. W. T. Wilson the under-mentioned values of current Indian stamps overprinted "Nabha State" at top and "Service" below. These stamps were chronicled about a year ago with the provisional type of overprint in which "Service" is at the top and "Nabha State" at foot.

4as. olive

1r. brown and green

Samoa. The *Stamp Lover* chronicles some further varieties of the German colonial type overprinted "G.R.I." and the value in English.

9d. on 80 pf., black and carmine on rose

1s. on 1 mark, carmine

2s. on 2 mark, blue

3s. on 3 mark, violet

5s. on 5 mark, carmine and black

Togo. According to the *Bulletin Mensuel Théodore Champion*, when the Anglo-French troops took possession of this colony the stock of German stamps found was equally divided. Haiti received the overprint chronicled last month in English, the other half were overprinted "OCCUPATION FRANCO-ANGLAISE" the 3 pf. and 5 f. being also surcharged 5 and 10 centimes respectively. The quantities of each overprinted were as follows:

3pf.	7,350	40pf.	600
5pf.	28,000	50pf.	24
10pf.	1,000	80pf.	600
20pf.	7,350	1mk.	50
25pf.	4,250	2mk.	40
30pf.	6,700		

Venezuela. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly send us a specimen of three new stamps, with portrait of Simon Bolivar, which have been issued here. Perf. 14.

5c. green

10c. red

25c. blue

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Australian Philatelist A.P.

Australian Stamp Journal A.S.J.

Collectionneur C.

Echo de la Timbrologie E.

Griebert's Philatelic Notes and Offers G.P.N.

London Philatelist L.P.

Nordisk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift .. N.F.T.

Philadelphia Stamp News P.S.N.

Philatelic Journal of Great Britain P.J.G.B.

Philatelic Journal of India P.J.I.

Stamp Collector's Fortnightly S.C.F.

Svensk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift S.F.T.

Stamp Journal S.J.

Stamp Lover S.L.

West-End Philatelist W.-E.P.

British Central Africa.

BACON (E. D.) The British Central Africa locally printed issue of 1898. L.P. November (p. 150).

Denmark.

Katalog over Danmarks Lokalmærker (ved S—E) (contd.) N.F.T. November

France.

Cartes de franchise militaire. C. December
Cartes postales militaires françaises. E. 30 November

MONSINJON (R. L.) La Poste pendant la guerre. E. 30 November

Great Britain.

Les Postes, La Guerre et l'Entente Cordiale. Un Bureau de Poste militaire anglais à Paris. C. December

MELVILLE (F. J.) Some War Postmarks. S.L. December

India.

Indian War stamps. British Indian stamps of King George to be overprinted I.E.F. P.J.I. November

STEWART (Capt. A. E.). C.E.F. stamps. P.J.I. November

New Zealand.

New Zealand issues, perf. 13. L.P. November (p. 253).

Norway.

ANDERSEN (J.) and DETHLOFF (H.) Norges Frimerker (contd.) N.F.T. November

Portuguese Indies.

GODINHO (J.) Portuguese India. A complete account of the Provisionals issued since the establishment of the Republic till the introduction of the permanent Ceres type (contd.) P.J.I. November

Queensland.

MURSELL (J.) The error two-numeral 6d. of Queensland. *A.P.* October

Samoa.

(British) Samoa. *A.S.J.* October

Sudan.

MARRINER (T. F.) The postage stamps of Sudan (contd). *W.-E.P.* December

Turkey.

Consular Post Offices in Turkey (contd). *W.-E.P.* December

Turkey (contd)

La Turquie et les Capitulations. *C.* December

Victoria.

Victoria 3d., Half-length Portrait of Queen Victoria, Die II, stamps spaced $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 mm. apart. "Plating-Guides" by Mr. C. L. Pack, with introductory note by L. I. R. Hausberg. *L.P.* November

Generalia.

CORFIELD (W.) Indian mythology in postage stamp designs. *S.C.F.* 5 December
Marques postales de la guerre. *C.* December

AUCTION REPORT

The list given under this heading will contain a selection from the stamps recently sold at auction, and will generally include such stamps as are interesting owing to special character or condition, rarity of occurrence or price attained. The descriptions are those of the sale catalogues.

References.

- G. GLENDINING & Co. 1) 10 and 11 November; 2) 24 and 25 November
H. HARMER, ROOKE & Co. 1) 5 November; 2) 19 and 21 November; 3) 28 November
P. PLUMRIDGE & Co. 1) 12 and 13 November; 2) 26 and 27 November
P.&S. PUTTICK & SIMPSON. 1) 3 and 4 November; 2) 17 and 18 November
V. VENTOM, BULL & COOPER. 1) 5 and 6 November; 2) 26 and 27 November
BRITISH BECHUANALAND, October 1887, £5 lilac and black, fine. *G.* £2 2 2
BUENOS AIRES, 1858, 5p. orange, close at right and small pinhole, fine colour. *P.&S.* 2 14 10 0
CANADA, 1852-7, 12d. black, lightly cancelled, fair margins, slight but scarcely perceptible defect in centre. *P.&S.* 2 40 0 0
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, 1855-8, 4d. black, probably a pmkd. proof. *V.* 2 1 2 0
1861, woodblock, 4d. deep blue. *G.* 1 9 10 0
CEYLON, 1872-80, perf. $14 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$, 4c. grey, unused. *G.* 2 3 15 0
GAMBIA, April 1906, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 2s. 6d., horizontal pair, one showing error 'PFNNY', mint. *P.* 2 2 12 6
GIBRALTAR, 1904-7, multiple wmk., £1, mint. *V.* 2 3 5 0
GREAT BRITAIN, 1840, 1d. black, reconstructed plate of 240, superb. *V.* 2 11 0 0
JAMAICA, 1910, 4d. black on yellow, block of sixteen, mint. *V.* 2 4 4 0
LABUAN, 1880, 6 in red on 16c. blue, very fine. *P.&S.* 1 5 10 0

- MAURITIUS, 1848, 1d. red, on blue paper, intermediate impression, very fine. *V.* 1 £8 10 0
Ditto, ditto, horizontal pair, very fine. *V.* 1 12 0 0
Ditto, 1d. orange, on yellowish, early impression, fine. *P.&S.* 1 14 0 0
Ditto, 2d. deep greenish blue on bluish, medium impression, on piece of original, very fine. *P.&S.* 1 13 0 0
March 1859, 2d. blue, superb. *V.* 1 3 0 0
October 1859, 2d. deep blue, repaired. *P.&S.* 2 7 5 0
MONACO, 1885, 5frs. carmine on green, mint. *V.* 2 2 0 0
NAPLES, 1860, $\frac{1}{2}$ t. blue, cross, horizontal pair, superb. *V.* 1 15 0 0
NEW BRUNSWICK, 1851, 1s. mauve, lightly cancelled and fine. *P.&S.* 2 12 5 0
NEWFOUNDLAND, 1857, 1s. scarlet, very lightly cancelled and good margins. *P.&S.* 2 10 15 0
NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney View, 1850, 1d. carmine, Pl. I, on small piece, very fine. *G.* 2 4 10 0
Ditto, Pl. II, 1d. deep carmine on bluish, horizontal pair, exceptionally fine. *G.* 2 8 10 0
Ditto, 1d. lake, variety hill unshaded, exceptionally fine. *G.* 2 5 0 0
Ditto, laid paper, 1d. red, vertical pair, lower stamp the variety hill unshaded, slight crease but exceptionally fine. *G.* 2 8 10 0
Ditto, 2d. blue, Pl. II, exceptionally fine. *G.* 2 4 0 0
Ditto, 2d. blue, variety no whip, exceptionally fine. *G.* 2 3 17 6

NEW SOUTH WALES (*contd.*)

Ditto, 3d. green, variety 'SIGHIUM,' on small piece of original, fine. G. 2	£3	12	6
Ditto, laid paper, 3d. emerald-green, exceptionally fine. G. 2	4	7	6
1853, 8d. orange-yellow, very fine. G. 2	4	0	0
1854-5, imperf., 5d. dull green, superb, unused. G. 2	5	5	0
Ditto, 6d. fawn, superb, mint. G. 2	6	6	0
Ditto, 6d. grey, superb, unused. G. 2	5	0	0
Ditto, 8d. golden-yellow, exceptionally fine. G. 2	7	5	0
Ditto, 1s. red, wmk. 8, very fine. G. 2	2	8	0

Some lots form a specialised collection of New South Wales, dispersed by Messrs. Glendining & Co. at their sale of 24 and 25 November.

NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney View, 3d. emerald-green, variety 'SIGHIUM,' on entire. V. 1	5	5	0
NEW ZEALAND, 1862, serrated perf., 3d. lilac, fine. P. 2	5	0	0
NORTH BORNEO, 1892-3, 1c. on 4c. pink, surcharged both sides, S.G. 65, superb. G. 1	6	12	6
NORTHERN NIGERIA, £1 purple and black on red, strip of three, mint. H. 3	2	18	0
NOVA SCOTIA, 1851-3, 1s. cold violet, superb. P.&S. 2	18	10	0
NYASSALAND PROTECTORATE, 1895, no wmk., £25 blue-green. G. 1	18	10	0
OLDENBURG, 1859, ½gr. black on green, very fine, mint. P.&S. 2	7	15	0
ORANGE RIVER COLONY, 1900, first printing, 6d. carmine, variety no stop after 'V,' mint. G. 1	5	0	0
Ditto, ½d. orange, variety figure of value omitted, very fine. G. 1	4	7	6
Ditto, 1s. brown, variety 'V.R.I.' omitted, mint. G. 1	6	0	0
QUEENSLAND, 1860-1, 2d. deep blue, unused. G. 1	5	15	0
Ditto, 3d. brown, unused. G. 1	6	0	0
RHODESIA, 1890, £10 brown, mint. H. 1	7	15	0
1898-1908, £20 bistre, mint. G. 1	10	0	0
ST. HELENA, 1864-83, perf. 12½, 1s. green, vertical strip of seven,			
ST. HELENA, 1864-83, perf. 12½, 1s. green, vertical strip of seven,			

one with overprint double, and bottom stamp without overprint, mint. G. 2	£39	0	0
1888-94, crown C.A. ½d. emerald-green, variety double overprint, mint. G. 2	3	3	0
1903, 1d. red overprinted 'SPECIMEN,' (unissued). V. 1	2	0	0
ST. VINCENT, 1863-6, compound perf. 1d. rose-red, S.G. 7, vertical pair, mint. G. 2	38	0	0
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, 1885-7, 2c. on 5c. blue, surcharge double, mint. P. 1	2	2	0
1892-4, 32c. carmine-rose, error surcharge omitted, mint. G. 1	12	10	0
1906-11, \$500 lilac and mauve, overprinted 'SPECIMEN,' mint. V. 1	4	4	0
Pahang, 1890, 8c. orange, superb, mint. G. 1	4	15	0
SUDAN, 1906-11, Army Service, 5m. carmine and black, overprint inverted, <i>uncatalogued</i> . G. 2	2	2	0
SWITZERLAND, Zurich, 1850, 2½r. black and red, two copies on entire, fine. V. 1	5	0	0
TASMANIA, 1857-70, 4d. pale blue, printed on both sides, <i>uncatalogued</i> . V. 1	6	6	0
1892-9, £1 green and yellow, mint. G. 1	4	10	0
TRANSVAAL, 1887-93, £5 green, entire sheet of sixty, mint. H. 2	40	0	0
1905-9, 1d. carmine, error of wmk., anchor, exceptionally fine. G. 1	9	10	0
TURKS ISLANDS, 1873-9, wmk. star, 1s. lilac, little clipped. P.&S. 1	6	15	0
1881, 4d. on 1d. red, S.G. 35, superb, mint. G. 1	4	0	0
TUSCANY, 1851-60, 60cr. brick-red, very slightly thinned. P.&S. 1	5	7	6
UNITED STATES, Newspaper stamps, 1895, \$50 red, mint. G. 2	3	7	6
Ditto, ditto, \$100 deep violet, mint. G. 2	3	10	0
VICTORIA, Registered, 1854, rouletted, 1s., rose and blue, unused. G. 2	6	0	0
WURTEMBERG, 1873, 70kr. purple, very fine. V. 1	4	0	0
ZULULAND, 1888-93, 5s. rose, block of four, mint. V. 2	6	2	6
1894-6, £5 purple and black on red, mint. G. 1	8	15	0

NOTES & NEWS

Manchester At the 354th Meeting, held on *Philatelic* Friday, December 11th, the *Pre-Society*.

sident in the Chair, Mr. J. Steele Higgins, jun., provided an evening of exceptional interest with a display of his superb collection of the line engraved stamps of Great Britain.

In his accompanying notes he dealt fully with the decrees relating to the first issue of postage stamps, the competitive designs, and their methods of production from the engraving of the die to the finished plate, paper, gum and perforations. Amongst the rarities shown unused and in mint state were the following:—

1840, 1d. black, blocks of 4 and 6, strip of 5.
2d. blue, strips of 3 and 5.

1841, 1d. red, block of 4 on Dickinson paper.
" block of 68.

" " 12 from worn plate.
" Double letter "O."

2d. blue, block of 9.

1854, 1d. red, small Cr. perf. 14, die II, block of 4.

1d. red, large Cr. perf. 16, on blue and on white paper.

1d. orange, on blue and on white paper.

1d. red, overprinted "O.U.S."

2d. blue, small Crown, perf. 14.

" large Crown, perf. 16.

1864, 1d. red, plate numbers complete, including 80 corner blocks with plate and current numbers.

1½d. rosy mauve on blue paper.

2d. blue, plates 7 and 12, blocks of 4.

Messrs. Walter Bull & Co. Mr. Walter Bull, who has had charge of the philatelic auctions so long held by Messrs Ventom,

Bull & Cooper, informs us that this firm has now been dissolved, and that the philatelic business will in future be conducted by himself under the style of Messrs. Walter Bull & Co., at 4, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.

We are sure that the honourable connection of this long established firm, the first to inaugurate philatelic auctions in this country, will be continued in its successor, who has himself done much to make and maintain the reputation of the sale of postage stamps by auction, and we wish him success in his new direction.

THE PHILATELIC RECORD

EDITED BY L. W. FULCHER, B.Sc.

DECEMBER 1914

CONTENTS

	PAGE
The Edwardian One Shilling. By SAM. C. BUCKLEY	179
The Edwardian Sixpence. By SAM. C. BUCKLEY (contd)	182
The Postage Stamps of Sweden, 1855-1905 (contd)	185
New Issues and Discoveries	186
Bibliography	187
Auction Report	188
Notes and News	190
Advertisements	civ-cx

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THE PHILATELIC RECORD.

We regret to announce that circumstances make it necessary to suspend publication of the "*Philatelic Record*." It is not without emotion that we bring to a close this journal, which has run continuously since 1879, and a few words in explanation of the step will not be out of place here.

When in December, 1908, we purchased the "*Philatelic Record*" we did so with no other object than to further the interests of independent philatelic journalism; no pecuniary inducement entered, nor could enter into the minds of anyone who had had experience of the matter. We were prepared to give much personal service without other return than is derived from the interest which attaches to the literary side of philately, and we can state that all of these conditions have been fulfilled. Thanks chiefly to the assistance from trade advertising we were able to expend on the production of the journal considerably more than had been done, and the whole of the revenue was put into this direction. As to the dependence of such a journal upon its receipts from advertisements there can be but one conclusion, and now that present conditions have caused a natural retrenchment in advertising, advice of which has been received already, we are faced with the certainty of a considerable loss on each issue. The cost of each number of the "*Philatelic Record*" has greatly exceeded the price at which it is sold, and it is likely to be some time before normal conditions recur. Furthermore, most of us, whether or not we retain our philatelic interests, are little inclined to further or discuss philatelic study at a time when such vital national interests are at stake. We have therefore, after full deliberation, decided to suspend publication with the conclusion of the thirty-sixth volume, thus arraigning our journal with many other important publications illustrating a special study.

In doing so we wish to express our thanks to the Subscribers, many of whom have given their support for a long period, and to the Advertisers who have so largely assisted in maintaining the "*Philatelic Record*." On our part we hope that the last six volumes may be considered not unworthy of the previous thirty, and while we recognise that in some respects the journal may not have made so general an appeal to philatelists as we could wish we feel constrained to mention that the continued issue of a periodical of this kind is no slight task for those whose daily avocation makes it a charge upon scanty leisure hours, now still further restricted.

L. W. FULCHER

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INDEX.

NOTE.—New Issues are entered only under that heading. Other entries are under the countries or subjects referred to.

ABBREVIATIONS. C.—CORRESPONDENCE. N.—NOTES AND NEWS.

- Abbott collection given to Whitworth Art Gallery, Manchester, N.111
 African stamps, British, Proposed catalogue of, N.55
 Auctions, Berlin, N.136
 Birmingham Philatelic Society, Annual Meeting, N.178
 British Museum, Gift to, N.54
 CONGRESS, British Philatelic,
 London, 1914, 102; N.54, 71, 92
 Permanent Congress Committee, N.109, 124, 178
 Publications, 124
 Crawford collection of Great Britain, Sale of, N.20
 Entires, British, Proposed Society for, N.92
 GREAT BRITAIN
 Edwardian Fivepence, 93
 Edwardian Fourpence (brown and green), 41
 Edwardian Fourpence (orange), 63
 Edwardian Halfpenny, 21
 Edwardian Ninepence, 127; C.146
 Edwardian One Penny, 76; C.112
 Edwardian Sevenpence, 113
 Edwardian Sixpence, 151, 163, 182
 Edwardian Tenpence, 137
 Edwardian One Shilling, 179
 Registration envelopes, 1, 33, 61, 82, 99, 130, 140
 Registration of letters, History of, 168
 Society for British Entires, Proposed, N.92
 Grenada, Stamps of, N.40
 Hungary, Stamps of, N.40
 Hyderabad, Stamps of, 115, 125; C.56
 Kohl's "Handbuch," N.72
 Manchester Philatelic Society, Proceedings, N.19, 40, 56, 111, 145, 160, 178, 190
 Abbott collection and, 111
 Mauritius, 'Post Office,' Plate of, N.55
 National Relief Fund and philately, N.136, 162
 NEW ISSUES.
 Angola, 49
 Australia, 14, 134, 175
 Austria, 186
 Bavaria, 66
 Bechuanaland Protectorate, 120, 175
 Belgium, 106, 145, 158
 Bermuda, 34
 Bosnia, 145, 186
 British Guiana, 14, 66, 86, 120
 British Levant, 14, 66, 86, 106
 British Solomon Islands, 66, 86, 120, 158
 British Somaliland, 34
 Cayman Islands, 14, 34, 120
 Cape Verde Islands, 34
 Ceylon, 34, 186
 NEW ISSUES—(contd)
 China, 14
 Colombia, 86
 Colonia Eritrea, 34
 Cuba, 66, 106, 175
 Cyprus, 158
 Dahomey, 120
 Denmark, 66, 106
 Dominica, 86, 158
 Dutch Indies, 14, 34, 49, 66, 87
 East Africa and Uganda, 87, 120
 Ecuador, 34
 Egypt, 14
 Falkland Islands, 87, 158
 Fiji, 87, 120, 134
 France, 134, 158
 French Establishments in India, 120
 French Guiana, 66
 French Morocco, 186
 Great Britain, 49, 66, 87, 106, 120, 134, 145, 158, 175, 186
 Greece, 14, 66, 121
 Grenada, 87, 158
 Holland, 66, 106
 Honduras, 34, 49, 87
 Hong Kong, 66, 87
 Hungary, 14, 35, 186
 India, C.E.F., 87
 India, I.E.F., 158
 Indian Native States, 66, 106, 134, 145, 187
 Inhambane, 35, 87
 Jamaica, 134
 Japan, 121, 145
 Japanese P.O. in China, 121
 Leeward Islands, 35, 66, 158
 Liberia, 14
 Lourenço Marques, 35, 87
 Luxemburg, 87, 121
 Macao, 14
 Malta, 35, 50, 66, 87
 Mauretania, 66
 Mauritius, 121
 Mexico, 134
 Monaco, 175
 Montserrat, 14, 35, 121
 Morocco Agencies, 87, 121, 134, 175
 Mozambique, 14, 35
 Nigeria, 87, 121
 Norway, 106, 121
 Nyasaland Protectorate, 106, 121
 Orcha, 35
 Panama (Canal Zone), 87
 Portuguese Congo, 35, 50
 Portuguese Guinea, 87
 Portuguese Indies, 14
 Penrhyn Island, 134

NEW ISSUES—(*contd*)

- Queensland, 15
- Quelimane, 35, 88
- Roumania, 67, 88
- Russian P.O. in China, 35, 50
- Russian P.O. in the Levant, 35
- St. Lucia, 158
- St. Thomas and Prince Islands, 67
- Saint Vincent, 35, 88
- Salvador, 67, 88
- Samoa, 175, 187
- Senegal, 67
- Servia, 50
- Siam, 88, 106
- Straits Settlements, 158
- Surinam, 121, 134
- Sweden, 35, 88
- Switzerland, 121, 175
- Tete, 35, 67
- Timor, 35, 67
- Togoland, 175, 187
- Trengganu, 158
- Trinidad and Tobago, 67, 121, 134, 158
- Turkey, 35, 67, 121, 134
- United States, 67
- Upper Senegal and Niger, 67
- Venezuela, 187
- Zanzibar, 158
- Norway, Proposed Monograph on the stamps of, N.124
- Papal States, Stamps of, N.160
- Paris Exhibition, 1913, N.20
- Philatelic literature, Marsh's Price list of, N.56
- Registration of letters, History of, 168
- The Philatelic Record*, 190

REVIEWS.

- ARMSTRONG (D. B.) Boy's book of stamp collecting, 12
- BULLIVANT (C. H.) Stamp collecting for pleasure and profit, 12
- Bright and Sons A.B.C. descriptive priced catalogue, 13, 104
- Catalogue Lemaire, 13
- Catalogue universel du XXe siecle, 13
- CREEKE (A. B.) Stamp collecting, 174
- International stamp and coin collector's and dealers' address book, 1914, 48
- JOLIFFE (W.) History of New Zealand postage stamps, 48
- MELVILLE (F. J.) All about postage stamps, 48
- PHILLIPS (S.) Stamps of Great Britain (1911-14), 104
- Stamp Collectors' Annual 1914, 103
- Standard catalogue of postage stamps, 1915, 174
- Stanley Gibbons Priced Catalogue, 13, 119
- Who's Who in philately, 13
- Roumania, Proofs and essays, N.19
- Sherborn collection of envelopes of Great Britain given to the British Museum N.54
- Society for British entires, Proposed, N.92
- South African stamps, Proposed catalogue of, N.55
- Stamp collectors' year book, Proposed, N.146
- Sweden, Postage stamps of, 9, 29, 44, 57, 73, 96, 147, 185
- Trading in enemy's postage stamps, N.178

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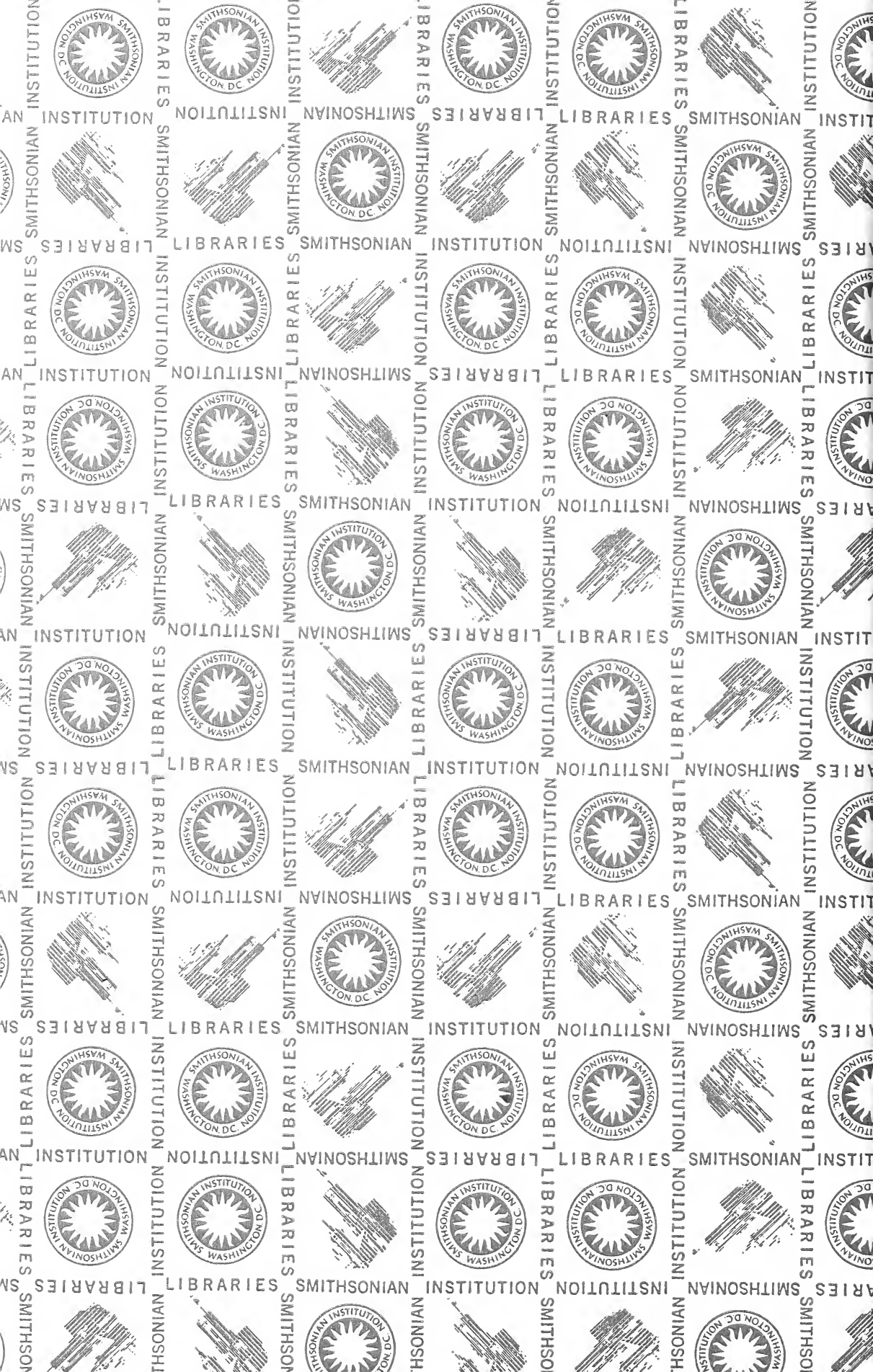
FEBRUARY 2nd and 3rd; 16th and 17th.

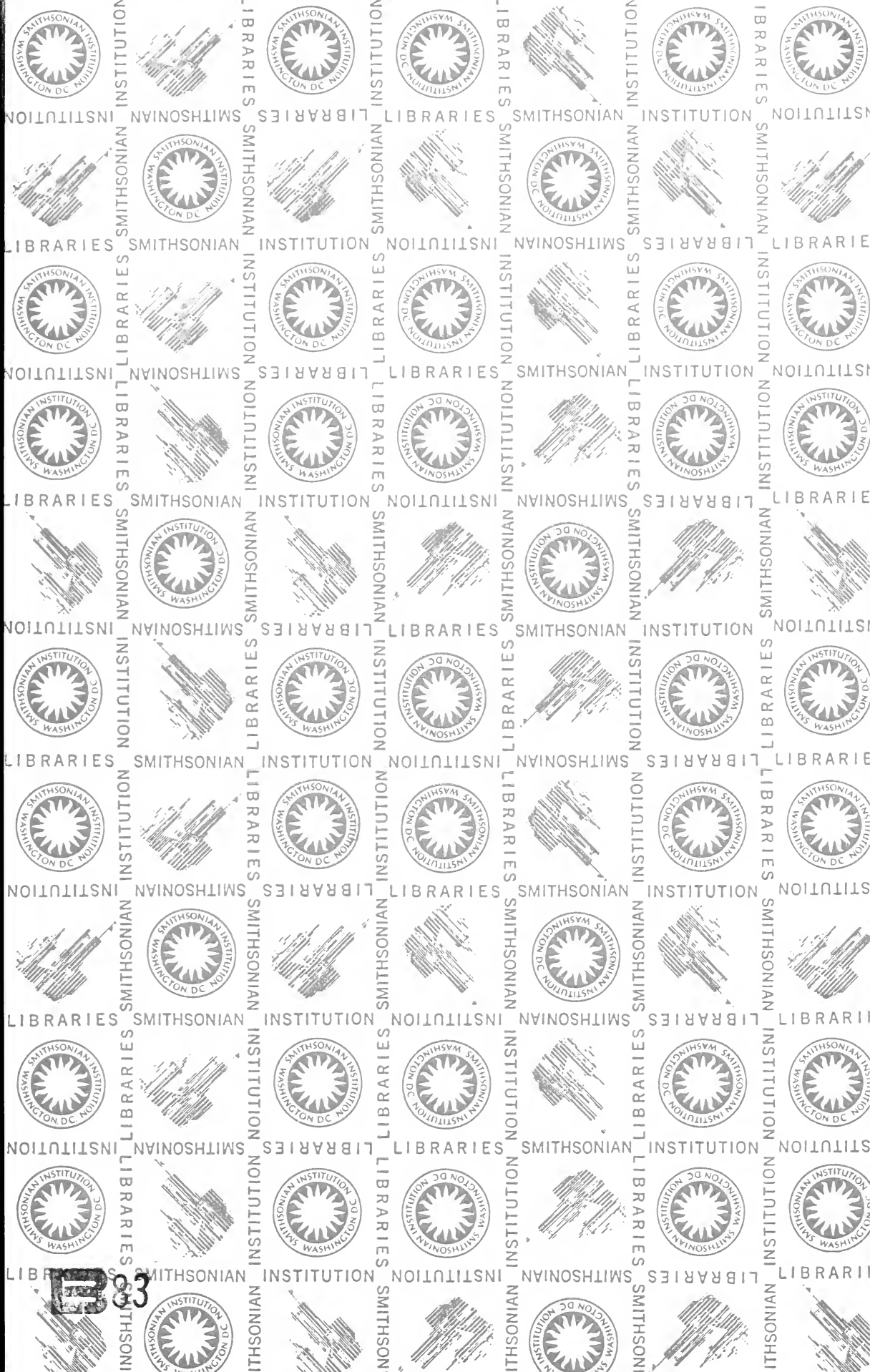
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